

THE
ANNALS
OF
King GEORGE,
YEAR the FIFTH.

Containing not only the Affairs of
GREAT-BRITAIN,

But also the most
Important Transactions
OF
EUROPE,

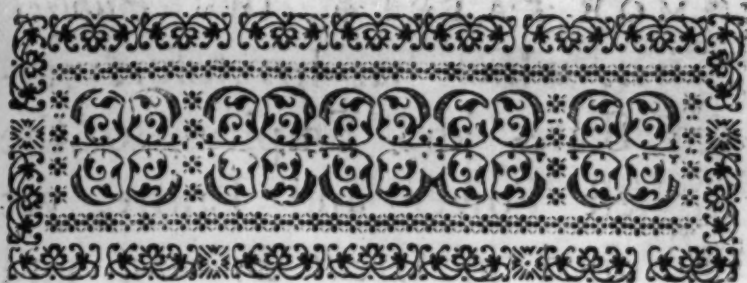
Both Civil and Ecclesiastical.

WITH
The Remarkable Occurrences during
that Time. Digested into a Method more
Convenient and Useful than heretofore.

To be continued Annually.

L O N D O N :

Printed for A. BELL at the *Bible and Cross Keys* in Cornhil;
W. TAYLOR at the *Ship* in *Pater Noster Row*; and
J. OSBORN at the *Oxford Arms* in *Lombard Street*. 1720.



T O

John Barrington-Shute, Esq;

SIR,

I Presume it will not be
unacceptable to see
Your Name prefixed
to a Work which an-
nually Collects the most material
Passages of the *British* Affairs, and
preserves the Memory of the most
exemplary Lives and Actions for
the Use of Posterity.

A 2

It

The Dedication.

It is with Pleasure we see that AMOR PATRIÆ, that *Publick Spirit*, which has heretofore raised States and Empires to the highest Power and Lustre, yet cherished in *Great Britain*, and our Expectations go almost beyond the Bounds of Human Prosperity, when we consider our Security in the present Establishment, and when we measure our future Prospects by our Monarchs Pursuits and Glory: But an old Leaven yet ferments amongst us, and a LABES INDIGENA, a *Narrowness of Mind*, makes us Oppressors of one another in the midst of Liberty; Unhappy Country! where the King, the Minister, and the Patriot, meet with no Opposition greater, than from those they labour to serve.

I am sensible thus much cannot be said, without bringing to mind

an

The Dedication.

an Instance which has too nearly concerned your Self, in the late untoward Behaviour of the Dissenters. You have served the Crown in the most important Post in her Revenues, and Your Country in Parliament, with a Reputation and Honour which places every Part of Your Conduct out of all possible Suspicion of any other View than the publick Good; and yet in this Affair You have had no other Return but Reproach and Ingratitude, even for the most Christian, most Benevolent, and the most Prudent Offices, a good Man could engage in.

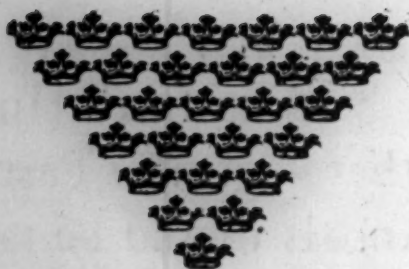
It has been no small Uneasiness to me, that so great a Part of this Year's Annals should be taken up with the Differences amongst so large and useful a Body of the King's Subjects: It is, however,
to

The Dedication.

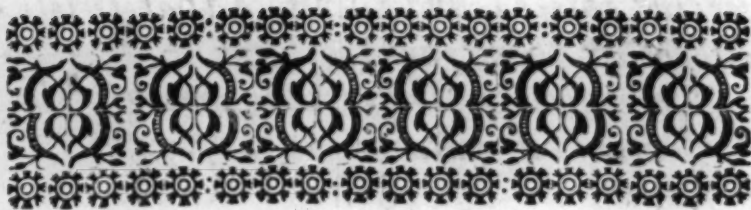
to be hoped, they will be brought to a better Spirit, and a better Sense of their true Interests, by the Influence and Direction, of those who are most acquainted amongst them; and that Your own Endeavours for these good Ends may at last answer Your Hopes, is the earnest Wish of,

Your most Obedient, and

most Humble Servant,



T H E



THE PREFACE.

I *T* has been no small Encouragement that the Annals of the last Year gave particular Satisfaction, as to the Alteration therein made in the Method of distributing the Materials; and therefore in this Year we have also exactly followed the same.

The Progress of the New Alliances, and the Rupture with Spain, have been the main Transactions of this Period; for which Reason we have been both copious in relating them, and chose principally to do it by the Instruments, Memorials, Declarations, &c. of the Powers concerned; whereby the Reader will better judge of the real Motives and Pretensions of all Parties engaged, without any Suspicion of Partiality in the Relator.

The Session of the Irish Parliament has this Year been so timed, that it was impossible

The PREFACE.

possible to give an Account of their Proceeding entire, and therefore that is left altogether to our next.

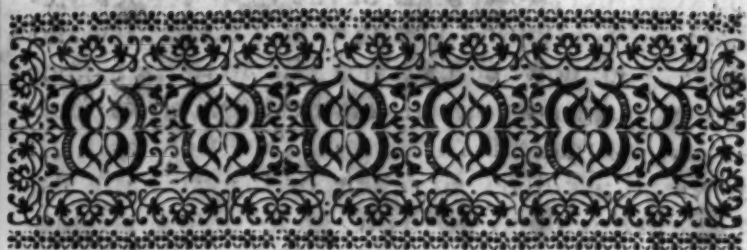
The unhappy Differences amongst the Dissenters have drawn out the Second Division, under Ecclesiastical Affairs, into as great a length in this, as those amongst the Establish'd Clergy did in our last. But herein we have as carefully as possible avoided the nice Points in dispute, and collected from their own Writings the most exact Accounts of their Conduct and Management in those Controversies: For the former Part concerns not a Work of this Nature, tho' the latter, as they are a considerable Body in the Civil Community, requires a proper Notice.

It is hoped that neither Party will be offended at the Relation herein given, it being as much impartial as was consistent with transcribing it so closely from the Disputants themselves, and every Thing of Heat and Reflexion, and every Thing personal, has been rejected with the greatest Care.

The Reader will hereunto find annexed a Chart of the Mediterranean, as what has been judged very convenient and useful for understanding many Affairs and Transactions as are most the Subject of Enquiry and Conversation at this Time.



T H E



THE
ANNALS
OF
King GEORGE.



HE Close of our last Period Anno Reg. VI. being about the middle of the Session of Parliament in *Ireland*, obliged us to omit the Account thereof to this, which therefore the Reader is desired to take in the following Abstract.

Introduction.

The Parliament of *Ireland* being met at *Dublin*, *Proceedings of* on the 1st of *July*, his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, the Irish Parliament. Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty's tender Care of the Security and The Lord Lieutenant's Speech Welfare of his good Subjects, hath moved him at this Time (when one Part of *Great Britain* to both Houses. hath been actually Invaded by a Foreign Force,

B

in

Anno Reg. VI. in favour of the *Pretender* to His Crown) to call you together, to consult of the most proper Methods for continuing you in that Tranquillity and Peace you now enjoy; and His Majesty cannot doubt, but that you will lay hold on this Opportunity, to make such further Provisions as shall be found necessary to repel, or suppress any Attempt; which may be made, to involve this Kingdom in the Calamities of an intestine Rebellion, or a foreign Invasion.

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both House.

They deceive themselves who imagine, that the Designs of the Enemies of our Peace do not extend to *Ireland*, as well as the rest of His Majesty's Dominions; and tho', through the Blessing of God on His Majesty's Council, and indefatigable Endeavours for our Preservation, these Designs have been hitherto prevented from being put in actual Execution; yet it will become the Wisdom of a Parliament, to take such timely Precautions, and provide such effectual Remedies as may render it impracticable to proceed further therein with any Prospect of Success.

It is obvious and visible to every considering Man, That a good Agreement and Union among all Protestants will greatly contribute to this End; and the Numbers, as well as strict Union of the Papists among themselves, together with their apparent Inclinations and Attachment to the Interest of the *Pretender*, seem to make it more immediately necessary at this Time. In what Manner a Thing so desirable may be obtained, His Majesty leaves to your Consideration, and has commanded me to acquaint you, That as he has the Welfare of the Church by Law Establish'd under His peculiar Care, and resolves always to Support and Maintain it, so it would be very pleasing to Him, if any Method could be found (not inconsistent with the Security of it) to render the Protestant Dissenters more useful, and capable of serving His Majesty, and supporting the Protestant Interest, than they now are; they having upon all Occasions given sufficient Proofs of their being well affected

affected to His Majesty's Person and Govern- Anno Reg. VI.
ment, and to the Succession of the Crown in His Royal House: And this I am ordered to lay before you as a Thing greatly importing His Majesty's Service, and your own Security.

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As it hath been your constant Care to make Provision for the punctual Payment of the Army, and other the necessary Charges of the Government, and publick Debts, I cannot doubt of your doing it now in such a Manner as will be for His Majesty's Honour, and the Interest of the Kingdom.

I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare the publick Accompts to be in a Readiness to be laid before you, by which you will see what is due to the Establishment, and how far the Hereditary Revenue will fall short of supporting it for the future.

The Invasion with which this Kingdom has been threaten'd, hath also increased the publick Expence; and it will be worth your Consideration to take Care of the Fortifications, which are extremely out of Repair, notwithstanding what has been done to put them in a better Condition since the first Notice of the intended Invasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing more to recommend to you, but that you will shew such Unanimity and Dispatch in your Proceedings, as may bring this Session to a happy Conclusion, to the Honour of His Majesty, and Good of this Nation.

Hereupon the House of Lords unanimously Resolution of resolv'd, an humble Address to be presented to His Majesty, To congratulate His Majesty on the Success of an Address. His Councils and Arms, in suppressing and disappointing the Designs and Attempts of his foreign Enemies, and rebellious Subjects in North Britain. And to thank His Majesty for His tender Care of the Security and Welfare of His People, and for His indefatigable Endeavours to preserve them from the Calamities of an intestine

Anno Reg. VI. *testine Rebellion or foreign Invasion. And for His Resolution to support and maintain the Church by Law Establish'd, and His having the Welfare of it under His peculiar Care. And to assure His Majesty, That as that House would always use its utmost Endeavours to support the Church as by Law Establish'd, so it would take into timely and serious Consideration what might be the most proper Method (not inconsistent with the Security of the Constitution in Church and State) to render all Protestants more useful, and more capable of supporting the Protestant Interest than they were.*

*Resolution of
the Commons
for an Address.*

The Commons being return'd to their House, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journal; and resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente, An humble Address to be presented to His Majesty, congratulating Him on the Disappointment of His Enemies in the late intended Invasion; which, under God, was owing to the Wisdom of His Councils, and His indefatigable Endeavours for the Happiness and Security of all His Subjects; assuring His Majesty, That that House would use their utmost Care to continue that Kingdom in the Peace and Tranquility it then enjoy'd, and render such Attempts ineffectual for the future; thanking His Majesty for His peculiar Care of the Church as by Law Establish'd; and assuring Him, That that House would enter into such Methods as might render the Protestant Dissenters more useful, and capable of supporting the Protestant Interest of that Kingdom, as far as might be consistent with the Peace and Security of their present happy Constitution in Church and State.*

On the 3d. the two Houses of Parliament attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, and presented to him their several Addresses of Thanks to His Majesty, upon His Grace's Speech to them. They likewise presented Addresses to the Lord Lieutenant himself on the same Occasion; all very full of Loyalty to His Majesty, and hearty Concern for the publick Welfare. After which they proceeded to Business, and, besides Bills of a more private Nature, prepared, and passed an Act For the better enabling and encouraging Incumbents, who have Cure
of

of Souls, to reside upon their respective Benefices, &c. Anno Reg. VI. As also, For rendering the Protestant Dissenters more useful, and capable of supporting the Protestant Interest of that Kingdom; and for exempting them from certain Penalties to which they were before subject.

In the Course of these Proceedings the Commons received several Petitions, relating to Arrears due, and Services unrewarded, or unprovided for; most of which, that House, in their Report on the Supply, allotted very handsome Considerations for; and in this Session, as well as in the former, gave many signal Proofs of their true Zeal for the Protestant Interest, and the present Establishment.

By the 4th of *August* they came to the following Resolutions on *Ways and Means*.

1. That the several and respective additional Duties, and Impositions on Beer, Ale, or strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, granted to his Majesty by an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for continuing to His Majesty the Additional Duties on Beer, Ale, strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes, be further raised, paid, and continued from the 21st Day of November, 1719. to the 25th of December, 1721. inclusive. *Resolution: on Ways and Means.*

2. That the several and respective additional Duties, and Impositions on all Sorts of Wine, strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made; and upon all Spirits distill'd of Wine, that shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to His Majesty last Session of Parliament, by an Act, intituled, *An Act for continuing to His Majesty an additional Duty on all Wines and strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made; and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine. And also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions therein mention'd.* And for granting a further additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made; and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine; and for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced to His Majesty for the Use of the Publick,

Anno Reg. VI. Publick, together with the Interest thereof, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the said 21st Day of November, 1719. to the said 25th of December, 1721. inclusive.

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

3. That the further additional Duty on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors; upon all *Aqua-Vita*, strong Waters, or Spirits made or distill'd within this Kingdom for Sale; and upon every Gallon of Brandy, or Spirits above Proof, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to His Majesty last Session of Parliament, by the last said mention'd Act, be continued to December 25, 1721.

4. That the House be moved to give Instructions for bringing in a Clause, or Clauses, for preventing the mixing small Worts with strong Beer or Ale, by any common Brewer, and by such mixture increasing the Quantity of strong Beer or Ale after the Gauger hath taken the Gauge thereof; as also a Clause to impower Gaugers to take an Account of all Wash and Low Wines in Distillers Hands, thereby better to ascertain the Quantity of *Aqua-Vita*, strong Waters, and Spirits, by them distill'd, to be, and continue in Force from November 21, 1719, to December 21, 1721.

5. That 6d. per Pound, and all other Fees which shall, may, or be payable out of the Aids granted this present Session of Parliament, be applied towards raising the Supply granted to His Majesty.

6. That a Tax be laid on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Pensions, on the Civil, Military, and Revenue Establishments, payable to Persons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the Time being; and also such as by their Offices and Employments are obliged to an immediate Attendance upon the Persons of His sacred Majesty, or their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, or their Issue, during their Continuance in such their Offices and Employments, and the Half Pay Officers, and all Officers in the Army

Army under the Degree of a Field Officer. Anno Reg. VI. That the said Tax be 4 s. per Pound, commence the 21st of November, 1719. and continue to the 25th of December, 1721. *Resolution on Ways and Means.*

7. That an additional Duty of 20 s. per Hundred Weight, for the Term of Seven Years, be laid upon Molosses and Treacle, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, from and after the last Day of this present Session of Parliament.

8. That an additional Duty of 12 d. per Pound be laid on all Tea, 3 d. per Pound on all Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, which shall be imported into this Kingdom, from September 1, 1719. to December 25, 1721. inclusive. To which Resolutions the House did agree, with some Amendments, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolutions; with an Instruction to the Committee, to insert a Clause in the said Bill, to secure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50,000 l. advanced to the Government, pursuant to a former Vote of this House, together with Interest for the same, during the Time it shall be unpaid. Also a Clause for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, for the Use, and Encouragement of the Hemp and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Accordingly on Wednesday, the 5th of August, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House Heads of a Bill, For continuing to His Majesty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes. And also on all Sorts of Wine, strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made; and upon all Spirits made and distill'd of Wine. And also a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Pensions, therein mention'd. And for continuing the further additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made; and upon Spirits made and distill'd of Wine. And for granting an additional Duty on Molosses, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts. And for securing the Repayment of 50,000 l. Sterling, formerly advanced unto His Majesty for the Use of the Publick, together with the Interest thereof. Which were received, read,

Anno Reg. VI. and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The next Morning the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went through the said Heads of a Bill, and made some Amendments thereto, which being on the 7th reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, were agreed to by the House, with some further Amendments; and the said Heads order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being transmitted into Great Britain in due Form.

The same Day were offered Heads of a Bill for *Quieting and Establishing Corporations, and for Freeing and Discharging all Persons in Employment from the Penalties they may have incurr'd by not Qualifying themselves, pursuant to the Act to prevent, the further Growth of Popery, and for limiting the Time for the Prosecutions upon the said Act.*

On Monday the 10th of August, the King's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House of Lords of Ireland, of July the 2d, 1719. was communicated to that House, as follows:

GEORGE REX.

His Majesty's Answer to the Lords Address. **H**IS Majesty returns hearty Thanks to the House of Peers for their dutiful and affectionate Address, and will always firmly adhere to His Resolution of supporting and maintaining the Church of Ireland established by Law.

His Majesty hopes, that it will not be found inconsistent with the Security of the Establish'd Church, but on the contrary, will be look'd upon as a Means conducive thereto, to strengthen the Protestant Interest, by rendering Numbers of His Majesty's Subjects there, who, by the legal Incapacities they now lie under, are disabled from contributing to its Support, more useful to His Majesty's Service, and to the Preservation of the Constitution both in Church and State; the Methods of attaining which End, His Majesty earnestly recommends to the Consideration of the House of Peers, as what may contribute to what His Majesty hath so much at Heart, the Happiness and Welfare of His Subjects of Ireland, who have

have given him so many Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for His Person and Government. Anno Reg. VI.

The same Day, August 10th, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a Grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill for securing the Protestant Interest of Ireland, by farther amending the several Acts of Parliament made to prevent the further Growth of Popery. Which Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, with a desire that the same might be transmitted into Great Britain in due Form. Commons agree to a Bill for strengthening the Protestant Interest.

Then Mr. Secretary Webster inform'd the House, That he was commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the House, that His Majesty had been pleas'd to return a most gracious Answer to the Address of that House, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as followeth :

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty hath receiv'd with great Satisfaction the Address of His faithful Commons, for which they have His Majesty's hearty Thanks. His Majesty's Answer to the Com. Address.

His Majesty is glad to find them sensible of the Danger of the Establish'd Church of Ireland, from the great Number of Papists, and other disaffected Persons, hoping this Consideration will incline them to enter upon such Methods as may make the Protestant Dissenters not only more Easy, but also more Useful to the Support of the Constitution both in Church and State, and will prove a great Addition of Strength to the Protestant Interest.

His Majesty thanks the House for their Assurances in granting such Supplies as may Support His Government with Honour, which shall be laid out in such Manner as shall appear most Advantageous to a People, whose Fidelity and Obedience have so justly recommended them to his peculiar Care.

G. R.

Hereupon it was order'd, That His Majesty's most gracious Answer be enter'd in the Journal of

Anno Reg. VI. of the House, and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address of Thanks to His Majesty for the said Answer; which Address was accordingly reported, agreed to, and presented to the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday the 11th, being as follows;

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Commons Address of Thanks

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg leave, humbly, to return our most sincere and hearty Thanks for Your Majesty's most gracious Answer to our Address.

We are truly sensible, That the Peace and Happiness we now enjoy, and the Preservation of our Constitution in Church and State, are (under God) wholly owing to Your Majesty; which inestimable Blessings we will endeavour to preserve, by heartily promoting a firm Union among all Your Majesty's Protestant Subjects, in Your Majesty's Defence against Your Enemies.

As we esteem Your Majesty's peculiar Care of us our greatest Happiness and Support, so we shall always study to deserve it, by the most profound Respect and Duty to Your Majesty, and by cheerfully giving the necessary Supplies for the Support of Your Government, which we are assured from Your Majesty's Goodness, will be laid out in such Manner as shall be most Advantageous to us.

Parliament adjourn'd.

Sit again.

After the Report of some private Bills, on the 12th of *August* Mr. Secretary *Webster* inform'd the House, That it was his Grace's Pleasure, that the House should adjourn it self to the 10th of *September* following, which the Commons did accordingly; the Lords also adjourn'd the same Day, but they sat not down again to do Business until the 1st of *October*, when they finished, and passed

passed many Bills before brought in; and on Anno Reg. VI. the 3d of November his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for thither, his Grace gave the Royal Assent to the several Bills which were ready, and made a Speech to both Houses; after which the Lord Chancellor declared, That it was his Grace's Pleasure, that they should be prorogued to Thursday the 14th of December following. *Parliament prorogued.*

The Lord Lieutenant's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU have the Satisfaction to see, that the *The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses.* Bills which were transmitted into Great Britain, and have been returned hither under the Great Seal of that Kingdom in this Session, are now passed into Laws.

His Majesty's gracious Intentions to secure the Quiet, and promote the Happiness of the Kingdom, first inclined him to call you together, to advise and propose what might most effectually attain those Ends; and the same Goodness hath induced His Majesty to direct that the Royal Assent should be given to the many useful Bills so returned.

You cannot but recollect with Pleasure, That His Majesty being in the more remote Parts of His Dominions, hath not occasioned any Delay in the considering and approving those Bills, and that more than ordinary Expedition hath been used therein, whereby you will be the sooner enabled to attend your own Affairs, after having done your Duty to His Majesty, and to your Country, in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Unanimity and Chearfulness shewn by you, in granting to His Majesty the necessary Aids for the Support of His Establishment and Government, are fresh Instances of your zealous Attachment to His Majesty's Interest and Service, and of the Continuance of the same Loyal and

Anno Reg. VI. and Dutiful Disposition which you have at all Times shewn. And I do assure you, that I will justly lay the same before His Majesty, and make no doubt of his receiving those Instances of Duty and Affection in the most gracious manner.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think my self Happy, to find by your respective Addresses, that my Administration hath been to your Satisfaction; and, that by the Testimony of those who have the best Opportunities of observing and knowing, I have in some Measure attained the End which I proposed to my self, and have ever had in View since my coming to the Government, the Service of the Crown, and general Good of the Kingdom.

The advanced Season of the Year makes it proper to put an End to this Session, that you may have an Opportunity to take Care of the publick Peace in your several Countries, and to keep a vigilant Eye over those who may have a Desire to disturb it: But of this you will have less Occasion to be apprehensive, if you shall all use your Endeavours to cultivate that which will be your best Security against all foreign and domestick Enemies; and which, for that Reason, I must in a special Manner recommend to you in the Words of one of those excellent Bills passed this Day, I mean an Union in Interest and Affection among all His Majesty's Protestant Subjects.

Having thus gone through this Session of the Irish Parliament, it is most suitable to resume the Story of this Year in as orderly a Connexion as is possible, with the Close of the last; which left our chief Enemy, the Spaniards, in such a losing Game, that they were able to do but little besides Surrender or Retreat for a long Time; so that the greatest Apprehensions of further Troubles began to be from another Quarter, and the restless Muscovite spared no Opportunities either to push his ambitious Projects, or execute his Resentments.

We

We have already given an Account of the late *Anno Reg. VI.* King of Sweden's Death, and the Succession of the Princess of Hesse to the Throne, with her Letters *Affairs in the North.* for calling a General Assembly; whereupon there appeared such a Change in the Sentiments of our Ministry at home concerning that People, that immediately there was issued out a Proclamation for taking off that Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden that had been strictly observed for some Time, and the Lord Carteret was dispatched to that Court with Instructions to cultivate all possible Amity and Friendship between the two Crowns; and pursuant to which, he gave in a Memorial to her Swedish Majesty as followeth:

THE underwritten Minister, Plenipotentiary of Lord Carteret's Memorial His Majesty the King of Great Britain, being firmly perswaded of the Equity of Her Majesty the Queen to the Queen of Sweden, and of Her good Will towards the British Sweden. Nation; as also of Her Inclinations to maintain perfect Intelligence with His Majesty the King of Great Britain, most humbly represents to Her said Majesty the Queen of Sweden, pursuant to the Orders he has receiv'd, the great Losses which the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty have suffer'd for some Years past, by the taking, and Confiscations of many of their Ships by Her Majesty's Subjects in the Baltick, and in other Parts, even in the Ports of Sweden; and by the Prohibition of Navigation in Livonia; and intreats Her said Majesty the Queen of Sweden, with all due Submission, to be pleas'd to give Her Orders, That without more delay the Losses of the said Subjects may be examin'd, and Satisfaction made them thereupon; and in particular, That the above-mention'd Prohibition of Navigation be taken off, as having been the Occasion of so great Damages, and exposed the Commerce in the Baltick to so many Difficulties on all Accounts, which is so prejudicial to this Kingdom, and to Her Subjects, and may afford the Czar, and, perhaps, also other Powers, Pretences, not only for opposing the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce in the Baltick, but even for interrupting it intirely, to the great Prejudice of Sweden. And as the abovesaid Minister, Plenipotentiary, has great

Anno Reg. VI. great Reason to believe, That Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden will be pleas'd, on this Occasion, to add to the Instances she daily gives of an equitable Mind, a Proof of her Disposition (by granting what he desires) to re-establish not only the antient Friendship between the two Crowns, but to maintain and improve it; so he is commanded to assure Her on the Part of His Britannick Majesty, of His good Intentions to cause Justice to be done on all Occasions to the Subjects of Sweden, and to do all that may contribute to the strengthening of the Bands of strict Friendship between the two Crowns, and promoting the Commerce of the two Nations.

Whereupon was given in Answer on the Part of Her Swedish Majesty, as follows :

Queen of Sweden's Answer to the L. Carteret's Memorial.

HER Sacred Royal Majesty was pleas'd to cause to be laid before Her what his Excellency, in his abovesaid Memorial, has represented at large in the Name of His Sacred Royal Majesty the King of Great Britain, touching the great Losses which His Subjects have suffer'd for some Years past, not only by the intercepting in Sweden of many of their Ships, but likewise by the Prohibition of free Commerce with the Ports of Sweden possessed by the Czar. His Excellency's Desire thereupon, that Her Sacred Royal Majesty would be pleas'd to give Her necessary Orders, that without further delay Enquiry may be made, and an Account taken of the Damages which the said Subjects have sustained, and that just Satisfaction may be made them; and, especially, That the Prohibition of free Navigation to the said Ports taken by the Czar from Her Sacred Royal Majesty and Her Kingdom, may be repeal'd and annull'd; as also his Excellency's Declaration of His Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain's Disposition to cause the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Sweden to be treated on all Occasions according to Equity and Justice, to unite the two Kingdoms by the firmest Bands of Friendship, and to promote Commerce between them.

These very friendly Proposals were extremely acceptable to Her Sacred Royal Majesty; and as She has nothing more at Heart, than that the antient Friendship, which

which for so many Ages has so happily flourished between Anno Reg. VI. the two Crowns of Sweden and Great Britain, may remain firmly establish'd for ever, and be continually increased, Her Sacred Royal Majesty willingly consents to nominate and constitute, as soon as an exact Account shall be given in of the British Ships illegally detained in Sweden, and of the Damages thereby sustain'd, certain Commissioners, who, with those whom His Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain shall appoint with like Powers, shall carefully examine this Affair, shall do Justice to every Person concerned; and adjudge equitable Compensation to the rightful Claimants.

As for the desired Freedom of Commerce and Navigation, Her Sacred Royal Majesty might, upon very good Reasons, not so readily grant it, if she would insist upon her own Right, justified by the Examples of so many Nations, and founded upon the Rules of War every where received: However, to give the greater Proof to His Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and to the illustrious British Nation, of the high Esteem which Her Sacred Royal Majesty has for the Person and Friendship of the King, and of the good Will she bears to His People, she is pleas'd hereby to grant the desired Freedom of Commerce and Navigation in the Baltick, and especially to those Places and Ports which have been taken there from Her Majesty by the Czar of Muscovy in the present War, and will give the necessary Orders, that the Ships of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, bound to the said Ports, be not any more molested in their Voyage; Her Sacred Royal Majesty assuredly trusting, That His Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain will not permit any of his Subjects to abuse the Liberty of Commerce thus granted to them, to the Detriment of the Kingdom of Sweden.

For the rest, Her Sacred Royal Majesty will most gladly take all Opportunities to give new Proofs of Her Friendship for His Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and will always continue to treat his Excellency, the Lord, Minister, Plenipotentiary, with all Royal Favour and Good Will.

Not long after the Lord Townshend concluded, and signed a Treaty with the Queen of Sweden's Ministers; whereby, among other Particulars, the

Anno Reg. VI. the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Vehrden*, were yielded for ever to the House of *Hanover*, in Consideration of a Sum of Money to be paid to *Sweden*: But this Treaty not being yer made publick, we shall forbear taking any further Notice of it to another Opportunity.

We may however, observe, that the renewing of the antient Friendship between the two Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, changed, on a sudden, the Face of Affairs in the North, for the Negotiation that had been carried on in *Aland*, between the *Swedish* and *Muscovite* Ministers, being broke off, the *Czar* resolved to propose his own Conditions by Force of Arms; and in order to that, to make a Descent upon *Sweden*, which he accordingly did about the middle of *July*, O. S. having some Days before publish'd the following Manifesto.

Czar of Mus-
covy's Mani-
festo for War.

WE *Peter I. &c.* do hereby make known to All, and particularly to the High and Low Estates, as well Secular as Ecclesiastick, of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. As it is generally notorious how long this bloody War has lasted between the two Crowns of *Russia* and *Sweden*, we have certain Information, That not only during the Time of His Royal Majesty *Charles XII.* of glorious Memory, but also in the Reign of Her present Royal Majesty, it has been insinuated as a Thing certain to the Subjects of *Sweden*, That our implacable Temper was the only Cause of the Continuance of this long War; That we never shew'd the least Inclination to Peace, nor would consider the Propositions made on the Part of *Sweden*, and that our sole Design was intirely to overthrow and conquer that Kingdom, or at least, to possess our selves of some more of its Provinces. We think our selves oblig'd, by this Manifesto, to wipe off those groundless Accusations, both as to the Time past and present, and, on the contrary, to shew to all the World our Innocence, the Justice of our Cause, and our Inclinations to Peace. And tho' we design not to enlarge upon all the Reasons which gave Rise to this

this War, yet we have judg'd it absolutely necessary to mention them as succinctly as possible; and to demonstrate, That tho' we had Causes sufficient for a Rupture, in Consideration of the great Number of Injuries done by *Sweden* to our Crown, and that in the last Century, the *Swedes*, contrary to Alliances and Treaties, did rob us of several Countries and Provinces that always belong'd to our Crown, yet we never design'd to begin a War on that Account, if we had not been oblig'd to it by a new Affront to Us in Person, and by the crafty Designs form'd against our Life by the Governor-General, the Count *de Dalberg*, when we pass'd through the City of *Riga* with our Ambassy design'd to foreign Courts; especially, since after having demanded just Satisfaction, as well by the Ambassadors of *Sweden* then residing at our Court, as by other Potentates, we could obtain none; and that, moreover, on the contrary, the Courts of *Sweden* had form'd a very insolent Resolution, which was insinuated to us by the *Sieur Knipocrona*, Resident of *Sweden* at our Court, containing a Refusal of our Demands, as if our Accusations were unjust, notwithstanding the Proofs we our selves had given of 'em to the Ambassador of *Sweden*, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, that they might represent them to his *Swedish* Majesty. And tho' the War may afterward be commenc'd to revenge the Injury done us, we did both in our Prosperity and Adversity, and even till now, always signify our Desire of Peace with the Crown of *Sweden*, and did sufficiently shew our Moderation by the Proposals we made, according to the Conjuncture of Time; but till last Year it was impossible for us to obtain any Negociation, and much less a Peace, because his *Swedish* Majesty had no Inclination to it. And while we stay'd in *Holland* we were inform'd of His Majesty's peaceful Intentions by several of his Ministers, first by Secretary *Preys*, afterwards by General *Welling*, and at last by Baron *Gortz*, who propos'd the

Anno Reg. VI.

Czar of Muscovy's Manifesto.

Anno Reg VI.

Czar of Mus-
covy's Mani-
festo.

Isle of *Ahlund* to us as the Place of Congress. We immediately consented to it, and did thereunto also dispose our faithful Ally the King of *Prussia*; and tho' we did invite our other Allies, we could not perswade them to send their Ministers to the said Negotiations, because they were not inclin'd to it.

Norwithstanding all this, in the beginning of 1718. We sent our Ministers to the said Congress, who treated with his *Swedish* Majesty's Plenipotentiaries (and continued so to do till his Death) where we granted such advantageous Conditions to the Crown of *Sweden*, as notwithstanding his Majesty's known Inclinations for War, made such an Impression upon him, that we should undoubtedly in a little Time have concluded a solid Peace on both Sides, and likewise a more strict Alliance betwixt the two Crowns, had the Conferences continued some Weeks longer, and not been interrupted by the fatal Death of his *Swedish* Majesty. Further to set our sincere Intentions for Peace in a clearer Light, tho' we had agreed to no Cessation of Arms with his *Swedish* Majesty, and by consequence were at Liberty to carry on the War; and tho' we were in a Condition last Summer to embark with an Army of 30,000 Men, and to land in the Heart of *Sweden*, and, perhaps, to enter as far as the Capital, for which we had the fairest Occasion, being inform'd that the *Swedes* had made no Preparations, either by Land or Sea, to resist us, we could not however think of it, for this Reason only, that we might not give the *Swedish* Nation an Occasion to suspect, that under Colour of a Negotiation for Peace we design'd the Ruin of that Kingdom, for it was our sincere Intention, not only to establish a lasting Peace and Amity with that Nation, but also to procure them perpetual Advantages in Commerce, equal to those of our own Nation. And tho' we had very particular Advices, both of the Death of his *Swedish* Majesty, and the Disorders which happen'd during the Election

of her present Majesty, as also of the Loss Anno Reg. VI.
 which the *Swedish* Troops suffer'd in their Retreat from *Norway*; and tho' we also very well Czar of Mus-
 knew, that *Sweden* had not taken the least Pre- covy's Mani-
 caution to hinder an Invasion by our Army; *sesto.*
 besides, that during the Winter, the Ice was
 so strong betwixt *Sweden* and *Finland*, that we
 could have safely marched over our Army and
 Artillery; and that further, our Troops, with
 Artillery, Provision and Ammunition, were
 ready at *Abo* for that End, we not only forbore
 it for the Reasons above-mention'd, but also
 gave express Orders to our Troops to under-
 take nothing, except 2 or 3 small Parties that
 were detach'd to view the inward State of that
 Kingdom; in firm Expectation, that the new
 Regency of *Sweden*, and all good Patriots of that
 Kingdom, would employ their utmost Endeavours to advance the Safety and Prosperity of
 their Country, by renewing the Negotiations,
 and concluding a speedy Peace. Therefore
 we gave Assurances, by our Ministers at *Abland*,
 of our constant Inclination for Peace, both to
 Count *Gyllemburgh* the *Swedish* Plenipotentiary,
 to her present Majesty, and the States of the
 Kingdom, before the Death of the King, and
 her Accession to the Throne were notified to
 us: Upon which that Minister gave us the like
 Assurance by Word of Mouth, as her Majesty
 did in Writing, and that Baron *Lilliensted* should
 be sent to the Congress as her first Plenipoten-
 tiary in the Place of Baron *Gortz*; and Count
Gyllemburgh assur'd us, That the said Plenipo-
 tentiary would come without fail to *Abland* by
 the beginning of *April*, to renew the Conferen-
 ces, and conclude the Peace. We had the less
 Reason to doubt it, since notwithstanding the
 great Inclination which the late King of *Sweden*,
 of ever glorious Memory, had always for War,
 most of the Conditions betwixt us were actually
 agreed on in his Life-time, so that considering
 our Success, and the State of Affairs at that
 Time, the Kingdom of *Sweden* would have ob-
 tain'd great Advantages, since that Crown
 might

Anno Reg. VI.

Czar of Mus-
covy's Mani-
festo.

might not only have thereby recover'd several Countries and Towns, but have also obtain'd other considerable Advantages. But tho' we stay'd till June, without undertaking the least Hostilities, those Assurances on the Part of *Sweden* were not made good, nor could we expect the said Minister would be sent to *Abland*, for Count *Gyllemburgh* presented, by Order of her Majesty, a Declaration in Writing to our Ministers, by which it appear'd sufficiently, That the Crown of *Sweden* had no Inclinations to Peace, but rather continue the War, since she had demanded of us the Restoration of almost all the Provinces which we had conquer'd from her during this War, without any previous Negotiation; and, on the contrary, not only refus'd to send a Minister to *Abland*, but threaten'd us with breaking off the Congress, and prolonging the War; and also made several frivolous Pretexts against admitting the Minister whom our faithful Ally the King of *Prussia* had deputed to the Congress, notwithstanding he was sent thither under the Assurances of his late Majesty of *Sweden*, of ever glorious Memory. Besides, the *Swedes* have enter'd into particular Negotiations with other Powers, from whom they can fear no Danger in Time of War, nor expect Profit in Time of Peace, to the Exclusion of us, and also with Threats to take all sorts of dangerous Measures against us; and she still endeavours to amuse us, by prolonging the Congress at *Abland* without any Negotiation. Upon the whole, as we perceive all the Designs of *Sweden*, we find our selves oblig'd, after invoking the Divine Assistance, to have recourse to Arms, and to order our Troops to invade *Sweden*, not with a view to conquer, or take any more of her Dominions, but only to obtain the desired Peace, which we wish for on the same Conditions as before, and demand nothing further of the Crown of *Sweden*, but are rather more willing to yield some of those Conquests already in our Hands. Therefore we declare, That in case the Crown

of Sweden shew no Inclination to a Peace with us, we shall then be oblig'd to undertake and continue, with God's Assistance, the most vigorous War even in the Heart of the Kingdom. And also, in this Case we protest before God and all the World, against all the Calamities that may thereby happen to the Subjects of the said Kingdom, and especially, against the innocent Blood which may be shed after the publication of this our sincere Design. And to this we take the Almighty to witness, and charge it upon those, who by Passion or Self-Interest, have endeavour'd to hinder the Conclusion of a Peace between us, we hope then, that the great God will continue to support our Arms in this Enterprize, as he has done formerly. And we have order'd that this Manifesto be publish'd, and made known to all the Subjects of that Crown, that they may take salutary Methods and Councils, to ward off their impending Ruin, which cannot be avoided, but by their concluding a Peace with us. In the mean Time, as on our Part we have always been ready, so we are still, to conclude a Peace as above, on reasonable Conditions, and in that Case immediately to cease all Hostilities.

This was soon follow'd by the most unparalleled Ravages and Depradations upon the unhappy Swedes, who were but very little provided to withstand such merciless Attacks; and of which, the most authentick Account, is that on the 11th of July, O. S. The Muscovite Gallies landed some Forces at Romanbor, eight Miles from Stockholm, and laid that Island waste. Thence they likewise went to Wexholm, and other Islands, where they committed great Cruelties. It was apprehended, that their Design was to burn Norkoping, a trading Town, fifteen Leagues thence. They burnt Morley, Liddo, and other Castles; and at Ericksholm they destroy'd the Churches, and robb'd the Tombs, yet the Czar at this Juncture dispers'd a Manifesto, wherein

*An Account of
the Ravages
committed by
the Muscovites*

Anno Reg. VI. he charged the *Swedes* with being the Authors of their own Misfortunes.

An Account of the Ravages committed by the Muscovites We had further Advices from *Stockholm*, July 27, O. S. That the *Russian* Forces continued to make Descents in divers Places, burning, plundering, and ravaging, where-ever they came, and afterwards retired to their Gallies, part of which Gallies went Northward, and plunder'd and burnt a Place call'd *Barbruck*, where there was one of the richest Mines of Iron in the Kingdom.

On the 16th, they set on Shore some *Cossacks* and Horse at *Sandmar*, who scower'd the adjacent Country, and advanced to *Westerbaning*, within four Leagues of *Stockholm*. Having met with twelve of the Life-Guards who were sent out for Intelligence, they repulsed them, and killed the Officer who commanded them. The same Day some Gallies sailed as far as *Steec*, two Leagues from thence, the Men landed and burnt *Bo*, with the fine Country House of the Senator *Tessin*, but upon the Approach of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel* at the Head of some Forces, they retir'd. His Royal Highness returning thither in the Evening, the Inhabitants recovered the great Consternation, which had been occasion'd by an Attempt made so near the Capital.

On the 17th, the Motion of the *Russian* Fleet seem'd design'd against *Dalero*, a Fort at the Mouth of our River, but it appear'd that their Aim was to intercept nineteen Merchant Ships laden with Provisions for *Stockholm*, of which they surpriz'd five; the rest retiring under the Cannon of the said Fort. That Day Advice was received, That the Enemy had set Fire to *Diursko*, a Country Seat of Mr. *Hoepken*, Secretary of State: All the Men being fled from the House, two Servant Maids who had stay'd, endeavour'd to extinguish the Flames, which so enraged the *Russians*, that they killed one of them with a Pistol shot, and wounded the other dangerously.

They had an Account the 18th, that besides several other Houses and Churches, the *Russians* had

had burnt the following Country-Seats, viz. Vo-Anno Reg. VI. gelbro, Malmoe, Saby, Sund, Wasly, Beatelund, Far-
 stabelm, Herhambra. Several People from the Country, among them some Clergy-Men, fled to Stockholm without Cloaths, to save themselves, which caused great Consternation. *An Account of the Ravages committed by the Mulcovites*

The same Day Mr. Osterman had Audience of the Queen, at which were only present his Royal Highness, the President of the Chancery, and M. Hoepken Secretary of State. It is said nothing was talked of in that Audience, except that Reproaches were made to the Russian Minister, on account of the cruel Ravages the Russian Forces committed in the Country; but particularly, their Treatment of the two Servant Maids at Dirusko. The Russian Minister, 'tis said, answer'd, he had no Instructions to discuss that Affair. After the Audience he was re-conducted in the Queen's Barge to Fursta, a House a Quarter of a League from Carlsberg, where he was entertained at the Expence of the Court.

On the 20th it was advised, That the Gallies which the Enemy had detach'd towards the North, had burnt and laid waste the following Towns and Villages, Harryebruc, Skybo, all the Island of Soderoen, the whole Parish of Borstilles, with all the Farms and Houses that belonged to it; Norkedika, the Town of Osthammer, the Parish of Hockhusfwud, and the Town of Oregrund. The Publick suffered by this Desolation very considerable Loss, for in those Parts were the richest Iron Mines in the Kingdom.

On the 21st, a great Number of the Russian Gallies drew together near Streck, in the Baggersiel, they landed two Thousand Men not far from thence, at Osterwick near Soder-Talge, and oblig'd a small Body of their Forces to retire with the Loss of three or four Men. This happening within four Leagues of the City, they thought the Russians design'd to make their grand Descent there with all their Forces, but they contented themselves with setting Fire to the Town of Soder-Talge, of which above one half was reduced to Ashes; but upon the Approach of the Regiment

Anno Reg. VI. of Horse of Count *Charles Bielk*, which was sent to attack them, they retir'd to their Gallies. *An Account of* The next Day they burned more Villages and *the Ravages* Houses about *Soder-Talge*. The great Mischief committed by they did, was setting Fire to the Forests, the *the Muscovites* Trees of which were soon all in a Flame, by reason of the excessive Heats they had in the Summer. A Detachment of their Gallies went toward *Nycoping*, and landed some Forces near *Trosa*, but were repuls'd, and some of them were taken Prisoners. They made Excursions as far as *Oster Gothia*, doing irreparable Damage wherever they came.

On the 27th, Advice was received, that five Thousand *Russians* had seiz'd *Loffta*, a Mine where is the best Iron in the Kingdom, of which they carried off on board the Gallies thirteen Thousand Schippunds (Tuns) and afterwards destroy'd the Works. The Night between the 25th and 26th, the *Russians* employ'd Southward, took a small Fort near *Nycoping*, which was defended by thirty Men. They advanced afterward towards that trading, populous Town, and burn'd it.

Further Accounts from *Stockholm* of *August 5*, O. S. confirmed the same, with Relations of further Devastations made by the *Muscovites*, who always retired to their Gallies on the Approach of any Force, being seemingly intent on nothing but Ravage and Cruelty. The Amount of the Loss to the *Swedes* on those sad Occasions, was past Computation, their Iron Works being almost every where destroyed, besides the Losses sustained by burning their Houses, and killing, or carrying off their Cattle and Goods.

Disposition of This dismal Posture of the *Swedish* Affairs too
the Swedes to reasonably precipitated that brave and hardy
submit on any People into Measures of Pacification with their
Terms. cruel Enemy, insomuch, that in a general Assembly of the Senate, about the beginning of *August*, it was proposed forthwith to comply with any Terms of Submission to the *Czar*, in order to put a stop to their impending Ruin.

But

But some Officers of the Army, and particularly the *Livonians*, having enter'd the Assembly, of whose Meeting they had known nothing the Day before, openly protested against the yielding up of *Livonia*, which was in the *Czar's* Demands, and for that Reason the whole Matter, for that Time, was adjourn'd. Whereupon Mr. *Osterman* had Audience of Leave of the Queen, but before his Departure received Dispatches from the *Czar*, which were opened by the Senate's Order, before their delivery to him, in Reprisal for opening the Queen's Letters to Baron *Lilliensted*. The Contents were, That if the Queen would not yield to the last Offers of Peace, with which Mr. *Osterman* was charg'd, he was to return without delay.

These cruel Ravages in the North hastened his *King of Great Britannick* Majesty's Succours into those Parts, Britain assist the Swedes. and Admiral *Hofier*, with some fresh Ships, joyn'd Sir *John Norris* about the latter end of *August*, whereupon Monsieur *de Wesselowsky*, Resident of the *Czar of Muscovy*, having writ a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, to know the Reason of our sending so many Ships to reinforce the *English* Squadron in the *Baltick*, Mr. *Craggs*, in another Letter, return'd him an Answer, 'That People here were equally surpriz'd, both at his Exposition, and at the Message lately sent by the *Czar* to Admiral *Norris*, since the *King of Great Britain* was accountable to no Body for his Designs; nor had His Majesty inquired into the Reasons of a more considerable Armament of the *Czar* in the *Baltick*.'

Whilst my Lord *Carteret* was renewing the antient Friendship between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, at *Stockholm*, Mr. *Whitworth* was negotiating at *Berlin*, a Treaty between His *Britannick* Majesty and the *King of Prussia*, which gave no small Umbrage to the *Czar of Muscovy*. However, his *Czarish* Majesty rightly judging, that the Maritime Powers were most able to give him a Check, he thought fit to keep fair with them, and in order to that, he caused the follow-

Anno Reg. VI. following Declaration to be communicated to
 their Ministers, viz.

Declaration of
 the Czar of
 Muscovy.

WE Peter I. by the Grace of God, Czar,
 and absolute Monarch of all *Russia*, &c.
 do by these Presents make known, that not-
 withstanding by our Declaration of the 17th of
April, 1719. which we sent to all our Ministers
 residing in foreign Courts, to be there made
 publick, we have declar'd to all the Powers,
 and particularly *Great Britain* and *Holland*, That
 we were willing to grant free Commerce to all
 the Ports and Dominions of the Crown of *Swe-*
den, upon the same, and such like Conditions,
 as that Crown should grant for our Ports and
 Dominions, we had hop'd, that the said Crown
 having more need of it at this present Juncture
 than we, would willingly have consented to
 the same, but we had found, contrary to all
 Expectation, that according to its usual Prac-
 tice, that Crown hath shew'd little Regard
 to it, having granted the same to none but the
 Subjects of the Lords the *States General* for a ve-
 ry short Term; and, according to the Advice
 we have receiv'd, upon hard Conditions, which
 tend to the producing tedious Consequences.
 And as for *England*, it has not granted to it any
 freedom of Commerce, nor to the other Pow-
 ers concern'd; for this Reason we have thought
 fit, as well to make the World sensible of our
 Moderation, as particularly of the Affection we
 bear to the two Nations of *Great Britain* and the
United Provinces. And notwithstanding the Ob-
 stinacy and Artifices of the *Swedes*, to grant to
 the aforesaid two Nations, and to all their
 Ships, entire Liberty of Commerce in all Pla-
 ces and Ports of the Crown of *Sweden*, provided,
 that the aforesaid Ships be furnish'd by the two
 aforesaid Powers, with Passes and Certificates
 in due Form, according to the Marine Regula-
 tions. It is, moreover, permitted them to
 carry thither all Sorts of Goods that are not
 Contraband, and that are not of the Number
 of those here-under specify'd. In pursuance
 where-

whereof, we have sent our Orders to our High Admiral, and to the other Admirals and Commanders of Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, for them, when they have examin'd and found their Passes, Certificates, and other Documents, free from Errors, and agreeable to the Marine Regulations, to permit them to pass freely, and without detaining, much less taking them. But if those Ships are laden with Contraband Goods, or to carry false Certificates, otherwise call'd Lorrendrager (that is, trading privily by stealth) we have order'd them to be taken, and brought into our Ports, and to be declar'd lawful Prize, according to the meaning of the Laws; the which none can have Reason to put a wrong Construction upon, since, according to the Law of Nations, we cannot grant License to furnish our Enemies with those Things which afford them the Means to prolong the War against us. We hope therefore, that the aforesaid Maritime Powers having receiv'd so manifest a Demonstration of our Affection towards them and their Subjects, will endeavour reciprocally to make Returns, by taking such Measures as might be equally friendly; and that they will direct their Subjects to conform themselves to this present Declaration in their Commerce and Navigation, to the end, that they may not come to any Damage through Neglect and want of Circumspection, which in such a Case they can impute it to none but themselves. In Testimony whereof, this present Declaration hath been put out in our Navy, on Board the Ship *Ingermanland* at *Angout*, sign'd with our Hand, and seal'd with our great Seal, the 28th of June, 1719.

A List of Goods and Effects which are to be reputed Contraband.

Powder, Lead, Salt-Peter, Brimstone, Hemp, and all Naval Stores. All Sorts of Grain. Salt.

Sign'd PETER.

And underneath, Count *Goloskin*.

Docu-

Anno Reg. VI.

Documents requir'd by his Czarish Majesty's Declaration, with which the Ships belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, and those of the United Provinces, to whom his Majesty grants free Commerce in Sweden, are to be furnish'd.

Documents requir'd by the Czar for free Commerce with Sweden.

1. **A** Certificate, or Attestation in writing, of the Place where the Ship was built.
2. A Bill of Sale, expressing where, and of whom, the Ship was bought, and to whom it belongs.
3. A Letter for the Master from the Magistrate of the Place from whence he comes, or where he resides; in the Service of what Power he is, and of what Prince's Subjects he and his Master are.
4. An Attestation from the Magistrate of the Place, that the Owners or Freighters, and those who have put their Goods on board the Ships, have depos'd upon Oath, that both the Ships and the Goods belong to them; and that there is nothing that belong to the Enemy, nor to any other Power besides that whose Subjects they are.
5. *Certe Partie*, Is a Letter by which the Master hath been engag'd, and the Vessel freighted, the Place it is bound to, and what Goods it is to be laden with, with other usual Documents.
6. An authentick Pass, sign'd by the Power whose Subjects he and his Men are.
7. Those who shall happen to come from the North Sea, shall also be furnish'd with the Pass of the Sound, according to the usual Custom.
8. The Crew is also to consist of at least two Thirds of national Seamen.

Mr. Whitworth's Letter On the 10th of *August*, N. S. A Courier arrived at *Hanover* from *Berlin*, with the agreeable News, to the King of Great Britain. That *Mr. Whitworth* had prevail'd with the King of *Prussia* to sign the Treaty relating to a Peace with *Sweden*; and as 'twas not doubted but that the King of *Denmark* would follow this Example, 'twas hoped the other Potentates concern'd would

con-

consent to a general Peace in the North on equivalent Terms. Anno Reg. VI.

The King of Great Britain was not, however, unmindful how to put a stop to the Northern Troubles; so, that besides the Care of sending a sufficient Naval Strength into those Parts, the Lord Carteret, His Majesty's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden, had Instructions both to cheer the drooping Spirits of the distressed, with Assurances of Friendship and Protection, and to soften as much as possible their rough Enemies into Sentiments of Humanity and Peace. And to this Purpose the following Memorial was by his Excellency presented to her Swedish Majesty.

THE underwritten Minister, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, is ordered to represent to Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden, That the Crown of Great Britain having not been engaged in the War of the North, and that the said Crown having in all Times maintained a strict Friendship and Alliance with that of Sweden, as well with regard to their common Interests, as to the Preservation and Support of the Protestant Religion; as also, that the King since he has been on the Throne, having constantly laboured to establish the Peace of Europe on the most solid Foundations, His Majesty sees, with very great Concern, the War, which for so many Years has ravaged the North, having occasioned great Effusion of Blood, and the Ruin of many Countries and Provinces.

The King would think Himself Happy, if he could contribute to the putting an End to those Troubles.

In order to it His Majesty has commanded Mr. Whirworth, His Minister at the Court of Prussia, to acquaint Mr. Tolstoy, Minister of his Czarish Majesty, That he is desirous to see Peace re-established between Sweden and Russia, and that he offers his Mediation for it to his Czarish Majesty.

The

Anno Reg. VI.



The King likewise addressees Himself now to her Majesty the Queen, being thoroughly perswaded, by the Proofs of Affection and Tenderness which she has shewn for her People, that she seeks nothing but to have them enjoy the Blessings of Peace, and that she is disposed to accept His Majesty's Mediation.

The King makes no doubt that the Queen will trust her Interest to Him, and that her Majesty is intirely satisfy'd of the Sincerity of His Intentions in so good a Work.

The said Minister Plenipotentiary, most humbly intreats her Majesty, to grant him a favourable Answer, and as speedily as she can, he being ordered to repeat to his *Czarish* Majesty the Offer of Mediation, which has already been made to him, in case her Majesty the Queen of Sweden is pleased to accept it on her Part.

Done at Stockholm the 6th of August, O. S. 1719.

CARTERET.

To which her Majesty was pleased to give the following Answer

Q. of Sweden's Answer to the Ld. Carteret's Memorial.

HER Royal Majesty is extremely pleased to find by the Memorial of his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, being intent upon re-establishing every where the former Tranquility of Europe, looks with deep Concern on that fatal War which has so long raged in the North; and that he counts it his chief Glory and Happiness to contribute effectually to the extinguishing it. That in order to this, he has already caused Mr. *Whitworth*, his Minister residing at *Berlin*, to acquaint the *Muscovite* Minister there, how desirous he is, that by his amicable Offer of Mediation, Peace may be restored between Her Royal Majesty and his *Czarish* Majesty. That he proposes the like Endeavours and Offices of Mediation to Her

Her Royal Majesty, and has therefore sent Or-
 ders to his Excellency, the said Minister Ple-
 nipotentiary here, to offer amicably this Me-
 diation of his King to her Royal Majesty, and
 to procure as soon as may be her Resolution
 thereupon; to the End, that if his Excellen-
 cy, the said Minister Plenipotentiary, shall
 obtain her Royal Majesty's Acceptance there-
 of, he may, pursuant to his Order, repeat the
 same Offers of his King's Mediation to the
 Czar of Muscovy.

Anno Reg. VI.
 Q. of Sweden's
 Answer to the
 Ld. Carteret's
 Memorial.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty gives the more
 ready Attention to all these Things, because
 so great is Her tender Affection for Her Sub-
 jects, that nothing could ever be so acceptable
 and conformable to Her earnest and unwearied
 Cares and Wishes, as the proposing of Means
 for extinguishing this destructive War, and
 stopping the further Effusion of Human and
 Christian Blood. The King of Great Britain's
 entertaining generously such Thoughts is the
 more agreeable to Her Royal Majesty, because
 they are suitable to the indissoluble, and, in a
 manner, natural Bonds, by which, as well as
 the mutual Interests of each Kingdom, as of
 the Protestant Religion especially, the two
 Nations are united.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty does therefore
 the more willingly embrace this Offer of his
 Majesty the King of Great Britain, as being firm-
 ly and absolutely perswaded, That his Sacred
 Majesty the King of Great Britain, pursuing a
 Design so great and beneficial to the Christian
 World, with the most sincere Intention and
 Application of Mind, will successfully employ
 sufficient Means.

Her Sacred Royal Majesty is satisfied she
 may the more safely trust his Sacred Majesty
 the King of Great Britain, with Her own and
 Her Kingdom's Interests, because she assured-
 ly promises Her self from his Produce, no less
 than from his Justice and Equity, that his Ma-
 jesty the King of Great Britain will make it his
 chief Aim, that the Parties at War laying aside

all

Anno Reg. VI. all Animosity and Hatred, and being reconciled in their Minds, may prefer equitable, solid, and lasting Conditions and Terms of Peace; to such, as by their own Rigor and Unreasonableness, would, in Course of Time, naturally break and dissolve themselves.

For the rest, Her Royal Majesty assures his Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary, of her very singular Royal good Will to his Person, and earnestly recommends him to the Favour and Protection of the Almighty.' Done as abovesaid, by the special Command of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden.

D. H. Von Hopken.

About the same Time, my Lord Carteret wrote the following Letter to his Czarish Majesty.

Stockholm, Sept. 1. O. S. 1712.

SIRE,

Ld. Carteret's
Letter to the
Czar.

THE King of Great Britain, my Master, has ordered me, his Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden, to acquaint your Czarish Majesty, That the Queen of Sweden has accepted His Mediation, in order to make a Peace between your Czarish Majesty and this Crown. Mr. Whitworth, the British Minister at Berlin, has already had the Honour to offer your Majesty the same Mediation by Mr. Tolstoy, your Majesty's Minister at that Court; and I am commanded to repeat the same Offer to your Majesty. As the Queen of Sweden was induced to accept the Mediation of the Crown of Great Britain, because that Crown has never been engaged in the present Northern War; so it is humbly hoped, That the same Argument will prevail with your Majesty; and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause all Hostilities to cease in the mean Time, as a Mark of your Majesty's Acceptance of the Mediation, and of your favourable Dispositions to Peace. I beg leave to inform your Majesty, That the King my Master has commanded Sir John Norris, his Admiral;

miral, to come, with the Fleet under his Com- Anno Reg. VI.
mand, upon this Coast, to protect the Trade of
His Subjects, as well as to give Weight and Sup-
port to His Mediation; and that His Majesty has
taken Measures with the most Christian King,
and his other Allies, among which Sweden is
comprised, not only to procure to His Mediation
the Success His Majesty ought to expect from it,
but speedily to put an End to the War, which has
so long disturbed the North.

I am with the greatest Submission and Respect,

SIRE,

Your Majesty's most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

CARTERET.

This Letter was sent to the Czar by Mr. Berk- *Affairs of the*
ley, but, it seems, the Russian Plenipotentiaries North.
at Abland would not venture to take it upon them
to give Mr. Berkley a Passport to Petersburg, nor
to receive the Lord Carteret's and Sir John Norris's
Letters; without previous Orders from the Czar;
whereupon Mr. Berkley return'd to Stockholm, and
the Congress of Abland was broke up towards
the end of September, N. S. All this while the
British Squadron continued at the Daller, near
Stockholm, where Sir John Norris and the Lord Car-
teret had frequent Conferences with the Swedish
Ministers and Admirals. Various Accounts of
these Affairs having been published in several
Gazettes, and it having been suggested, in par-
ticular, 'That the Muscovite Fleet retir'd from
'the Coasts of Sweden, upon an Apprehension that
'Force would be used with them by the United
'Fleet of Great Britain and Sweden,' the Muscovite
Agents caused the following Piece to be printed
at the Hague, according to the Copy printed at
Revel.

Anno Reg. VI.

A true Relation of the return of the Russian Fleet.

BEFORE the beginning of the last Campaign, and likewise before his Czariſſa Ma- jeſty's Fleet ſet out from Cronſlot, they had the News there of an Engliſh Squadron being ſent to the Baltick, under the Command of Admiral Norris.

His Maſteſty alſo had Advice, That the ſaid Admiral had Orders, in concert with the Swedes, to oppoſe the Ruſſian Fleet in its Operation againſt Sweden.

This occaſion'd his Maſteſty to take ſome Precautions, and to ſend Orders to Mr. Weſſolowſky, his Reſident in England, to inform himſelf of the Matter. His Maſteſty alſo, that no Time might be loſt, wrote himſelf to the ſaid Admiral Norris, the 10th of June laſt, from Cronſlot, and ſent his Letters by the Lieutenant Count Gallowin, the Copy of which is hereto annexed.

But in the mean Time his Maſteſty being on the Way with both his Fleets towards the Iſle of Abland, detach'd from thence his High Admiral Count Apraxin, with the Flotilla or Gallies, towards the Scheren of Sweden, to begin the Operations of War; and with the Men of War, after his Maſteſty had convoyed the other, he return'd, and came to an Anchor at the ſaid Iſles of Abland. N. B. It was not till the 25th of July, Old Style, that his Maſteſty receiv'd an Answer to the ſaid Letter, in the Terms here alſo annex'd, by which it is evident, there appear'd no manner of Deſign of any Hoſtility.

The 7th of Auguſt, Monſieur Oſterman, Miniſter and Plenipotentiary of his Czariſſa Maſteſty, who had been ſent into Sweden, return'd with a Letter from the Queen of Sweden, and made his Report of the preſſing Inſtances which that Princeſs made to his Czariſſa Maſteſty, to forbear his Hoſtilities, in order to forward the Peace.

Upon theſe Inſtances, the 9th of the ſame Month, his Maſteſty, after having call'd a Council, had ſent Orders to his ſaid High Admiral to ceaſe the Hoſtilities, and to return
with

with the Fleet to *Lameland*, as well in Consideration of the Entreaties of the Queen of *Sweden*, as also because the Season was too far advanced; and his Admiral executed those Orders on the 19th.

Anno Reg. VI.

A true Relation of the return of the Russian Fleet.

After this, his Majesty calling a general Council, it was resolv'd therein, for the Reasons above said, to put an End to the Campaign; and having agreed for the Dispositions for laying up the Gallies in several Ports, he gave them Orders to sail to their respective Ports with the first fair Wind, the grand Fleet setting sail also the 21st of *August* for *Revel*, and his *Czarish* Majesty parted the same Day with some Gallies for *Petersburgh*.

The same Day, after his *Czarish* Majesty's departing, one Part of the Gallies sail'd for *Abo*, others for *Revel*, and others remained some Time at *Lameland* to observe the Enemy.

All these Things pass'd without having the least Advice of the Approach of the *English* Fleet to the Assistance of the *Swedes*, less had they Notice of such a Design, and least of all, that there was a Treaty on Foot for that Purpose between *Sweden* and *England*.

In the mean Time, his *Czarish* Majesty's Fleet arrived in the Road of *Revel* the 23d of *August*; they met in the Way, at the Isle of *Nagen*, Lieutenant Count *Gallowin*, who had been sent, as before, to, and was returning in a Hooker from, *Copenhagen*; he came away from thence the 21st, with the News only, that Admiral *Norris* was sail'd to *Bornholm*, but without any Account of his Design.

It was not till after the Arrival of the *Russian* Fleet at *Revel*, that they had the first News of Admiral *Norris*'s being at Sea, and his *Czarish* Majesty receiv'd not that Account till the 27th, when Count *Gallowin* came to his Majesty at the Isles of *Beresow*, and brought him the same Account. These Advices were further confirm'd some Time after, by Letters from the *Russian* Ambassador at *Copenhagen*. The Prince *Dolgorouky*, who sent it by one of his Servants with

Anno Reg. VI. *A true Relation of the return of the Russian Fleet.* ‘ a nimble Frigate express; he inform’d his
 ‘ *Czarish* Majesty, among other Things, of the
 ‘ joyning Sir John Norris by several other Men
 ‘ of War from England.

‘ This Frigate of Prince Dollorouky pass’d by
 ‘ the Isles of *Abland* the 23d of *August*, not meet-
 ‘ ing the *Russian* Fleet, which was that very Day
 ‘ arrived at *Revel*, and stay’d there some Time
 ‘ after, according to his *Czarish* Majesty’s Orders.

‘ In a Word, the Season being far advanc’d,
 ‘ his *Czarish* Majesty sent Orders, that half the
 ‘ Fleet should come to *Cronslot*, where they arri-
 ‘ ved the 14th of *September*, the other half re-
 ‘ maining in the Port of *Revel*.

‘ After this his *Czarish* Majesty received Advice
 ‘ from several Places, That the King of *England*
 ‘ had made a separate Peace, and a defensive
 ‘ Alliance with the Queen of *Sweden*; but to this
 ‘ Day no Notice thereof had been given, either
 ‘ by his *Britannick* Majesty’s Minister at the *Rus-*
 ‘ *sian* Court, or by any other Channel.

‘ But the 18th of *September*, Letters from his
 ‘ *Czarish* Majesty’s Plenipotentiary at *Abland*, da-
 ‘ ted the 10th of the same Month, brought an
 ‘ Account, That a *Swedish* Brigantine had brought
 ‘ thither an *English* Gentleman, whose Name was
 ‘ *Berkley*, who being sent to, the next Day after
 ‘ his Arrival, had told them, That he was sent
 ‘ by the Lord *Carteret*, the *English* Ambassador at
 ‘ *Stockholm*, and Admiral *Norris*, with some Let-
 ‘ ters for his *Czarish* Majesty, desiring them,
 ‘ That they would give him Dispatches towards
 ‘ *Petersburgh*, or that they would take the Letters
 ‘ he had brought, and forward them to his *Czarish*
 ‘ Majesty.

‘ That hereupon the said Plenipotentiary ha-
 ‘ ving ask’d him, If he had any Message to deli-
 ‘ ver to his *Czarish* Majesty by Word of Mouth?
 ‘ To which he answered, That he had nothing
 ‘ in Commission, but to deliver the said Letters.
 ‘ That this obliged them to ask him, What
 ‘ were the Contents of the said Letters? And
 ‘ that he had given them Copies both in *English*
 ‘ and *French*, which were also hereunto annexed.

‘ That

‘ That seeing by the Contents of the said Letters, That as well the Ambassador as the Admiral had treated him in so unusual a Manner, and so full of ————— they durst not take upon them to forward the said Gentleman to his *Czarish* Majesty, nor to receive his Letters; and that after they had given him this Answer, they return’d him in Safety to Sweden, to the *English* Ambassador, with a Letter signifying the same.

‘ Thus it appears, by all that had been said, That the Instances of the Queen of Sweden, and the Season being so far advanc’d, had been the only Reasons which had determin’d his *Czarish* Majesty to put an End, for this Year, to the Operations of the War, and to bring back his Forces into his Ports; and that the Conjunction of the *English* and *Swedish* Ships could not contribute any Thing to that Resolution, seeing they had no Knowledge of it till after the whole *Russian* Fleet was so return’d.

The Letters annexed to this Account are as follow.

His *Czarish* Majesty’s Letter to Sir John Norris, the *English* Admiral, dated on Board the *Ingermanland* Man of War, of the *Muscovite* Fleet, June 7, 1719. O. S.

Mr. Admiral,

WE have received Advice from England, and other Czar of Muscovy’s Letters, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, has sent you with a Squadron of Men of War into the Baltick, to execute some Commission. Nevertheless, tho’ we are in Alliance with his Britannick Majesty as Elector of Brunswick, in relation to the present Northern War, and that we are therein join’d in one common Interest, they have been so far from concerting with us the Operations of this Campaign against the common Enemy, that they have not so much as given us the least Intimation of the sending of this Squadron. You know yourself, Sir, That it was never omitted for the Time past, to give us Notice upon the like Occasions; and this Innovation administring to us Cause of Suspici-

Anno Reg VI. on, we have thought it requisite, for preventing of all the dangerous Consequences that might ensue, to write Czar of Mus- to you by the Bearer of this Letter, and in Friendship to covy's Letter require of you, That before you draw near to our Fleet, to Sir John and to our Dominions, you declare to us in Writing upon what Design you have been sent into these Seas with your Squadron; what has been given you in Commission? And particularly, Whether it is not to commit some Hostility against us, our Fleet, or the Places that are under our Dominions? And finally, Whether you have Orders to act towards us as a Friend, or otherwise?

Norris.

We cannot, at the same Time, forbear declaring to you, That unless you give us a positive Answer in Writing to all these Points, and a Declaration with such Assurances as are proper; and that if you draw near to our Fleet with your Squadron, or to the Countries or Places under our Dominions, without giving us your Declaration, we shall think our selves obliged to look upon your Silence as an Indication of some ill Intentions, and to believe, That you are entrusted with a dangerous Design against us, our Fleet, and our Dominions; and we shall be obliged to take such Measures against the same, for our Safety, as shall be convenient, according to the Right of War. On the other Hand, we here declare, and solemnly protest on our Word, That on our Part we neither have had, nor have any ill Intentions against his Britannick Majesty, and against the Crown of Great Britain, nor against any other Powers; and that our Design is no other, than to put in Execution the warlike Operations we have projected against Sweden, barely to oblige the same to consent to a reasonable Peace. We beseech God, Mr. Admiral, to take you into his holy and worthy Protection, &c.

Sign'd, PETER.

Admiral Norris's Answer, dated at Copenhagen, July 11, 1719.

S I R,

Admiral Norris's Answer.

I Have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Letter of the 7th of June, wherein your Majesty takes Notice, That you had no Intimation that I had Orders to come into these Seas with a Squadron of the King my Master's

Master's Men of War, to protect the Commerce of his Subjects, and to strengthen the good Intelligence with his Allies.

Anno Reg. VI.
Admiral Norris's Answer.

Before my Departure from England, I spoke with M. Wesselowski, your Majesty's Minister at our Court, about the Occasion of my being sent into these Parts, and I told him, that I hoped that the good Harmony between our Masters would be preserv'd.

I therefore take the Liberty, with the most profound Respect I am able, to confess to your Majesty how much I am surpriz'd at the Umbrage your Majesty expresses in your Letter, That some Difference might happen between your Majesty and my August Master.

I immediately sent your Majesty's Letter to the King my Master, as also that which the great Chancellor writ to me; and if your Majesty will send any one to the King my Master, your Majesty will be satisfy'd with the good Intentions His Majesty has to continue the antient good Amity between the two Monarchies.

May it please your Majesty, to give me leave to express to you how profoundly I acknowledge the Honour I have received from your Majesty, and to assure you of profound Submission and Obedience, with which I am, &c.

JOHN NORRIS.

To these Letters were annexed two others, viz. one from the Lord Carteret to the Czar, dated September 1, O. S. inserted before, the other from Sir John Norris to his Czarish Majesty, which is as follows:

September 1, O. S.

SIRE,

THE Crown of Great Britain having never had any Part in the present War in the North, and theris's Letter to King my Master having offered to your Czarian Majesty the Czar. His Mediation for a Peace between your Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, I was commanded to come into this Sea, to promote the Commerce of his Subjects, and also to give Weight to His Mediation, and to support the same.

If your Majesty will accept this Mediation, I shall account my self extremely honoured with receiving your Or-

Anno Reg. VI. ders, and contributing, in some Measure, to the cultivating a good Correspondence between your Majesty, the Crown of Sweden, and the King my Master.

His Majesty has taken Measures with the most Christian King, and his other Allies, in which the Crown of Sweden is comprised, not only to procure to his Mediation the Success which is reasonably expected, but also to put a speedy Period to the War, which has so long troubled the North.

I intreat your Majesty to forbear, in the mean while, all Hostilities, in order to shew your favourable Dispositions for a Peace.

I remain with the most profoundest Respect, &c.

JOHN NORRIS.

The Answer which M. Brusse, the Czar's Plenipotentiary at Abland, return'd to the Lord Carteret, was as follows :

Sept. 22, N. S. 1719.

My LORD,

M. Brusse's **T**HE *Sieur Berkley* deliver'd to me the Letter you Answer to the did me the Honour to write to me on the first of Lord Carteret. September. At the same Time, upon our Request, he communicated to us the Contents of the Letters committed to him for his Czarish Majesty.

Your Excellency will give me leave, in Answer, to tell you, That I find the Contents of those Letters so singular, and so little agreeable to the strict Ties, the Alliances, and the Friendship that still subsists between his Czarish Majesty and his Britannick Majesty, that I cannot prevail with my self to do that which you tell me you desire, without having first received the Orders of the King my most August Master.

Besides, I am perswaded, That his Britannick Majesty will not fail to acquaint him directly with his Thoughts and Intentions in relation to an Affair of so great Importance, either by a Letter to his Czarish Majesty himself, or else by the Ministers at Petersburg, and that therefore there is no need of making use of such extraordinary Ways and Means.

In other Respects, it will be the greatest Satisfaction to Anno Reg. VI.
me, to be able to make known to your Excellency, that I
am with all possible Regard and Esteem,

BRUSSE.

In this Posture we shall leave the Northern
Affairs until the beginning of the Spring, and
resume what relates to the Transactions between
Great Britain and Spain.

We left the Affairs of Spain in a very drooping *The State of*
Condition, and in our last, gave some Particu- *Affairs with*
lars concerning the Progress of the French Arms Spain.
in that Kingdom; since which, they have like-
wise been upon the loosing, not only on their
Frontiers, but in Sicily and at Sea. Before we
closed with the Preparations for an Expedition
by a British Fleet, supposed to be designed against
Spain, and since we have a very exact Account of
that Affair, as followeth.

It was published from Whitehall, October the Cap. Johnson's
18th, in the Gazettee, That Captain Johnson, Success at Ri-
Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Weymouth, badeo.
being cruising off the Groyne, with the Winchester
and Dursley Galley, gave Chace on the 15th of
September, early in the Morning, to a Sail to the
Westward, came up and spoke with her, being a
Portuguese Carval from Ribadeo, bound for Lisbon;
the Master of which informed him, That he had
left in the Harbour of Ribadeo, about sixteen Leagues
to the Eastward of Cape Ortegal, two Spanish Men
of War, one His Majesty's late Ship the Greyhound,
the other of 26 Guns, that came from Scotland,
and a Spanish Merchant Ship of three Hundred
Tuns. Upon this Information he made the Sig-
nal for the Captains; and they agreed to leave
the Dursley Galley in the Station to cruise, in or-
der to give Vice Admiral Mighells an Account
what Service they were gone upon, and with
the other Ships to proceed to Ribadeo, to use
their utmost Endeavours to destroy or take the
Ships there; accordingly they made Sail, and
in the Morning on the 16th, about Ten, came
before the Harbour. Captain Johnson sent the
Boats in a Head to sound, and followed with
the

Anno Reg. VI. the Ships, and anchored within Musket-shot of the Enemy's Ships, and a Battery of eight Guns, Cap. Johnson's fired on both, and in a small Time beat the Enemy out of the Battery, and landing with the Men, took Possession of it, and entirely demolish'd it. In the interim both the Men of War blew up. Then they fired on the Town, and at a small Battery of three Guns, which soon left off firing, and they took Possession of the Merchant Ship. On the 19th they sailed out of the Harbour. On the 21st, early in the Morning, the *Dursey Galley* joined Captain Johnson: He made the Signal for the Captains, and in Consideration that they had cruised thirty five Days off the *Groyne*, and had not heard from the Lords of the Admiralty, or Vice Admiral *Mighells*, and were very short of Provisions and Water, they determined to make the best of their Way to *Great Britain*, having that Evening stood close into the *Groyne*, and seen all the Ships there, as before, with their Sails unbent, and Yards and Top-Masts down, and about twelve Sail of small Vessels, most of them unrigg'd. In their Passage meeting with very fresh Gales of Wind at N.E. and E.N.E. they beat so long, till Captain Johnson was forced to order the Ships Company to Allowance of Water at a Quart a Day, having but four Tuns in the Ship, and neither Butter, Cheese, nor Wine. They arrived at *Baltimore* the 3d of October. On the 12th in the Morning they sailed from thence with a fresh Gale of Wind at West, and the 13th in the Evening came into *Plimouth Sound*. But this Return of Captain Johnson into *Great Britain* was a great Disappointment to the Lord Viscount Cobham, as appears by the following Relation.

White-Hall, Octob. 22. 1719. Last Night arrived Major Levisscher, Aid de Camp to the Lord Viscount Cobham, from Vigo, with the following Account.

An Account of HIS Excellency the Lord Viscount Cobham, my Lord Cobham's Expedition to Vigo. with the Men of War commanded by Vice Admiral *Mighells*, and the Transports having the Forces

Forces on Board, arriving on the Coast of *Galiccia*, kept cruising three Days in the Station appointed for Captain *Johnson* to join them; but having no News of him, and the Danger of lying on the Coast at this Season of the Year with Transports, rendring it necessary to take some Measures of acting without him, and the Wind offering fair for *Vigo*, his Lordship took the Resolution of going thither.

On the 29th of *September*, O. S. they enter'd the Harbour of *Vigo*, and the Grenadiers being immediately landed about three Miles from the Town, drew up on the Beach. Some Peasants fired from the Mountains at a great distance, but without any Execution. His Lordship went ashore with the Grenadiers, and the Regiments followed as fast as the Boats could carry them. That Night, and the following Day and Night, the Troops lay upon their Arms. In the mean while Provisions for four Days were brought ashore, and Guards were posted in several Avenues, to the Distance of above a Mile up the Country.

On the 1st of *October* his Lordship moved with the Forces nearer to the Town, and encamped at a strong Post, with the Left to the Sea, near the Village of *Bous*, and the Right extending towards the Mountains. This Motion of the Army, and some Parties that were ordered to view the Town and Citadel, gave the Enemy some Apprehensions that Preparations were making to attack them; whereupon they set Fire to the Carriages of the Cannon of the Town, nailed those Cannon, and by all their Motions seemed determined to abandon the Town to the Care of the Magistrates and Inhabitants, and to retire with the regular Troops into the Citadel. Whereupon the Lord *Cobham* sent to summon the Town to surrender, which the Magistrates made no Difficulty of doing; and the same Night his Lordship ordered Brigadier *Honywood* with eight Hundred Men, to take Post in the Town, and Fort of *St. Sebastian*, which the Enemy had also abandoned.

On

Anno Reg. VI. On the 3d a Bomb Vessel began to bombard the Citadel, but with little Execution, by reason of the great distance: (the other Bomb Vessel, called the *Furnace*, was separated from the Fleet in bad Weather off the *Groyne*; and 'tis feared is lost, unless she be got into *Lisbon*.)

That Evening the large Mortars, and the Cohorn Mortars, were landed at the Town; between forty and fifty of them, great and small, placed on a Battery under Cover of Fort St. Sebastian, began in the Night to play upon the Citadel, and continued it four Days with great Success.

The 4th Day his Lordship ordered battering Cannon to be landed, and with some others found in the Town, to be placed in Battery on Fort St. Sebastian. At the same Time his Lordship sent the Governor a Summons to surrender, signifying, That if he stayed till our Battery of Cannon was ready, he should have no Quarter. Col. Legoniere was sent with this Message, but found the Governor, Don Joseph de los Cereros, had the Day before been carried out of the Castle wounded. The Lieutenant Colonel who commanded in his Absence, desired Leave and Time to send to the Marquis des Risbourg, at *Tuy*, for his Directions; but being told the Hostilities should be continued, if they did not send their Articles of Capitulation without any Delay, they soon complied.

Articles upon which Colonel Don Gonzales de Sotto, Commander in Chief of Castro, offers to surrender the Castle of Castro to his Excellency the Lord Cobham, Generalissimo of the King of Great Britain's Troops.

Articles of Capitulation for the Castle of Castro.

I. THAT the Garrison of regular Troops now in the Castle, shall march out with Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, their Cartouches and Flasks full of Powder, and Ball in Proportion. *Granted.*

II. That Carriages be granted for the Officers Tents and Baggage. *The Garrison to find them.*

III.

III. That the Garrison march out by Land, Anno Reg. VI. by the shortest Way, to the Bridge of St. Payo, with all Security, and Provisions for four Days. *Articles of Capitulation for the Castle of Castro.*
Granted.

IV. That six Pieces of brass Cannon, and two Mortars, with twelve Rounds of Powder and Ball, be granted them, with Carriages; and if they cannot carry them by Land, they may carry them by Water as far as *Ullo*; and that from thence they may march in six Days, as also the Garrison, where they shall think most proper.
Refused.

V. That Carriage be granted for the wounded, as well Soldiers as Peasants; and those not able to be transported, shall stay in *Vigo* till cured, at the Catholick King's Expence. *Granted, the Garrison finding the Means for transporting them.*

VI. That the Militia now in the Castle, may march out with Arms and Baggage without Molestation, and return to their respective Habitations, or where they shall think fit. *Granted, without Arms.*

VII. That if any Foreigner be found, either in the Artillery, or any other Employment, he shall not be molested. *Granted, except Deserters.*

VIII. That the Officers and Soldiers of this Garrison may have Liberty to take with them the Clothes and Linnen they left in *Vigo*. They shall be brought to the Castle to them, and an Officer of the Garrison shall be allowed to come into the Town to shew where they are.

IX. This Capitulation being granted, all Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions shall faithfully be delivered to the Person his Excellency the Lord Cobham shall appoint, and the Gate of St. Philip shall be also deliver'd up.

X. That the Capitulation being agreed to, four Days shall be granted for the Evacuation of the Place, and my Lord Cobham shall sign me a Copy of this, and I will do the same. *Granted two Days.*

Don Gonzales de Sotto.
 Cobham.

The

Anno Reg. VI.
 A Continuation
 of the Account of
 my Lord Cob-
 ham's Expedi-
 tion.

The Garrison marched out the 10th in the Morning, consisting of seven Companies of the Regiment of *Spain*, and four of the Regiment of *Valencia*, amounting to four Hundred sixty nine Men; having had above three Hundred killed or wounded by our Bombs. The Place cost us but two Officers, and three or four Men killed; and, no doubt, was strong enough to have given a deal more trouble. An exact Account was not yet taken of the Stores of War which were found in the Town and Citadel; but when that Account is perfected, it will be found very considerable. There were in the Town about sixty Pieces of large Iron Cannon, which when the Enemy abandoned, they nailed and damaged, as much as their Time would give them leave. And in the Citadel were forty three Pieces, of which fifteen are fine Brass Guns, and two large Mortars; besides, above two Thousands Barrels of Powder, and several Chests of Arms, amounting to about eight Thousand Muskets. All which Stores, and the Brass Ordnance, were lodged there from on Board the Ships which were to have visited *Great Britain* last Spring; and the very Troops which gave up this Place, were also of that Expedition. The Lord Cobham had summoned the adjacent Country to furnish Provisions, and pay Contribution, on Pain of Military Execution. His Lordship sent a Party to *Redondella*, where they found the old Fort abandoned and run to Ruin, and the Inhabitants were fled.

That Part of the Province was under such a Consternation, that 'twas thought half the People had run away into *Portugal*. There were but few regular Troops in the Province; the Marquis de *Risbourg* had drawn together as many as he could get near near *Tuy*, which is within three or four Leagues of *Vigo*. There had been very great Rains for three Days. Some of our Officers, who spoke with *Spanish* Officers, before they marched from *Vigo*, where told by them, That Colonel *Owen* had been in the Place, and, that the late Duke of *Ormond* was raising a
 Re-

Regiment of *Englifs* at *Valladolid*. The Lord Cob-
ham was using the best Means to get perfect In-
telligence of the other Parts of the Coast. Se-
ven Ships were seized in the Harbour of *Vigo*:
Three of which were fitting up for Privateers,
one to carry Twenty four Guns; the rest were
trading Vessels.

But while we were thus the Aggressors abroad, Alarm of an
and our Fleet had carried Terror amongst our Invasion from
Enemies in their own Seas, we were suddenly Abroad.
alarmed with repeated Advices from the Lord
Stairs at *Paris*, of an Invasion designed against us
at home from the same Enemies, under the Con-
duct of the late Duke of *Ormond*, and some other
Rebel Officers, who had formerly made their
Escape. Upon which Advices, the Lords Justi-
ces took all the necessary Measures for the Secu-
rity of His Majesty's Dominions. The Lord
Carpenter and Major General *Wightman* were or-
der'd to return to their respective Commands in
Scotland, and Lieutenant General *Mackartney* sent
to *Ireland*. Major General *Evans* was appointed
to command in the West of *England*, whither
some Regiments of Dragoons were commanded
to march; and all the Officers belonging to
His Majesty's Forces in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,
were order'd forthwith to repair to their respec-
tive Posts.

Besides the Advices before-mentioned, the
last Letters from *Paris* of November 7, N. S. im-
ported, That that Morning the Earl of *Stair* re-
ceiv'd the News of the Surrender of the Citadel
of *Messina*, in a Letter from Count *Colloredo*, Go-
vernor of the *Milanese*, dated October 31, N. S.
an Extract of which follows.

' I Do my self the Honour to communicate to Surrender of
' your Excellency, the good News which a the Citadel of
' Courier dispatched by General *Mercy*, has *Messina*.
' brought to me, of the Surrender of the Cita-
' del of *Messina*, and of Fort *St. Salvador*, on such
' Conditions as you will see by the inclosed Arti-
' cles of Capitulation. A Detachment of the Im-
' perialists

Anno Reg. VI. *perialists* was going to attack the Post of *Sca-*
letta, in order to reduce intirely the Valley of
Pemona, the Inhabitants of which had begun
 Surrender of every where to submit. The rest of the Tran-
 the Citadel of sports, with the Artillery and Ammunition
 Messina. from *France*, arrived safe a few Days ago at
Vado, and I am expecting to hear of their fail-
 ing on for *Sicily*. The *Imperialists* are preparing
 to act towards *Palermo*, and I believe that by
 this Time a Body of them is embarked to be
 transported thither. The Enemy seemed to
 design to retire to *Termini*, there to intrench
 themselves: But the Marquiss *de Lede* had not
 yet removed from *Castro Giovanni* (which is in
 the Centre of the Island) with the main Body of
 his Troops. By the next Post I will transmit
 the Journal, which gives the Particulars of the
 Assaults made the Eighth on the Ravelin, and
 the Seventh on the Counterguard. We lost
 twelve Hundred Men in carrying those Works,
 but not above three Hundred of them were
 killed, the rest were wounded, and not one
 Officer of Distinction. The Garrison, at their
 marching out of the Citadel, were still nine
 Hundred Men strong.

Capitulation proposed to the Imperialists, for sur-
rendering the Citadel of Messina, with the Castle
S. Salvator.

Articles of Ca-
 pitulation.

I. IT is demanded, That the Garrison may
 freely march out with all Honours, their
 Arms, Colours flying, and Drums beating, pre-
 ceded by two Brass Cannon of eight Pound Ball,
 with their Carriages, and all that shall be neces-
 sary for their Passage to the *Spanish* Camp. The
 Garrison shall be allow'd to take with them all
 their Equipages and Horses; to which the Ene-
 my shall furnish them with necessary Shipping
 and Carriage, both to be paid for at the usual
 Price in Time of Peace; and every Soldier shall
 be allow'd to take with him Biscuit, and other
 Provisions, for four Days.

The

The Enemy shall be permitted to march out with all *Anno Reg. VI.* the Honours demanded, but without Cannon; and to take with them the Equipages belonging to the Garrison Articles of Cannonly. They shall also be allowed Ships for transporting pitulation. them to their Army at the Price proposed.

II. It is likewise demanded, That all the wounded and sick, as well Officers as Soldiers, be allowed, till their Recovery, to remain in the Hospital, with all their Bedding, Linnen, and all that belongs to the Infirmary; the necessary Physicians, Surgeons, Overseers, and Directors, shall be allowed to stay with them; as likewise one Captain, one Lieutenant, and two Serjeants, for each Batallion, to assist them, and after their Recovery, to accompany them to their Regiments; to which End the Enemy shall furnish them with Shipping and Carriage at the abovesaid Price.

Granted, on Condition that they pay for the Bedding and Utensils; and whatever they have taken from the Town for their Hospitals, shall be paid for, and that all be done at their own Expence.

III. It is farther demanded, That the Enemy permit all necessary Couriers to be dispatched, and also some Officers, in case of Need, to the Marquiss de Lede, to desire of him Supplies of Money. The Enemy shall, for this Purpose, give what Passports may be wanted.

Granted, as soon as Possession shall be taken of the Gates and Posts.

IV. The Enemy shall not stop any Effects, nor Persons, for Debts; because, as to those due from the King, the Marquiss de Lede shall be written to, to give Orders in what Manner they shall be paid; and as to those of private Persons, every one shall endeavour to pay them as well as he can, or leave promissary Notes to satisfy them out of the first Payment they shall receive from the King.

They shall leave Hostages liable to pay the Value, or such other Securities as shall be accepted, till the full Payment of the Debts which the Town, or other private Persons, can lawfully demand.

Anno Reg. VI. V. The Enemy shall neither directly nor indirectly, entice away our Men, nor the Sick and Wounded left behind.

Articles of Capitulation.

Granted, those excepted who have a mind voluntarily to come over to our Side, with this express Condition, That our Deserters, and those who were taken Prisoners, and afterwards listed in their Troops, be faithfully, and without Exception, deliver'd up.

VI. That it be permitted to all Sicilian Officers, Soldiers and Servants, who shall have a mind to follow the Troops, to do it without Hindrance; and to others who shall quit them, no harm shall be done.

Granted, with Relation only to Servants who are willing to follow their Masters.

VII. As long as the Spaniards shall remain in the Citadel, no Person, either Officer or Soldier of the Enemy, the Generals however excepted, shall be permitted to enter the Citadel, that all Disorders may be prevented, nor shall any Sicilian be allowed Entrance.

Granted.

VIII. On the other Hand, no Spanish Officers or Soldiers shall be permitted to go out of the Gate into the City, without Leave in writing from the Governor, which upon demand shall not be refused them, in order to pass and repass for their private Affairs, which is to extend also to Servants.

Granted, on Condition that the Persons who shall have Leave, be named, to whom Passports shall be given; Servants excluded.

IX. The Corn which is in the Citadel shall not be seized, but be permitted to be sold for the Benefit of the Troops.

Rejected, the Corn shall be faithfully deliver'd to our Commissaries.

X. For settling the private Concerns of the Regiments at Messina, the Enemy shall allow every Corps to leave an Officer behind for eight Days after the Troops shall have march'd out, to whom Passports and Carriages shall be given, on their paying for them, for returning to their Regiments.

For settling private Affairs, one Officer of each Regi- Anno Reg. VI.
ment may be left, their Names being given in but only
for four Days; and when their Affairs are ended, they Articles of Ca-
shall be sent by Sea at their own Expence, with Pass- pitulation.
ports.

And for the above Conditions is offer'd what follows.

I. The Land Gate of the Citadel opening into the Plain of Don Blasco, shall forthwith be deliver'd up to the Enemy, together with all the Out-Works of the said Gate.

Immediately after the signing of this present Capitulation, the Enemy shall deliver up the Gate of Don Blasco, and all the Out-Works of that Gate, as also the two Counterguards, and their Traverses on the Sea-side to their Left: It is also to be understood, That the inmost Gate of the Citadel shall be comprized in this Article; where the Enemy shall be allowed to make a Barrier for separating their Guards and ours which shall be there.

II. After the Conclusion of the Capitulation, all the Magazines, both of Ammunition and Provisions, with all that is in them shall be discover'd and deliver'd, as also all the Cannon and Mortars; to which End, the Enemy shall be allow'd to send Commissaries to take an Inventory of the Artillery and Stores jointly with ours, who shall faithfully, and without the least Fraud, give up all.

As soon as the Enemy have deliver'd up the Gate, Commissaries for Artillery and Provisions shall be sent in, to whom they shall faithfully deliver all the Magazines of Warlike Stores and Provisions, and also discover the Mines, Fougades, Cannon, and Mortars, which they have thrown into the Ditches, the Sea, or buried in the Ground.

III. Besides this, and after the Performance of the above-mentioned Conditions, the Castle St. Salvator shall be likewise yielded up, with all its Magazines of Ammunition and Provisions, and with all the Cannon: However, the Gate of the said Castle shall not be deliver'd up, till the entire Evacuation both of the Citadel and Castle, for avoiding all Confusion.

Anno Reg. VI. When Possession is taking of the Gate of the Citadel, a Gate of St. Salvator shall be deliver'd up, and Care shall be taken that no Confusion may happen; and as to the Magazines of Warlike Stores, Provisions, Artillery, and Mines, the same shall be observed as at the Citadel.

IV. At the same Time, the Ships, the Bomb-Ketch, and the Patache, as also the Galley which was not sunk, shall be deliver'd to the Enemy.

Agreed; but at the same Time the Enemy shall give an exact Specification of all that was on board the Ships that were sunk, as likewise what is on board those which they deliver up. On the 19th, at Three in the Afternoon, the Gates shall be deliver'd up, pursuant to the above Article, and on the 20th the general Evacuation shall be made, and the Troops shall embark to join their Army. Done at Messina the 18th of October, 1719.

Besides the Advantage in taking this important Place, the Men of War under Sir George Byng frequently met with the Spanish Ships, and took, or destroyed, many of them.

Further Particulars of the Expedition to Spain; and to the preceeding Relation of the taking *Vigo*, it may be convenient here to add, from a Journal of their Proceedings, That on the 10th of October the Garrison, to the Number of three Hundred and nineteen Soldiers, and one Hundred and forty eight Peasants, marched out of the Citadel of *Vigo*. They were in the whole as follows:

Marched out, Officers and Soldiers,	319
Peasants, ——— ——— ———	148
Kill'd in the Citadel, ——— ———	80
Wounded, ——— ——— ———	225
Deserted, most Peasants, ——— ———	135
<hr/>	
Total for the Defence of the Citadel	907

The 11th Ditto, The Troops marched from the Camp at *Bocos*, and a very heavy Rain having

having continued for some Days, they were can- Anno Reg. VI.
ton'd that Night in *Vigo*.

The 12th Ditto, One Thousand Men were or- Further Parti-
dered on Board four Transports, under the Com- culars of the
mand of Major General *Wade*, to sail to the up- Expedition to
per end of the Bay of *Vigo*, and to march from *Vigo*.
thence (which they say is but ten Leagues, the
best Road in all *Spain*) to *Pont a Vedra*; but it
being a dead Calm, the Troops lay on Board
this Night. Major *de Fisher* sailed this Day for
England.

The 13th Ditto, About Noon, there being a
Gale sprung up, and very fair withal, the said
Transports sailed.

The 14th Ditto, They landed, and marched to
Pont a Vedra. The Magistrates of the Town met
them with the Keys.

The 15th Ditto, An Account came by Express
to the Lord *Cobham*, that the Town of *Pont a
Vedra* surrendered without any Opposition, and
that there was found in it two Forty eight Poun-
ders, four Twenty four Pounders, six Eight
Pounders, and Four Mortars, all Brass; besides
Seventy Pieces of Iron Cannon, and two Thou-
sand small Arms, some Bombs, &c.

The 16th Ditto, The *Biddiford*, a sixth Rate,
with two Transports, sailed for *Pont a Vedra*, to
take on Board the said Cannon, &c. and the
Wind being contrary, and next to a Calm, they
lay this Night under the Island of *Bayona*.

The 17th Ditto, This Morning the said Ships
sailed for *Pont a Vedra*, and we hope they will
arrive there this Day, by reason the other Troops
will otherwise want Bread.

The 18th Ditto, The aforesaid Ships were
forced to stay under the Island of *Bayona*, the
Wind being contrary.

The 19th Ditto, The aforesaid Ships continue
at Anchor under the Islands of *Bayona*, the Wind
continuing contrary. Three long Boats, with
Eighteen Men, were sent to *Pont a Vedra*.

The 20th Ditto, The said Ships sailed with a fair
Wind for *Pont a Vedra*. This Morning three Hun-
dred Men were sent out to scower the Country,

Anno Reg. VI. and burn several Houses where Peasants harboured that fired upon our Morauers, &c. and Further Part-kill'd several of them; besides some Centinels
culars of the at their Posts.

Expedition to Vigo, The 21st Ditto, There came an Account this

Morning, by an *Englishman* from *Viana* in *Portugal*, That the Bomb Ketch we thought lost, was safe at *Lisbon*, and that Lord *Hinchenbrook* was there also. This Day the Dragoon Horses were embarked. The Lord *Cobham* went out this Day, and surveyed the River of *Vigo*, &c. The Train Horses were embarked.

The 22d Ditto, News came from Major General *Wade*, that all the Cannon, except the Twenty four Pounders, were embarked.

The 23d Ditto, Several long Boats were sent up the River to re-imbark Major General *Wade's* Detachment. This Day the Detachment under Major General *Wade* embarked in the upper end of the Bay of *Vigo*, and were ordered a Board their respective Ships, instead of landing them at *Vigo*. This Night Major General *Wade* came himself to *Vigo*.

The 24th Ditto, The Forces in *Vigo* were ordered to embark immediately; but the Wind being very strong, there were but few embarked this Day. This Morning the *Biddiford*, with the two Transports that went for the Cannon to *Pont a Vedra*, and also the *Speedwell* Bomb Ship, with four other Transports from the upper end of the River of *Vigo*, arrived in the Fleet.

The 25th Ditto, Continued to embark our Forces, although the Wind continued very strong.

The 26th Ditto, The remaining Part of the Forces, with the Rear-Guard, embarked without the least Opposition; and, in the Afternoon, the whole Fleet sailed down to the Islands of *Bayona*, and the Night coming on, anchored there this Night.

The 27th Ditto, It being fair Weather, and an easterly Wind, the Fleet put to Sea, by the southermost Passage, viz. That next the Town of *Bayona*; and we dispatched the

Speed-

Speedwell Bomb Vessel with Major Roberts for Eng- Anno Reg. VI.
land.

An Account of the Cannon, and Warlike Stores, taken
out of the Town and Castle of Vigo, and put on
Board the Fleet. Likewise of what Iron Cannon of
different Boxes have been destroyed.

Number of Cannon and Stores, &c.

Brass Cannon	{	24 Pounds	—	6	An Account of the Warlike Stores taken at Vigo.
		12	—	5	
		4	—	5	
		3	—	1	

Brass Mortars	{	10 Inches	—	1
		9	—	1

Travelling Carriages complete with Timbers	{	4 Pounds	—	5

Cannon Shot of all Sorts — — — 7202

Pick Axes	{	Helv'd	—	447
		Unhelv'd	—	340

Spades	{	Helv'd	—	446
		Unhelv'd	—	

Turpentine in small Jars — — — 47

Old Arms — — — — — 350

Old Musket Barrels of all Sorts — — — 1886

Boxes of Spikes — — — — — 25

Powder in Barrels	{	Serviceable	—	451
		Unserviceable	—	25

Match	{	Serviceable	}	a vast Quan- tity.
		Unserviceable		

Old Iron from the Spanish Carriages, Quantity
not known.

Old Deals given to several Ships for Platforms,
Number not known.

Anno Reg. VI.

Old Copper Plates	—	—	—	31
Brass Shelves of a Gun in the Castle				3
Steel in small Pieces found in the Town				5
Nails in a Chest put into small Boxes	—			11
Empty Hand Granadoes	—	—	—	688
Rosin Barrels	—	—	—	3
Flat Iron Bars	—	—	—	98
Lead in Bars	—	—	—	45
Axes unhely'd	—	—	—	230
Hand Bills	—	—	—	94
Cannon Shot four Broad Boxes	—	—	—	42
Double headed Shot	—	—	—	45
Musket and Pistol Shot Boxes	—	—	—	132

Iron Cannon of several Natures, destroyed in the Castle, Town, and Fort of St. Sebastian } — 73

Powder left in the Castle for blowing up the Cisterns and Shell, Barrels } — 16

Damnified Powder in the Castle, Barrels 25

An Account of Cannon and Warlike Stores taken at Pont a Vedra and Fort Marine, and put on Board the Fleet. Likewise an Account of what Warlike Stores and Ammunition hath been destroyed at the same Place.

Number of Cannon and Stores, &c.

An Account of the Warlike Stores taken at Pont a Vedra.

Brass Ordnance	{	42 Pounders	—	2
		24 Pounders	—	4
		13 Pounders	—	1
		8 Pounders	—	6

Brass Mortars of ten Inches — — 3
Bars of flat Iron, and Pieces of Ditto — — 300

Iron Cannon of different Bores destroyed in the Town and Fort } — 84

The Arsenal with the following Stores and Ammunition, viz.

By Computation small Arms	—	—	5000
Barrels of Powder	—	—	272

A great Number of Mortars
and Bomb Carriages

1000 Weight of Musket Ball

Great Quantity of Match

Brimstone —————

Rosin —————

Pikes —————

Saddles —————

Fire Bombs —————

Grenadoes —————

20 Drums —————

All destroy'd & burnt.

These were the principal Advantages of this Expedition; and on the 11th of November the Fleet arrived at *Falmouth* with all the Transports, and the Land Forces on Board.

Besides the taking of *Messina*, already mentioned by the *Imperialists*, the Affairs of *Sicily* took a strange Turn in all Respects, and repeated Advices assured us of the continual Decay of the *Spanish* Power and Interest in that Kingdom, in so much, that it was in a little Time quite given up for lost, and Overtures for Capitulation were made by the *Spaniards* totally to relinquish it, on certain Conditions of being transported to their own Dominions. In which Posture we shall, at present, leave them, to return to the most busy Scenes of Negotiation in *Holland*, and at *Hanover*, where his *Britannick* Majesty's Presence had drawn most of the *European* Ministers.

The King's Residence in his foreign Dominions for this Season, drew a great Concourse of Persons of highest Rank to those Parts, and all Matters of Moment to be decided by Treaty, were negotiated at *Hanover*; of what Importance to *Europe*, and this Nation in particular, they were,

Anno Reg. VI. were, His Majesty was Himself pleased to take Notice of in his ensuing Speech to the Parliament.

Friendship improved between His Majesty and the King of Prussia. But what was more particularly pleasing to all the Protestant Powers, was to see upon this Occasion, a most hearty Friendship and Confidence improv'd between His Majesty and the King of Prussia, who arrived at Hanover the 30th of October, and was received with all due Honours. Their Britannick and Prussian Majesties had frequent Conferences, dined every Day together in Publick, and shewed on both Sides all possible Marks of mutual Satisfaction.

But as the most material Points here discussed were concerning Matters of Religion, and the Liberties of the Protestants under Popish Princes, we shall transfer these Things to the next Division, of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

In Holland there was something of a Warfare kept up between the Ministers of the Powers in Contention with one another, by Memorials, and the like, as Occasion or Opportunities offer'd; and the Quadruple Alliance was still the chief Topick of Dispute there; but after long Solicitations and Remonstrances, at last, through the unwearied Endeavours of the British Ministers, the City of Amsterdam, which had so long stood out, came to a Resolution, for the effectual Accession of the United Provinces to the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, importing, ' That they would agree, ' That the States General should forthwith represent in Form to the King of Spain, that judging this Alliance to be not only equitable in it self, ' but even advantagious to his Catholick Majesty, ' and absolutely necessary for re-establishing the ' Peace of Europe, they are determin'd to become ' a Party in it; and that in Case his Catholick ' Majesty does not, within three Months, to be ' reckoned from the 8th of November, N. S. accept of the Terms of that Treaty, they will ' declare War against him, and, in Consequence, ' fully execute their Part in the said Treaty.' Moreover, the City of Amsterdam propos'd, That the States should pass a Resolution to declare War,

War, at the Expiration of the three Months, Anno Reg. VI. pursuant to that Representation.

On the 5th of November the King of Prussia returned to Berlin, and His Britannick Majesty set out from Hanover the 7th, in his Way to Holland. *The King returns to Great Britain.*

On Friday the 13th, about Eleven in the Morning, His Majesty embarked on the *Carolina* Yatch at *Helvoetsluys*. The Wind was contrary that Morning, but turned fair as soon as His Majesty came on Board His Yatch. His Majesty arrived at *Gravesend* on Saturday, about One a Clock in the Afternoon, the Wind having turned about again but a little before; from thence His Majesty proceeded by Coach to *London*, and passing over the Bridge, came to *St. James's* about Seven in the Evening. The Guns in the *Park*, and at the *Tower*, were fired upon the first News of His Majesty's Arrival, and again at His coming over the Bridge, and at His entering at *St. James's Palace*. The Streets through which His Majesty passed were crowded with People, who made loud Acclamations for his happy Arrival. There were likewise Illuminations, Bonfires, and all other Demonstrations of publick Joy.

The next Day, being Sunday, there was a numerous Appearance of Nobility, foreign Ministers, and Persons of Distinction, at *St. James's*, to congratulate the King on His happy Arrival. His Majesty went to the Royal Chappel, where a new Anthem was sung, which had been prepared for the Occasion; and the new Earl of *Conventry* carried the Sword of State before His Majesty.

The Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others *Abp. of Canterbury, and the Bishops, wait on the King.* of the Lords the Bishops, being hindered from waiting on His Majesty the next Day after His Arrival, by reason of the Consecration of Dr. *Boulter*, Bishop of *Bristol*, that Day at *Lambeth*, His Majesty was pleased to appoint them to attend Him on Monday the 6th, when his Grace, accompanied by the Bishops of *London*, *Salisbury*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Gloucester*, *Bangor*, *Litchfield* and *Conventry*, *Carlisle*, and *Bristol*, having congratulated His Majesty on His safe Arrival, and on the

Suc-

Anno Reg. VI. Success of His Affairs Abroad, did, in the Name of himself and his Brethren, return His Majesty their most humble Thanks for His gracious Favour to the poor Protestants in the Palatinate, and in Poland and Lithuania. The Substance of what his Grace spoke was as follows :

Their Lordships Address of Thanks. I am also directed by my Lords the Bishops, to return our most humble Acknowledgments to Your Majesty, for the Protection Your Majesty hath been pleas'd to give to our Brethren the Protestants of the Palatinate, and of Poland and Lithuania, persecuted for the Faith of Christ. We are perswaded, That this Royal Charity will draw down innumerable Blessings from Heaven upon the Person of Your sacred Majesty and Your Affairs.

Our Saviour Christ hath promised, That he who gives a Cup of cold Water only to the least of His Disciples, for His sake, shall not lose His Reward. How much more will the same blessed Saviour plentifully reward Your Majesty, who have extended Your Care and Charity to so many Thousands of His suffering Disciples? And have thereby, in a singular manner, appropriated to Your Self the Title which Your Ancestors have derived to You with the Crown of this Realm, of being indeed the Defender of the Faith.

His Grace, and their Lordships, were very graciously received by His Majesty, who expressed great Satisfaction at the affectionate Concern they shewed for the distressed Protestants Abroad, and their grateful Acknowledgment of what he had done in their Favour.

Lord Mayor and Aldermen wait on His Majesty. The same Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, waited on His Majesty, and Mr. Recorder did, by a Speech in their Name, congratulate His Majesty on His safe Arrival. They were received very graciously, and His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on John Tash, Esq; one of the Sheriffs, and on George Ludlam, Esq; Chamberlain of the City.

On the 21st the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attended by Doctor Gooch, Vice-Chancellor, and a great Number of the Heads,

Heads, and other Doctors and Members of the Anno Reg. VI.
 University, presented to the King the following
 Address, which pass'd unanimously in full Senate.

To the King most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters
 and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

TO permit us to express before You, the Joy *Address of the*
 and Satisfaction we feel upon Your Safe and *University of*
 Happy Return to this Kingdom; a Satisfaction *Cambridge.*
 common to us and all Your Subjects. But as
 we can never forget Your Majesty's Royal Muni-
 ficence to this University, nor think of it, with-
 out a Sense of the particular Obligation we are
 under to be zealous in whatever concerns the
 Prosperity of Your Majesty, and Your Family,
 'tis our Ambition to appear among the for-
 wardest upon all the happy Occasions of Con-
 gratulation.

Your Majesty's Presence gives new Life to
 Your faithful Subjects; and if the Tranquility
 we did enjoy, during Your Absence, could not
 afford us complete Satisfaction, even that is to
 be ascribed to Your Goodness and princely Vir-
 tues, which make Your Subjects regret all Oc-
 casions that call You from them.

We never think of Your Majesty but under
 the amiable Character of Defender and Supporter
 of our Religion and Civil Liberties; the more
 we value these Blessings (and over-value them
 we cannot) the better able we are to judge of
 the Happiness we enjoy under Your auspicious
 Government; and to teach those under our im-
 mediate Care, how much it concerns them, as
 Protestants and *English* Men, to be zealous for
 the present Establishment, which is the great
 Security of both.

To our Religion and Liberties, under the Pro-
 tection of excellent Princes, we owe the Revival
 and Improvement of Learning among us; and as
 the Sense we have of these inestimable Blessings
 en-

Anno Reg. VI. engage us to wish and endeavour the Continuance of them to our selves, 'tis with a particular Pleasure we behold Your Majesty, in Conjunction with other Powers, asserting the Cause of Liberty, and supporting the Interest of our Protestant Brethren abroad, whose deplorable Condition every Day convinces us, That the Protestant Profession must stand or fall with a Protestant Succession.

We beg leave to add our most affectionate Wishes and Prayers, That He by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, may direct and prosper all Your Undertakings for the good of Your People; and give You, in the fullest Measure, the Blessings of this Life, and of that which is to come.

His Majesty was pleased to receive it in a most gracious Manner, and gave the following Answer.

His Majesty's Answer.

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, and shall always be glad to find such Doctrines and Principles taught in the University, as tend to preserve the Freedom of Our happy Constitution, and to the Support of the Protestant Religion.

Parliament of Great Britain meets.

On Monday the 23d of November, the Parliament of Great Britain being met at Westminster, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, His Majesty (by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor) made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses.

THE Satisfaction with which I always meet you, is very much increased at this Time, when it has pleased Almighty God so to strengthen the Arms of Great Britain, and Our Confederates, and so to prosper Our several Negotiations, that by His Blessing on Our Endeavours, We may promise Our Selves to reap very soon the Fruits of Our Successes. I am perswaded, it will be accounted by all My good Subjects a sufficient Reward

Reward for some extraordinary Expence, that Anno Reg. VI. all Europe, as well as these Kingdoms, is upon the Point of being deliver'd from the Calamities of War, by the Influence of *British* Arms and Counsels. One Protestant Kingdom has already been relieved by Our seasonable Interposition; and such a Foundation is laid by Our late Treaties for an Union amongst other Great Protestant Powers, as will very much tend to the Security of Our Holy Religion. *His Majesty's Speech.*

I believe you cannot but be surprized at the Continuation of a War, where Our Enemies have nothing to hope, and so much to fear. It is, indeed, difficult to frame any Judgment of those Counsels, which have broke out of late in so many rash and ill concerted Measures. If they depend upon Our Divisions at Home, I doubt not but in a very short Time their Hopes, founded upon this Expectation, will prove as vain and ill-grounded as any of their former Projects.

In Congratulating with you on this happy Posture of Affairs, I must tell you, that as I have been very just and faithful to My Engagements, so I have met such frank and powerful Returns of Assistance from My Allies, as will, I doubt not, establish a lasting Friendship among Us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You will see by the Accounts I have ordered to be delivered to you, how moderate a Use I have made of the Power intrusted with Me to augment My Forces by Sea and Land. I depend upon the eminent Duty and Affection you have always shewn to My Person and Government, that you will be Vigorous in dispatching the necessary Supplies for the Year: To which Purpose I have ordered the Estimates to be laid before you. And, at the same Time, I must desire you to turn your Thoughts to all proper Means for Lessening the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You all must be sensible of the many undeserv'd, and unnatural Troubles I have met with during

Anno Reg. VI. during the Course of My Reign. Our Divisions at Home have gone magnified Abroad; and by *His Majesty's* inspiring into some foreign Powers a false Opinion of Our Force, have encouraged them to treat us in a Manner which the Crown of *Great Britain* shall never endure while I wear it. The Trouble and Expence which this hath brought upon Us, have been the most loudly complained of by those who were the Occasion of them. But with your Assistance I have hitherto got through all these Difficulties, and by the continuance of your Help, I hope very soon to overcome them, since the Hand of God hath so visibly been with Us in all our Undertakings.

If the Necessities of My Government have sometimes engaged Your Duty and Affection to trust Me with Powers, of which you have always, with good Reason, been jealous, the whole World must acknowledge they have been so used as to justify the Confidence you have reposed in Me. And as I can truly affirm, that no Prince was ever more zealous to increase his own Authority, than I am to perpetuate the Liberty of My People, I hope you will think of all proper Methods to establish and transmit to your Posterity the Freedom of Our happy Constitution, and particularly, to secure that Part which is most liable to Abuse. I value My Self upon being the first who hath given you an Opportunity of doing it; and I must recommend it to you, to complete those Measures which remained imperfect the last Session.

So far as Human Prudence can foretel, the Unanimity of this Session of Parliament must establish, with the Peace of all *Europe*, the Glory and Trade of these Kingdoms on a lasting Foundation. I think every Man may see the End of Our Labours. All I have to ask of you, is, That you would agree to be a Great and Flourishing People, since it is the only Means by which I desire to become a Happy King.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, and the Anno Reg. VI: Commons returned to their House, the Duke of Manchester made a Motion for an Address of Thanks and Congratulation to His Majesty; and being seconded by the Earl of Holderness, the same was unanimously agreed to, the Archbishop of Canterbury only desiring that a Clause might be added to the said Address, to acknowledge His Majesty's seasonable Interposition in Favour of the Protestants abroad, which was readily complied with.

At the same Time, the Earl of Hertford, Son to the Duke of Somerset, made the following Motion in the House of Commons, viz. That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, Assuring Him of the unspeakable Joy of this House upon His safe Return to these His Kingdoms, and of the just and grateful Sense which His Commons have of His unwearied Labours for their Welfare, and the Security of the Protestant Religion. Heartily to Congratulate with His Majesty on the Success of the British Arms, and to return the Thanks of this House in the most dutiful Manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of British Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a general Peace abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefits of Trade and Tranquillity.

That this House will, by their vigorous Resolution for the Support of His Majesty's Government, and in dispatching the Supplies, convince all the World; That if our Enemies have conceived any Hopes from our Divisions at Home; this hath been the vainest of all their Projects, and they will enable His Majesty, in concert with His good Allies, effectually to support and perfect those just and equitable Measures, which have been taken to establish a general Peace.

That this House will apply themselves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation, and supporting the Publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for which His Majesty hath given so many tender Proofs of his Care and Affection.

Tho' this Motion was carried without dividing, yet it did not pass without Opposition. Among

Anno Reg. VI. the rest, a Member made a pretty long Speech, wherein, in particular, he said, That no Man was more ready than himself, to concur in giving His Majesty unfeigned Assurances of the Zeal and Affection of that House to His Person and Government, in returning Him Thanks for His Care and Endeavours to procure the Tranquility of Europe, and in Congratulating His safe Return amongst us; but he could not forbear observing, That His Majesty's Speech contain'd many Heads of different Nature, and of great Importance: And, as he remember'd, that the House had formerly been reflect'd on for approving the Measures of the Ministry by the Lump, and without knowing what those Measures were, he therefore was of Opinion, they ought to proceed with Caution at that Juncture, the rather, because Mention was made in His Majesty's Speech, of a Thing of the highest Consequence, viz. the altering some Part of our Constitution; that 'twas plain enough that thereby was meant the Bill of Peerage; but it was surprizing, that that Affair should be brought again upon the Stage, after it had miscarried the last Session in the other House, and that the major Part of the House had express'd such an Aversion to it; concluding, with a Motion to Congratulate His Majesty upon His safe Return, and to give Him Thanks for part of His Speech, and appoint a Day to take the rest into Consideration. This Gentleman was seconded, but another foreseeing, that if the House should divide, a Negative was like to be put upon that Motion, said, That Addresses of that Nature were but customary Compliments; but he hoped, That in the Course of that Session they should have Opportunities enough to enquire into the Grievances of the Nation, and the Conduct of the Ministry. That as to the Bill of Peerage in particular, since the Court seem'd to have it at Heart, he doubted not but it would soon pass the other House, and be sent down to them, and then, and no sooner, he hop'd to see a great Division in that House. Hereupon the Motion was waved, and the next Day, November 24th, both Houses, each in a Body, presented their respective

tive Addresses to His Majesty. That of the Anno Reg. VI. Lords was as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign;

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal *Lords Address:*
Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to Congratulate Your Majesty on Your safe and happy Return to this Kingdom, and upon the great Success with which it has pleased God to bless the wise Measures taken by Your Majesty to procure and establish Peace in *Europe*.

It is with the utmost Pleasure and Satisfaction, that we see the present happy Union between Your Majesty and the other great Protestant Powers, which does so visibly tend to the Security of our Holy Religion. And we desire to express the deep Sense which we have of Your Majesty's seasonable Interposition for the poor persecuted Protestants abroad; And we humbly beseech Your Majesty, That You wou'd be pleased to continue Your powerful Protection and Offices in Favour of them.

We also beg leave to assure Your Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our Power, stand by and support Your Majesty in the Prosecution of such Measures as You shall think farther necessary to take for the Compleating the great Ends Your Majesty has in View for the Security, Trade, and Glory of these Kingdoms, and the general Tranquillity of all *Europe*; and we promise our selves, That the whole World will soon be convinced, with how little Foundation the Enemies of Your Majesty, and Your Kingdoms, have flatter'd themselves to reap any Benefit from our intestine Divisions.

We shou'd be wanting in our Duty to Your Majesty, and our Country, if we did not return Your Majesty our most hearty Thanks, for that tender and unprecedented Care and Concern Your Majesty has been pleased to express in Your most gracious Speech from the Throne, for the Liberties of Your People, and the Freedom of

Anno Reg. VI. our happy Constitution; which must necessarily draw all suitable Returns of the utmost Gratitude from all Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, who have a true Value for such inestimable Blessings.

The King's most gracious Answer was to this Effect:

My Lords,

His Majesty's **T**HE Sense you express in this dutiful Address, of My Answer to the Endeavours for the common Good, is most acceptable to Me. The Assurances of your Support will very much contribute towards bringing about the great and good Ends We have in View; and you may depend upon the continuance of My best Offices, every where, in behalf of the Protestant Cause and Interest.

The Address of the House of Commons was as follows:

May it please Your Majesty,

Commons Address. **W**E Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do return our most unfeigned Thanks to Your Majesty, for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and assure Your Majesty, That our Hearts are filled with unspeakable Joy upon Your safe and happy Return to these Your Kingdoms, and with the most just and grateful Sense of Your unwearied Labours for our Welfare, and the Security of the Protestant Religion.

We heartily Congratulate with Your Majesty on the Success of Your *British* Arms, and return the Thanks of this House in the most dutiful Manner, for such Measures taken by the Influence of *British* Counsels, as afford the nearest Prospect of a General Peace abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefit of Trade and Tranquility.

And

And we crave leave to assure Your Majesty, Anno Reg. VI
That we will, on our Parts, by the Vigour of our Resolutions, for the Support of Your Government, and by the Dispatch which we will give to the necessary Supplies, convince the World, That if our Enemies have conceived any Hopes from our Divisions at home, this hath been the vainest of all their Projects. And we will enable Your Majesty, in Concert with Your Allies, effectually to Support, and Perfect those just and equitable Measures which have been taken to establish a General Peace.

And we further assure Your Majesty, That we will apply our selves to find out the best Means for lessening the Debts of the Nation, and supporting the Publick Credit; and will concur in all proper Methods to establish and preserve the Freedom of our happy Constitution, for which Your Sacred Majesty has given so many tender Proofs of Your Care and Affection.

To this Address the King was pleased to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

THIS loyal Address deserves my best Thanks. *It His Majesty's contains the most dutiful and affectionate Expressions to My Person and Government; and you shall perceive My Sense of them, by the Endeavours I will always use to procure your Welfare and Prosperity.* *Answer to the Com. Address.*

On Wednesday the 25th of November, his Grace the Duke of B———m brought into the House of Lords the Bill of Peerage, which was read the first Time; and being read the second Time the next Day, upon a Motion that the same be committed, the Earl C———r said, 'That besides the Reasons that induc'd him last Session to be against this Bill, he had now another, that weigh'd no less with him than all the rest, viz. The Earnestness with which it was recommended, and the Eagerness with which it was brought before them, at the

Anno Reg. VI. *beginning of a Session.* That he had observ'd
Debates in the Lords on the Peerage Bill. both from History, and his own Experience,
 that in Affairs of Moment, Precipitation was
 ever dangerous, and, in many Cases, to be
 suspected; and, for his own Part, he could
 not help being of Opinion, That if there were
 no secret Meaning in this Bill, some Men
 would not be so pressing for it.' To this the
 Earl of S———d answer'd, 'That it could
 not with any Justice be said, that any Precipi-
 tation had been us'd in this Affair, since the
 Bill in question had been brought in the last
 Session, and then thoroughly examin'd; so
 that he doubted not, but every Member of
 that House was fully appriz'd of it, and ready
 to give his Vote for or against it. That the
 Reason why it was brought in so soon at this
 Time, he conceiv'd to be, that it might give
 no Interruption to the other important Affairs
 which the King had recommended to His Par-
 liament. And as for any secret Meaning in
 this Bill, his Lordship solemnly declar'd,
 That he knew of no other, but what His Ma-
 jesty had been pleas'd graciously to intimate in
 His Speech, viz. *The securing the Freedom of our*
Constitution, by preventing, for the future, the
 Abuse of one Branch of the Royal Prerogative,
 of which they had a fatal Instance in the last
 Reign, and which had given just Offence, and
 terrible Apprehensions to all sober Men.' To
 this it was reply'd, 'That if it was foreseen that
 Bill might interrupt the other important Af-
 fairs, it had been adviseable to keep it till the
 middle, or towards the end of the Session, and
 to begin with the King's Business.' But the
 Duke of B———m compromis'd the Matter, by
 saying, 'That for his own part he apprehended
 no Danger from this Bill, and if it was attend-
 ed with any Inconveniencies, as all Human Af-
 fairs are apt to be, Time would discover it;
 and then, as in all other Cases, they might
 apply a Remedy to it. As to the Time of bring-
 ing it in, his Grace thought it no material Ob-
 jection, since this House had no other Business
 to

to go upon; but that he foresaw, that what-
ever Dispatch they made in that Bill, it would
not get so quick a Passage in the other House.

Anno Reg. VI.

Hereupon the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House, who went through it the next Day, and on Saturday the 28th, the Earl of Clarendon, Chairman of that Committee, having made his Report, the same was agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingross'd. On Monday, the last Day of that Month, the Lords *Peerage Bill* read the said Bill the third Time, and order'd *pass'd the Lords* it to be sent down to the Commons: But the latter happening to be up, the same was deferred to the next Morning.

The Commons having on the 23d of November, settled their grand Committees, and made the usual general Orders relating to their House, ordered several new Writs to be issued out for *New Writs ordered.* electing new Members; after which it was ordered, that the House be call'd over upon Monday, the 7th of December next; and that such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Then a *Petition of the Weavers, Walkers, and others, Petition of the Freemen belonging to the incorporated Company of Cloth-Weavers, &c.* *ers, in the City of Worcester, in behalf of themselves, and many Thousands of Poor employed in the several Branches of the said Trade,* was presented to the House and read, complaining of the deplorable and declining Condition of the Clothing Trade, joyned with the rest of the Woollen Manufactories of this Kingdom, by the Exportation of Wooll to foreign Markets, and by wearing Calicoes and stained Linnens in Great Britain, and praying to be relieved therein: Which Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House, that Day three Weeks; as were also the following Days several other Petitions of the same Nature. After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, resolv'd that a Supply be granted to His Majesty, which Resolution was, the next Day, agreed to, and then the Accounts of the Deficiencies of Duties and Funds,

A Supply voted.

Anno Reg. VI. Estimates of Charges and Expences for the Year 1720; a List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers in half Pay, and several other Accompts Accounts and Estimates call'd were call'd for; and an Address having been presented to the King for that Purpose, the same was readily comply'd with.

On Monday the last Day of November, the Commons ordered the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before them, *First*, An Account of what the Duties upon Callicoos had produced for ten Years past; and likewise what had been drawn back upon the Exportation of the said Callicoos for the same Time. *Secondly*, An Account of the Entries of all Goods for Spain, in the Years 1698, 1699, and 1700, and what Goods had been actually shipped pursuant to such Entries. *Thirdly*, An Account of the Entries of all Goods for Spain, from the Year 1713, to the present Time, and what Goods had been actually shipped pursuant to such Entries. *Fourthly*, An Account of the neat Produce of all the Customs from Michaelmas 1713, to Michaelmas 1719. And then, in a Committee of the whole House, they considered of the Supply.

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

While the Bill of Peerage was depending, several Pamphlets relating to that Affair, printed during the last Session, were reviv'd, and new ones publish'd. The first, among the latter, was intitled, *An Account of the Conduct of the Ministers, with Relation to the Peerage Bill. In a Letter to a Friend in the Country.* Whether this small Pamphlet came from a real Friend, or a disguis'd Enemy, to the present Ministry, I leave the Reader to judge from the most remarkable Passages in it. After a pretty long Preamble the Author observes, *That the material Considerations relating to the Peerage Bill lie in a very narrow Compass.* Did the Bill tend to the Detriment of the Constitution in general? Would it have confirm'd or subverted the Liberties of the People? Would it have prevented the future Abuse of the Prerogative in creating Peers? Would it have diminish'd the Privileges of the Commoners, or have given any new Power to the Lords? Would it have tended naturally to settle, or to unsettle the Minds of

of Self-interested and Ambitious Men? And, lastly, Anno Reg. VI. Were the Evils apprehended, as probable and as numerous, as the Advantages hoped for from the Bill? These Arguments are the proper Questions, which a Lover of his Country about the Peerage Bill, should have put to himself on this Occasion; and not, Whether the Bill was agreeable or disagreeable to the Persons, who are intrusted with the Management of our Affairs.

If then, upon a Review of the principal Arguments urg'd from the Right and the Left in this Controversy, you will Catechise your self in this Manner, I make no doubt, but you will have more Reason, than ever, to wish the Peerage Bill had taken Effect. Having thus let you into the Method of judging, by which I determin'd my own Opinion in this Pamphlet Scuffle, I need not give my self the Trouble of re-capitulating the opposite Reasons, with which the Press daily teem'd: You have the several Pieces and Papers, and you have leisure to sort the Arguments, and weigh them one by one; remembering still, that one evident substantial Reason will outweigh a thousand precarious Surmises cast into the opposite Ballance.

I come now to the second Part of your Enquiry, which is more intricate than the former. Nevertheless, I believe I shall be able to account for the Abortiveness of this Bill, which to you and your Neighbours seem'd very desirable in many Respects.

First then, Let us suppose the Project of the Peerage Bill to have been Good and Advantageous to the Community; and that it manifestly appear'd in this Light at first to the Men of Penetration. This Consideration alone was sufficient to raise a powerful Opposition against it from two different Parties. You know, the Enemies of the present Government are not few in Number; and it is always to be expected from such a Faction, that they will be industrious to raise a Clamour to obstruct all Designs that may tend to the Good of the Subject, and the Glory of the Prince; that so the Protestant Succession (as far as lies in their Power) may seem to be no mighty Blessing even to a Protestant Nation. But besides the Forces from this Quarter, who took up Arguments against the Bill, there came in a considerable Body of Allies to assist them, not upon the Principle of Disaffection to the Government, but out of Hatred to the present

Anno Reg. VI. sent Ministers. I believe it may be truly said, there never was a Ministry, whose Adversaries were not more industrious to overthrow them, than their Friends were vigilant and zealous to support them: And this may be affirmed more notoriously of our present Statesmen, because a late Defection has not a little contributed to encourage their Adversaries, and to dishearten their Friends. Now again, supposing the intended Bill to have been a Master-stroke in sound Politicks, do we not know the unreasonable Resentments of angry Courtiers sufficiently, to be perswaded, that they will not scruple to obstruct any Advantage to the Publick, which they think may turn to the Honour and Establishment of a Set of Men, whose Employments they covet?

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

In the Second Place, I am to inform you, That many Persons, well intentioned to the Government, and amongst them, several who entertained a favourable Opinion of the Ministry, were strongly prepossessed against the Bill, even before they knew one Clause in it. It was easy to observe the mighty and sudden Ferment, which on this Occasion was raised throughout the Town: By which Artifices Hundreds of warm, superficial Reasoners, were drawn in to declare themselves openly against the Bill in the most positive Manner; and thereby so far to engage their Honour and their Judgment, that they could not retract, nor even moderate their Assertions, without incurring the Suspicion of having trafficked with some Court Brokers. Others (no doubt) joyned in the prevailing Outcry, because they imagined their ambitious Desires were in Danger to be precluded. And some, perhaps, who could have no Hopes of being Lords Themselves, were influenced by certain Persons, who feared they might lose the Perquisites of procuring Titles for such as were willing to pay any Price for them.

To these Obstructions it will be proper to add, That several Things happened, not long before the Bill was brought into the House of Lords, with which many zealous Friends of the Government were not a little dissatisfied, and for which in their Hearts they reproached the Ministry, and consequently were the more ready to discourage them in their new Project. Neither had the Ministers condescended to advise with their Friends concerning their Scheme: Whereas, in an Affair of so great Importance, it had been prudent to obviate their Surprise, and

and to prepare their Minds, so as to secure their Assent, Anno Reg. VI. by proper Reasons: An Oversight, which the Adversaries of the Bill made no small Advantage of, by insinuating, Arguments a- That there must be some latent Mischief in the Designs of about the Peer- our Statesmen, from the great Secrecy which appeared in age Bill. their Proceedings.

Now, Sir, I doubt not, but you will think these con- curring Circumstances were sufficient to stifle the most hopeful Project in a divided Nation, in this Age of Cor- ruption; when most Men in their different Parties, act by the Motives of either Passion or Interest. But there were yet more Difficulties which contributed to this shameful Defeat; some of which I shall briefly mention for your further Satisfaction. Some of the most noted Tories (for what Reasons they best know) declared for the Bill; which made several well meaning Whigs suspect there was some sinister Design at the bottom. There was likewise too great a Majority in the House of Lords for it; which alone greatly increased the Jealousy of the Commons; and this very Argument was artfully urged by all the Opposers of the Bill. Besides, never was any Proposal so ill timed: At that very Juncture we were threaten'd, and very much alarmed, with an In- vasion from Spain; and the general Opinion was, That it was the most perverse Management to give a Handle of debating and wrangling amongst our selves, when we stood in Danger of a foreign Enemy, who de- pended on the Strength and Assurances of a Number of our own disaffected People.

All these Considerations put together, make me (who have no great Faith in Statesmen) apt to imagine, That the Ministers themselves were not so sincere and earnest in the Work, as they seemed to be; wherefore else these ma- nifest Oversights in the Conduct of this mighty Affair? They might (for ought we know) offer it only as a seem- ingly popular and disinterested Bill; or, perhaps, to free Themselves from the Importunities of many Common- ers, that insisted upon coming into the Upper House, for their Services in the Lower. You, who have wasted the most active Season of your Life about the Court, will not think these Surmises extravagant: And for my Part, I shall not be absolutely convinced of the Sincerity of the Ministry in this Particular, till such Time as they re- sume the Bill, and concert their Measures better, to make

Anno Reg. VI. it effectual: For which Service they would highly merit the
 Thanks of every Honest, Unambitious English Man;
 Arguments a- since such an Act of Parliament (I am with you per-
 about the Peer- swaded) would prove the greatest Security to our genuine
 age Bill. and antient Constitution; and the giving of the Royal

Assent to it would be not only the greatest, but the wisest
 Instance of Condescension and Goodness that ever came
 from the Throne.

I am, SIR, &c.

S. T.

To this Letter was tack'd the following Paper.

The MODERATOR in the present Controversy
 relating to the PEERAGE BILL.

I HAVE heard, and I have read (I believe)
 every Argument, that has been urged on both
 Sides in the general Debates on the *Peerage Bill*;
 and, because the Disputants of either Party seem
 to give themselves up to Prepossessions, and to
 disregard the Rules of fair Reasoning (no un-
 common Oversight in Controversies about Affairs
 of State) I hope it will not be taken amiss, if I
 attempt to suggest some Considerations, which
 may enable them to canvass the Question like
 Logicians; unless the contending Patriots should
 think, that Impartiality may warp the Judgment
 of Politicians.

I. Let popular Clamour (which ever way it
 drives) be thrown out of the Argument, since it
 veers like the Wind, and may be influenced by
 many open and secret Methods: Then it is as
 often known to blow full against Truth, as in
 the Teeth of Error.

II. Let the Approbation of a Court be like-
 wise thrown out of the Argument; for when a
 Project seems to be countenanced by a Ministry,
 may not the Opposition raised against it be sup-
 posed to preceed as naturally from ill Will to-
 wards the Ministers, as from good Will towards
 the Publick? More especially since the late no-
 torious Divisions amongst the *Whigs*.

III.

III. Every Proposal which has the Appearance of Novelty, is at first received with great Partiality; whereas in Time (if no Artifices are used) it generally loses or gains in the Opinions of honest Men, according to its intrinsic Merit.

Anno Reg. VI.

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

IV. A new Proposal is apt to awaken our Hopes and our Fears, according as it is represented; but with this Difference, that our Fears (when we are in no desperate Condition) are much stronger than our Hopes; and that it is much easier to alarm us with Apprehensions of Inconveniencies, than to quiet us with the Prospect of Advantages.

Having thrown these Reflections in the Way, to hinder the Parties concerned from arguing hereafter on full Speed, I proceed to some Observations on the Management of the present Debate.

I. Most of the Arguments on both Sides, disinterestedly considered, are but Surmises, a sort of Syllogistical Predictions. The Combatants against the Bill suggest Fears and dismal Apprehensions; those for the Bill ply us with Hopes and comfortable Consequences; and both seem to proceed upon Probability in their Surmises. But then, we are not aware, how we suffer our Reason to be over-born by an improbable Fear, against a probable Hope.

II. Hence, by artfully engaging Men by the stronger Passion, when this Controversy was first set on Foot, the Voluntiers against the Bill came in readily, and appearing much Superior to their Antagonists in Number, triumphed with little Opposition.

III. When the Debate was moved from the Coffee-Houses to the Press, the Opposers of the Bill wasted the first Paper, and gained a second Triumph; till the Minority thus shamefully baffled, at last took Courage, and made a Stand, with no ill Success, considering they had lost the Advantage of the first, and even second Blow.

From

Anno Reg. VI.
Arguments a-
gainst the Peer-
age Bill.

From these Remarks one may suspect, That the Arguments for the Bill will not for the present meet with fair Play without Doors, because they were generally condemned before they were known. The last Appeal, therefore, for Equity, must be to the House of Commons, where the Hopes, the Fears, the white and the black Surmises, will find Admittance on the same Day; and each have a Hearing interchangeably.

If Surmises be allowed to pass for Proofs, whether the Number of Peers be limited, or remains unlimited, there may, on both Sides, be Suppositions of a forbidding Aspect started with seeming Probability; as it happens in all important Cases, where there is a Scope for Invention, and much may be plausibly urged on either Hand. Thus it was in the last Bill relating to the Dissenters; and thus in the Arguments for and against Reducing the Forces; the latter of which, it was easy to foresee, would prove a very unthrifty Expedient for saving the publick Money.

The present Question has been split into so many Considerations by both Parties, that it cannot clearly be decided, but by stripping it of less material Inquiries, till the principal Point is first determined. Now the principal Point to be considered is, Whether the Constitution will be endangered more manifestly hereafter, by leaving the Peerage intirely unlimited, or by limiting it under proper Restrictions? Herein lies the whole Stress of the Debate; and to avoid running it into a tedious Argument, and into Subtleties, which only perplex the Judgment, it is plain, That if the Crown goes on to augment the Number of Peers, the Constitution will in a few Years more be manifestly endangered, if not subverted. But on the other Hand, it is not plain, That if the Number of Peers be limited, that the Constitution will be either manifestly endangered, or subverted hereafter, by Means of the Limitation. The Conclusion thereof, which follows, is, That by limiting
the

the Number of Peers a positive Evil will be prevented, and no positive Evil (unless Surmises can be positive) is urged against a Limitation.

Anno Reg. VI.

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

Since I have taken upon me to be only a Moderator in this Controversy, I shall detain the Reader but with two Reflections more, which have in them no Intricacy, and are proper to moderate the Opinions of those, who desire to judge impartially of the Consequences of passing or rejecting the Bill now in Agitation.

As soon as the House of Lords went upon taking into their Consideration the State of the Peerage, and the intended Bill thereupon became the Subject of Conversation every where, How warmly did most Gentlemen talk against it? Every Man's Passion betrayed the secret Ambition of his Heart, and manifested the strong Desire the Commoners universally have of becoming Peers. Is it not then Time? Nay, Is it not absolutely necessary to check, and even to kill, this growing Humour? And this (I believe) cannot be effectually done by any other Expedient, but by properly limiting the Number of Peers.

Lastly, While this Humour prevails I need not labour to prove, That many of the wealthy Members, and the young aspiring Gentlemen in the House of Commons, will in all their Views, be perpetually pushing up to the House of Lords, and consequently may be easily biaised in Affairs which ought to be their principal Care; for it has, and will hereafter come to pass, That asserting the Rights and Privileges, and Interests of the People, is not the most infallible Method of obtaining a Peerage.

This last Reason was more favourably urged in another Pamphlet, publish'd about the same Time, intitled, *Considerations on the Peerage Bill. Address'd to the Whigs by a Member of the Lower House.*

The Author, after a short Introduction, proceeds, in the first Place, to state the Objections which are generally made against Passing the
Peerage

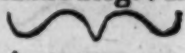
Anno Reg. VI. Peerage Bill; and to give Answers to them as follows:

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

Object. I. The first and great Objection is, That it would be a Breach of our Constitution, which ought to be kept Sacred and Inviolable.

'Tis absolutely necessary to understand in what Sense the Word *Breach* is here made use of, otherwise this Objection will amount to no more than a meer idle, popular Way of Speaking, which in the more large and comprehensive Sense of the Word, may be strictly true; and yet in the common Acceptation of it, may be intirely false. This Way of Argument may serve in a Pulpit; or any other Place, where no Body is at Liberty to contradict, or to ask for an Explanation; but will never prevail in Print, or in any Assembly, where every one is equally at Liberty to speak his Thoughts, or to give an Answer. It may serve to halloo on an unthinking giddy Mob; against a Set of People one does not like, but it will never influence Gentlemen of Sense and Consideration, in so great a Point as this is, unless it will allow of an Explanation. Any private Man; nay, I think the King himself, acting in Opposition to any known Law of the Land, is guilty of a *Breach* of that Law: But should King, Lords, and Commons, agree in an Alteration of any Law, no Body would call that a *Breach* of it. So whoever has taken the Abjuration Oath, and acts contrary to it, is guilty of a Breach of that Oath; but should he be discharged from it by due Course of Law, he could no longer properly be said to break it. Let us therefore agree in a Word which needs no Explanation, and say; That such a Bill as is now proposed, would be an *Alteration* of the Constitution. This puts an end to that mighty Bug-bear, which, I fear, frightens many People, and leaves us at Liberty to debate calmly, Whether such an Alteration be expedient or not?

Our Constitution is now very Old, perhaps the oldest in the World; (for Arbitrary Power; to which most Nations have been forced to submit;

mit, does not deserve the Name of a Constituti- Anno Reg. VI.
 on) but I am confident it had never subsisted to 
 this Age; had not our Predecessors always alter'd Arguments a.
 it, as the Necessity of the Times required; par- bout the Peer-
 ticularly by curbing and lessening the Preroga- age Bill.
 tive of the Crown, in those Branches where it
 was, or most probable would be, abused. But
 those Alterations generally cost very dear before
 they were obtained. Not to go so far back as
 the Barons Wars; to which we owe our *Magna*
Charta, I shall only give two or three Instances
 within the Memory of many Men living; one of
 which could never have been obtain'd without a
 Restoration; which was the Consequence of a
 bloody Civil War; nor the others without a Re-
 volution, which also was occasioned by the arbi-
 trary Government of a bigotted Prince; and all
 of them are owing to the Abuses which were
 made of the Regal Prerogative in the preceding
 Reigns. The first I shall mention is the Trien-
 nial Act, which pass'd in the Reign of King *Charles*
II, by which the King is obliged to hold a Par-
 liament once in three Years at least. This was
 a great Alteration of the King's Prerogative, who
 might before have call'd a Parliament, or not;
 just as he and his Ministers thought fit. And
 truly, his Father, *Charles I*. seem'd to have very
 little Inclination ever to do it, could he have
 prevail'd with his People, either by Perswas-
 ion, or Force, to supply him with Money his
 own Way. This our wise Predecessors took care
 to prevent for the future the very first Opportu-
 nity they had.

After the Revolution, when all Men were
 turning their Heads to prevent the Necessity of
 another, they thought the Regal Power still too
 great, with regard to holding of Parliaments;
 and therefore pass'd another Triennial Act, of a
 different Nature, which determin'd the Conti-
 nuance of each Parliament to three Years like-
 wise: So that now the King was neither at Li-
 berty to call a Parliament at pleasure, nor to
 keep it if he liked it; both of which were very
 antient, and very great Prerogatives of the Crown.

Anno Reg. VI.

Arguments a-
bout the Peer-
age Bill.

But there happened another very considerable Alteration in the Regal Power, soon after the Revolution, so material to the Authority and Influence of the Crown, that even King *William*, that wise and good Prince, once (at least) refused His Consent to it. I mean that Act, by which the Judges, who before held their Seats, *durante Regis beneplacito*, were confirm'd in them, *quam diu se bene gesserint*. King *James*, whose Business was first to enslave us, and then to make us *Papists*, had prevail'd with a Set of Sycophants, then upon the Bench, to justify the dispensing Power he affected, by their Approbation; and the worthy Patriots who had just then dethroned him for it, were resolv'd to lop that dangerous Branch of the Prerogative which help'd to support him in it, and not to be frightened by the first Refusal, even from their Deliverer.

These Instances will be sufficient to convince every thinking Man, That every Branch of the Constitution is not at all Times to be preserved Sacred and Inviolable; nay, that sometimes it is not only expedient and advisable to make considerable Alterations in it, but absolutely necessary for the Preservation of the Whole: Particularly to defend the Liberties of the People from the Encroachment of the Crown, by an exorbitant Use of the Prerogative, which alone makes our Constitution valuable. I now proceed to consider those Objections which are made against the Expediency of such an Alteration.

Obj^{ct}. II. The next Objection is, That this would give too great a Power to the Peers. That so small a Number might easily agree to overturn the intire Frame of Government. That 'twould be impossible for the King and Commons combined to resist them. And that out of an Apprehension of Danger from the Crown, we poor Commoners should all become Slaves to the Lords, and our Constitution would dwindle into an Aristocracy.

This again wants only an Explanation to make it appear in a very different Light. It sounds very popular and plausible, That the Crown

Crown being limited, and the Number confined Anno Reg. VI. to the present Peerage, must increase the Power and Weight of the present Peers. This I grant very readily, That it makes every individual Peerage much more valuable; but I absolutely deny, That it adds one Tittle more to the aggregated Body. Did the *East India*, or *South Sea* Company, consist of a less Number of Proprietors, the Dividend would certainly be greater to each Subscriber, but their Weight and Influence, with regard to the Publick, as a Corporation, would be proportionably less. Surely Gentlemen can't mean, that their *legal* Authority would be increas'd by it, because that, at first sight, must appear false in Fact. There is no Addition made to any one Branch of the Authority they have at present, by any one Clause of the Bill propos'd. Their Voice in passing a Law continues the same, their Judicature is neither granted nor confirmed; and, in short, they are only left in Possession of the Privileges they now enjoy without the least Variation. Oh! but we are told, when once the Lords are sure, the Crown cannot interpose by a fresh Set of Peers, those in Possession will not have any Regard to what they may, or may not do by Law, but will obstinately adhere to their own Will and Pleasure, till they bring both King and Commons to comply, and so become our sole Lords and Masters themselves. The contrary of which I think to be the apparent Consequence of the Bill propos'd. Power will always follow Property, and no Body can deny, but had the fresh Supplies of rich Commoners been excluded from the Upper House, the Landed Interest there, had by this Time, been very inconsiderable. The more we confine and strengthen that Supply, the less Danger shall we be in from that Part of the Legislature; and the more Wealth is continu'd among the Commoners, the greater will be the Influence of the Lower House. So that instead of this Objection's being of any Weight, it increases the Ballance on the other Side of the Question. I am one of those who have no Ap-

Anno Reg. VI. prehension of being a Slave, but from the Concurrency of the whole Legislative Authority to make me so, and I think that is much more likely to happen, if Matters continue as they are, than if the Alteration propos'd be agreed to. The Peers we now have (which are double the Number within a few Reigns) are able, either by interposing between two contending Interests, to chuse above one Hundred and Fifty Members of the Lower House; and I would not doubt to name at least that Number, who in former Parliaments have owed their Seats to their Influence. Were the same Proportion of Increase to continue but a few Years longer, 'twere easy for the Peers to elect a Majority of the Commons: The Lords might concur with the Measures of the King, to whom they owed their Titles and their Honour, and the Commons might be directed by those to whom they owed their Seats in Parliament, and then both would conspire to make the Remainder of the Nation Slaves to any succeeding King, who should wish to be absolute, while the poor People must submit with Patience to the Usurpation, for want of Leaders to maintain their Liberties, were they never so desirous to preserve them. This appears to me to be the undoubted Consequence of continuing the present unlimited Power of making Peers, and I declare for one, I am so far a Commonwealths Man (the common Name of Reproach with which all Whigs are branded) that were I to make the fatal Choice, I would rather be a Slave to a collective Body of my Country Men, than submit to the capricious Authority of a single arbitrary Tyrant. I hope I have shewn sufficiently, That the Freedom of the People is in much more danger by *increasing*, than by *confining* the Number of Peers.

Objeſt. III. I come now to an Objection, not against the Body of the Bill, but against one particular Branch, which seems to be inseparably link'd with it, and that is the Part relating to the Peers of *North Britain*, which we are told, is a Breach of the Union. I must desire the Reader

to look to my Remarks upon the first Objecti-
 on, and be perswaded to call it an *Alteration* of
 the Union, but not a Breach of it. The wisest
 Men on Earth can't pretend to form a Law of the
 most trifling Nature, so as to be adapted to conti-
 nue to perpetuity; and the great King of the
Medes and Persians, who made a Decree for a few
 Weeks which could not be altered, repented his
 Rashness very severely, even in that short space
 of its Continuance. The Union was form'd by
 the ablest Heads then within this Island, and they
 were so far from supposing it possible good Go-
 vernment could long subsist upon the Strength of
 Laws then in Being, or of such as they might
 at that Time form, that they provided a propor-
 tionable Number both of Lords and Commons
 to sit in Parliament on the Part of *Scotland*, to take
 Care of the Interests of that Part of the united
 Kingdom for the Time to come. They could
 not foresee what Time hath since made too appa-
 rent, that the whole Body of the *Scotch* Nobility
 would at all Times be implicitly govern'd by
 the Court in the Choice of their Representatives;
 nor that those Representatives would always be
 intirely guided by the Power that chose them.
 That has prov'd the Case, and fatal it had lik'd
 to have prov'd in the last Reign to the whole
 Community. And should any other Article of
 the Union appear to me equally dangerous to the
 Whole, I would readily give my Vote for the
Alteration of it. 'Tis an Absurdity to imagine
 any Form of Government, without an absolute
 Authority lodg'd somewhere, to enact any new
 Laws, and to alter the old ones, in every In-
 stance, where it appears necessary. That Au-
 thority in *Great Britain* is lodg'd in the Legisla-
 ture, and by Virtue of it, they are equally intitu-
 led to alter this as any other known Law of the
 Land, whenever it shall appear necessary or ex-
 pedient so to do; by which Consideration alone,
 every particular Member of each House, ought to
 determine his own Vote in this, as in all other
 Cases. I know I shall be immediately told,
 That,

Anno Reg. VI. *Object.* IV. This is an Injustice to the electing Peers of *Scotland*, giving away their Right without their Consent; and above all the rest, a notorious Breach of Trust in their Representatives if they consent to it.

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

I think what I mentioned in the last Paragraph, That an absolute Authority must be lodg'd somewhere, answers the first Part of this Objection intirely: For what is done by such an Authority cannot properly be branded with the Name of Injustice. But I will venture to go farther, and affirm it is not done without their Concurrence, if the latter Part of the Objection be true, That their Representatives are consenting to it. There is no Maxim more known than that, *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*, which needs no Application. If this had happened four Years since, the Gentlemen to whom I am writing would not have fail'd to have had this Objection severely retorted on them, when they themselves voted for the Septennial Bill, by which they postpon'd their Electors Rights for seven Years, which they had otherwise been intitled to before this Time. But the Exigency of Affairs, the Good of the Whole, and the full Powers with which they are intrusted, was then their Argument and Excuse. If it was a good one then, it is so still, and I am perswaded none of us do yet repent the Vote we then gave. Doing it by consent of the *Scotch* Lords of Parliament, certainly obviates all that might have been otherwise alledg'd of the Hardship it would be, if the *English* Lords and Commons should combine together to injure the other Part of the United Kingdom, meerly by virtue of their superior Strength. As to the Breach of Trust in the consenting *Scotch* Lords, the full Powers with which they are intrusted, are their sufficient Justification to act in every Instance as they think best for the whole Community. But I can't forbear smiling, when I hear this Breach of Trust mentioned by an *English* Commoner, as an Argument why he himself is against the Bill. I beg leave to state a Case I think directly parallel: Suppose Mr. ———,

or

or any other Gentleman, should possibly be chosen by the Interest of a Non-Juror, at the Expence of the *Pretender*, and intrusted with the Care of his Concerns; suppose, I say, such a one should possibly give a Vote for the Interest of his Country, and our present Establishment, could his Breach of Trust be of the least weight with me, or prevent my voting the same Way I always thought it my Duty and Interest to do?

Object. V. Another Objection is, That every Commoner has a natural Right of being made a Lord, if the Crown thinks fit, and we rob our Selves and our Posterity of their Birth-right, by concurring in this Bill.

This, indeed, is a prevailing Argument, Self-Interest will always have its Weight, and I fear may have a great deal too much in the present Case. But it is meer Self-Interest, void of all Care and Concern for the Good of their Country, in all those who are sway'd by this Objection *singly*, to oppose this Bill; and therefore this needs very little Answer, since I fancy few People will be hardy enough to own it for their only Reason. The Extinction which will probably happen, will be sufficient to reward those who can possibly have real Merit enough to deserve a Peerage: Baronies, indeed, will not be so plenty, as to be lavish'd away by the Dozen on those, who, perhaps, pay for them; or, because they are grown Rich, think it beneath them to continue of a Rank with those, who a few Years since would not have made them their Companions.

Object. VI. This Bill is destroying the Foundation of Honour, which always has, and always ought to spring from the Crown, and to flow without Restraint where-ever the Monarch pleases.

To this I answer, That this Bill is very far from destroying the Fountain, or diverting the Stream, it only confines it within Bounds, and prevents its overflowing. The King is still the Spring Head, but it will, indeed, prevent the pouring out such a Deluge as would soon drown,

Anno Reg. VI.
Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

Anno Reg. VI. and destroy the whole Community. If by this be meant, that 'tis an inviolable Branch of the Arguments a-Prerogative, I must again refer the Reader to about the Peer-age Bill. the Answer to the first Objection.

Object. VII. It sounds very odd to hear People in the same Breath, make another Objection directly opposite to the former, and tell you, *The Number of the Peers is already too great, and why will you give the King a Power of making so considerable an Addition at present?*

Let us put those two Objections together, and see how they will run. The King hath at present an undoubted Right of making as many Peers as he pleases, and it is unjust and unreasonable to take that Power away; but His Majesty is pleas'd, out of His great Goodness, to offer to resign it for the future, therefore we ought to take it from Him immediately, without allowing him to add one to the present Number. This is our way of shewing our Gratitude; and this is what has been always call'd the Characteristick of an *English* Man, never to know when we are well. 'Tis like refusing an Estate which a Friend offers us in Reversion, but we scorn to accept without his resigning his present Interest, tho' it proceeds from his Generosity alone, that we can possibly have the least Pretension to it either now or hereafter.

Object. VIII. The last Objection I shall take Notice of, is, *That this is a Design meerly calculated with a private View to support and establish the present Ministry.*

If it were true that this were the only Consequence, and the only Aim of this Bill, I would heartily concur in the Objection, and suppose it fram'd with some sinister View, to the Prejudice of my Country. But with me that is not the Case, and I hope others will agree with me in the same Sentiments, That 'tis very unreasonable to oppose a Thing I otherwise think very advantageous to the Publick, meerly because it may possibly contribute to the Support of a Ministry; Ministers who establish their Interest upon

upon such a Foundation, as is at the same Time Anno Reg. VI. highly for the Interest of their Country too, deserve very well of all their fellow Subjects? And while they follow such Measures which I approve, as a *Whig*; such as tend to the Support and Establishment of our religious and civil Rights, so long I will not be ashamed of concurring with them, without fear of being call'd a Tool, or a Courtier.

I can't leave this Head without observing, That should our present Ministers have an Inclination to do any Thing that would not well stand the Test of a future Enquiry, none of those who are Enemies to the Peerage Bill, could ever blame them, if they take Care, while it is in their Power, to provide a sufficient Number of Persons they can confide in, to be their Judges. But the Fact is, that since this Ministry no Peers have been made: Whereas, had they been able to obtain His Majesty's Consent to the Creation of two or three *per Annum*, according to the Precedents, and yet less than the Proportion of their Predecessors, they might have clapp'd eight or nine more Peers already into the Upper House; they might still proceed in the same Course, and without giving any fresh Occasion for Complaint, have oblig'd more of their Friends than they have done. This plain Piece of Justice is due to them.

Having examined the several Objections, I shall add a very few Words, to persuade Gentlemen to the Reasonableness of Passing such a Bill, and particularly at this Time. The immediate Occasion of this Proposal is too fresh in every Man's Memory to need to be repeated. At the latter End of the Queen's Reign, a Ministry were got at the Head of Affairs, who were resolved, if possible, to keep there at any Rate; though the Welfare and Liberty of their Country, and the Protestant Succession, should be the Sacrifice to their Ambition. That noble Body of Patriots, the Peers, at that Time made a glorious Stand against their pernicious Designs, and the Earl of Ox ——— himself might very probably

Anno Reg. VI. bably have gone the next Day to the Tower, with his white Staff in his Hand, had not the Queen been prevailed upon to exert her unlimited Power in an unprecedented Manner, by creating a Dozen of Lords at a Time, to prevent the Censure of her Favourite. This had the desired Effect, and was very near bringing all their other Schemes to Perfection; but Providence interposed, and we are Happy. I remember very well, how loudly we all exclaim'd against this exorbitant Power; how zealously every one resolved to endeavour to prevent the like for the future, if it should ever be possible to do it: But few were sanguine enough to hope ever to see a King upon the Throne so Good and Gracious as to consent to the Remedy; much less to make an Offer Himself of so inestimable a Jewel of the Crown, meerly out of Love and Affection to His People; and out of a Desire to transmit the Enjoyment of our civil and religious Liberties to our Posterity, and to establish them for ever. His Majesty, with great Reason, professes to value Himself on being the first who has made us such an Offer; and we may with very good Reason be afraid, that He may be the last from whom we can ever expect it. Then it was we first thought of what is now brought so near to Perfection: The wish'd for Opportunity is now come, and what shall we say in Excuse for our selves, if we refuse to lay hold on it.

All that I have said has been as a Commoner; as one who expects to live and die such; and with an earnest Desire that that Body of Men, of which I am one, may be as considerable as they now have in their Power to make themselves. The vast Number of Peers we have, and the constant daily Additions to them, made it almost scandalous to continue a Commoner. Every Man of a great Estate, however it were obtain'd, every Man who appear'd considerable in any Profession, has of late Years been pretty certain, by some Means or other, of an Advancement to the Peerage. The passing of this Bill will, I hope, straighten the Door of the Upper House, and make

make the Entrance much more difficult. This Anno Reg. VI. will be a Means of keeping Gentlemen of great Fortunes, and great Parts longer among us; and then I am confident the Respect shewn to the Commons of England will be proportionably increased. This is my Notion, and this I am confident will be the Effect, if this Bill passes into a Law. Let who will imagine that none but the Lords will reap any Advantage by it, till I am convinced by Reason that it is so, I will venture to declare for one, that for the sake of the Commons, and meerly as a Commoner, I shall give my Vote for the PEERAGE BILL.

About the same Time there was publish'd another Pamphlet, much larger than the other Two, intitled, *The CONSTITUTION explain'd, in relation to the Independency of the House of Lords: With Reasons for strengthening that Branch of the Legislature most liable to Abuses, and an Answer to all the Objections made to the new revived Peerage Bill.* This Treatise contains above Seventy Pages in Octavo, and being too long for an Abstract of it to be inserted in this Place, I shall only present my Readers with the Conclusion of it, which is as follows:

To conclude, First, If this Bill doth not pass, the Lords of Scotland, who are in the King's Interest, especially those who are elected to serve in Parliament, will have no Power, and this Nation must be put to a vast Expence to keep that People quiet, and perhaps the Union it self dissolv'd.

Secondly, That this Bill may be oppos'd by several wealthy and over-grown Commons, who have an Ambition to be Lords themselves, and are most clamorous against it; yet nothing can so effectually preserve our Property and Liberty from falling into the Hands of Persons popishly affected, and for arbitrary Power.

Thirdly, Nothing is more vain, than to imagine that the Lords can attain an Aristocratical Power, since they never attempted it in the highest of their Exaltations, when they were superior both to the Crown and Commons, and would most certainly be ruined in the Attempt.

Fourthly,

Anno Reg. VI. Fourthly, The Power of the adding to the Number of the Peers, at the Pleasure of the Crown, hath cost the Arguments a Nation dear, and therefore ought always to be dreaded. bout the Peer- 'Twas this which threw out the Bill of Exclusion, to say age Bill. no more of that dismal Example in the late Reign, which is in every ones Memory.

Fifthly, This Bill fixes the Constitution in its due Ballance of Power, prevents the Fluctuations which have so much disturb'd the publick Peace; and if this Occasion should have been left, which never happened before, and what is now so generously offered by our most gracious Prince, be rejected, 'tis most unlikely, and even unreasonable, for us to expect that the like Opportunity will ever present it self again.

The Importance of this Affair cannot but make it acceptable to the Reader, to have the Substance of what was said on both Sides, without, as well as within Doors: To the foregoing therefore we shall add what hath been published concerning it, as it particularly relates to Scotland, which we had in a Paper, intituled, *The PEERAGE BILL considered, as it relates to the SCOTS, in a Letter to a COMMONER.*

' I HAVE consider'd your Objections, on the Part of Scotland, against the Peerage Bill, and give you my Opinion, as follows:

' Your first Objection, That it is against the Union, I take to be wrong; for by the 22d Article of the Union, and the Act settling the Manner of Election, it appears to me, That the Method of chusing the Sixteen Scots Peers, is so far from being made unalterable, as some others of the Articles are, that it is only Temporary, till the Parliament of Great Britain shall make further Provision therein. These are the express Words of the Article, and of the Acts of both Nations upon it.

' Your second Objection, That 'tis against the Birth-Right of other Peers, who are thereby excluded from chusing, or being chosen, I think to be groundless, for they agreed by the Union to deprive themselves of that Hereditary

' ditary Birth-Right, and subjected it to the Par- Anno Reg. VI.
 ' liament of *Great Britain*, as above; so that I
 ' think I may say of many of the Complainers, *Arguments a-*
 ' as of *Esau*, That if they have any just Cause *bout the Peer-*
 ' of Complaint, 'tis against themselves, and not age Bill.
 ' against *Jacob*. Then as to what you call their
 ' Hereditary Birth-Right, I take it to be none;
 ' for by the *Scots Histories* and Laws, 'tis plain
 ' that their Right to sit in Parliament was ac-
 ' quir'd either by *Acts of Parliament*, or by *Usur-*
 ' *pation*, which passing long unquestion'd became
 ' a sort of Prescription.

' That Peers as such, could not sit in the
 ' House without Consent of the Parliament, to
 ' me appears plain, by our old Histories and
 ' Constitution; for we find many Earls and Ba-
 ' rons created in Parliament at *Forfar*, by King
 ' *Malcolm II. Anno 1061.* when these Titles were
 ' first introduc'd into *Scotland*; and King *Robert III.*
 ' in a Parliament at *Perth, Anno 1396.* created
 ' his own Son Prince *David, Duke of Albany.*
 ' This continued to be our Constitution even in
 ' the Reign of King *James VI.* both before and
 ' after the Union of the Crowns, when, upon
 ' the Dissolution of Abbies, several new Lords
 ' were made; and it appears by the Records,
 ' that their Patents were not only read in Par-
 ' liament, but the Causes of their Advancement,
 ' the dissolving of Lands from the Crown, and
 ' erecting them into Baronies to support their
 ' Dignity, were submitted to the Cognizance of
 ' the House.

' I shall content my self with two Instances
 ' from the Records of Parliament: The First is,
 ' That of Sir *Richard Preston*, of *Haltrie*, Knight,
 ' to whom, in 1609. his Majesty and the Estates
 ' of Parliament, confirm the Grant of the Lord-
 ' ship and Barony of *Dingwall*, and specially the
 ' Title, Honour, Degree, and Dignity of a Lord
 ' of Parliament, and that he and his Heirs shall have
 ' Vote in Parliament.

' The Second is, The Act for erecting *Kil-*
 ' *wyning* into a Barony, in 1612, in favour of my
 ' Lord *Burley*, express'd in the Record thus,
 ' which

Anno Reg. VI.
 Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

‘ which bears these Causes, viz. First, That the Monastical Superstition for which the Abbacies were appointed, is ceas’d and abolish’d, and that ’tis his Majesty’s Resolution to erect the same into temporal Lordships to his well deserving Subjects, for increase of the Policy and Dignity of the Realm; and that the King’s Majesty has so already erected most part of the Abbacies of the Kingdom. Item, That his Majesty by several Instructions has exhibited to the Estate the true and good Service of the said Michael, Lord Balsour, of Burley, which they find to be TRUE SEE- AND (i. e. evident) and weighty Causes for the Realm, and therefore the Estates find, That his Majesty may dispose of any Part of his Property to the said Michael Lord Balsour, of Burley, his Heirs or Assigns, to be held in such a Manner, and for such Duties as his Majesty pleases; and finding nothing more Expedient than the Temporality of Kilwyning, and the Superiority and Feoffment thereof, therefore the Estates find and declare, That the same shall be disposed by heritable Enfeoffment, &c. and erected into a Barony and Lordship of his Highness’s Parliament, with the Honour, Dignity, and Estate of a Lord, &c. The neglecting of this necessary Precaution did afterwards increase the Number of our Peers much beyond whatever our Ancestors knew, or wou’d have allow’d of, and by Consequence much lessen’d the Dignity of the Peerage.

‘ I hope then you will agree with me, That a Right given by Consent of Parliament, may by the same Authority, for just Causes, be alter’d or taken away.

‘ I must also tell you, That the Titles of Lords of Parliament was not appropriated to those whom later Ages have call’d Peers, but that all the Members of the Scots Parliament had the Title of Lords of Parliament, as appears by our old Acts: And you well know that there never was a House of Lords distinct from a House of Commons in Scotland; so that the Majority of the House could conclude the Lords at any Time.

I shall give you the following undoubted Instances of the Power of Parliament, in making great Alterations as to the Number of their own Members.

Anno Reg. VI.
Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

The first is in altering the Number of the Scots Barons, and because the Nature of such a Baron is not well understood in *England*, I give you the Definition of the learned Sir John Skene, an eminent Scots Lawyer, in his Book *de Verborum significatione*, thus, *In this Realm, he is call'd a Baron who holds his Lands immediately in chief of the King, and has Power to Pit and Gallows, i. e. of Trying and Executing those guilty of capital Crimes.*

These Barons were our only Nobility before the foreign Titles of Duke, Marquiss, Earl, &c. came in, and were, by Virtue of their Tenor, all obliged to come to Parliament in Person, yet in the Reign of James I. of Scotland, as appears by cap. 102. of his Acts, *It is enacted by the King, with Consent of the Counsel (then synonymous with the Word Parliament) that the small Barons and Free Tenants need not come to Parliament or General Councils; so that of each Shire there be sent two, or more wise Men, according to the Largeness of the Shire, to be chosen at the head Court, which shall be call'd Commissioners of the Shire.*

This you will allow to be a pregnant Instance of a very great Alteration in the Number of Lords of Parliament, for by that Name all the Members of the Scots Parliament are call'd in our antient Acts as abovesaid. And, indeed, our Law knew no other Lords of Parliament but such as had a Right to come thither by Virtue of their Baronies, for the higher Titles of Lord, Earl, Marquis and Duke, that came afterwards in Use, gave them no Right to sit in Parliament without a Barony.

As to the other Point, That many of those who call'd themselves Lords of Parliament, had no other Right but by Usurpation or Conivance, which, at last, came to pass into Prescription. I give you the Authority of the Great Sir Tho. Craig, in his *Jus Fendale*, Edit. Edin-

Anno Reg. VI. *Edinburgh, 1655. p. 79. where he gives an Account of it as follows:*

Arguments about the Peerage Bill.

The Name of Lords, and their Dignity in the Government, arose thus. In the beginning they were only Barons, and are no more still; but the Name came from hence. All Barons were obliged by Law, to give their Presence in Parliament; but when they were all there, it being impossible to collect their Suffrages because of their Multitude, One or Two were chosen out of every County to treat with the King about the Affairs of the Kingdom. At first those of the greatest Dignity and Experience in Affairs were delegated, and call'd by the Name of Lords; but after Ages growing more degenerate, and Parliaments becoming more frequent, because most Law Suits were decided in them, the lesser Barons were not able to bear the Charge of attending; and hence it came to pass, that those who had most Riches were delegated instead of those who had most Experience, and so those richer Barons retain'd that Dignity during their Lives: And as Mankind is always prone to Flattery, they retain'd the Name when the Parliament was up, and their Heirs being possess'd of the same Estates were unwilling to part with the Name of Lord; and thus it came to pass in the Progress of Time, that those who at first were only Commissioners from the Barons, were taken into the Number of Lords of Parliament, as often as Parliaments were summon'd.

By this you may see, upon what a slippery Foundation the Claim of many of our Scots Peers to be Hereditary Legislators, stands; therefore I think none of them have any just Reason to complain of the present Bill, since it enlarges the Number of their Sitting Peers, and puts them upon the same Foot of Hereditary Right with the English Peers; which none, but such as had that Dignity conferr'd upon them by Consent of Parliament, had before.

The second Instance of the Power of Parliament to alter the Number of their Members, is one that is very well known, and is as follows. Upon the Reformation all the Lords, Bishops, Abbots, and Priors, who were likewise by their Tenures obliged to attend in Parliament;

liament, and made up that call'd the *Ecclesiastical State*, were excluded the Parliament. The Abbots and Priors were never again restor'd, and the Bishops, tho' restor'd, were excluded three Times afterward; the last Time by the age Bill. Parliament of *Scotland*, after the Revolution, and now perpetually by the Union Act.

To your other Objection, That all the *Scots* Lords ought to have been consulted before such a Bill was propos'd, it is easy to answer, That you see the whole Ecclesiastical State was excluded without being previously consulted; besides, the other *Scots* Lords cannot meet in order to be consulted, without an Act of Parliament made for that End; and can any Man who is for the present Constitution, be so blind as not to foresee the Consequences of such an Act and Meeting? And if he does foresee those Consequences, can he be for them? I have hinted already, That it was in the Power of the Parliament of *Scotland*, which consisted but of one House, to have concluded the Peers when they would; and I can see no Necessity for the Sitting *Scots* Peers to consult their Constituents in this Case, since they have as unlimited a Power to pass Acts that concern their Constituents, as the Representatives of Counties and Boroughs have to pass Acts that concern theirs; and, indeed, to make it necessary in either Case, would be, instead of a *British* Constitution, to give us a *Dutch* one, which already appears, and will daily more and more appear to be, *Arena sine Calce*, Sand without Lime, that will never hold together.

I think then upon the whole, that instead of being displeas'd, the *Scots* have great Reason to testify their Gratitude to His Majesty, for proposing this Addition to the Honour and Security of *Scotland*. And I can see no Reason why any of the *English* should dislike the Bill, since it obviously tends to the Security of our Constitution, to have the Number of Lords ascertained, that they mayn't henceforth be created by Dozens, to serve a Turn, as in the

Anno Reg. VI. last Reign; by which our Ruin was manifest-
ly threaten'd.

For the other Objection, That it excludes the rest of the *Scots* Lords from being chosen, it appears to me to be of very small Weight; for those who consented to limit the *Scots* Sitting Lords to Sixteen, could not but be sensible that those Sixteen would always be chosen out of the greatest Families that had most Interest, so that the Majority could never expect to come in, unless by a Court Interest, to serve a Turn.

Considering also how many *Scots* Lords have been forfeited for the late Rebellion, and the Non-Jurors and Roman Catholicks that are among 'em, it seems to me to be the best Expedient that could be thought of, for the Safety of the Government, and Nation, to enlarge the Number of *Scots* Parliamentary Lords, by making such of the chief Families as are known to be well affected to our Constitution, Hereditary Legislators.

After some Recess during the Holy Days, the Parliament met again the 12th of *January*, when many more Petitions were read, Complaining of the Decay of Trade by the wear of Callicoes, &c. thereupon Papers and Accompts were ordered to be laid before the House, touching the Duties upon such Goods as were complained against, and the Amount arising there-from annually to His Majesty; and they were accordingly laid before the House. After which the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Consideration the several Petitions relating to the Woollen, Silk, and Linnen Manufactures; and having made some further Progress in that Affair, put it off till that Day Seven-night.

*Resolutions on
the Supply.*

The next Day, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolv'd to grant the Sum of 377,561 *l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{5}$ for defraying several extraordinary Expences for the Service of His Majesty's Navy, and the Victualling thereof, for the Year 1719. not provided for by Par-

liament:

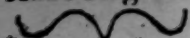
liament: Which Resolution, being on the 16th Anno Reg. VI. reported, was agreed to by the House. The next Day several other Petitions, of different Natures, particularly of poor insolvent Debtors in Goal, were presented to the House; and some of them were referr'd to the Committee of the whole House. On Monday the Commons read several other Petitions, and then were sent for up to the House of Lords, where the King being come with the usual State, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. and to the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. Acts pass'd.

On the 19th, the Commons order'd that the Petitioners on the several Petitions relating to the East India Goods, and printed Linnens, which had been referr'd to the grand Committee, be heard before the said Committee, if they thought fit; but that no more than two Persons should be heard upon any Petition. Then Mr. Hampden reported the Amendments made by the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill for providing a publick Reward for such Persons as should discover the Longitude; which were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be ingross'd: But when the said Bill came to be read the third Time (on Thursday, January 21st) Bill about the the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, Longitude drop'd it was carried in the Negative.

On the 20th several Petitions of different Nature, were read, and upon those of poor Insolvent Debtors, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for their Relief. The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into Consideration, the several Petitions relating to East India Goods, Callicoes, and printed Linnens, and having heard the Petitioners upon the Petitions from the Cities of Worcester and Norwich, and from the Weavers Company of London, put off the further Consideration of that Affair, till Tuesday, the 26th of January.

About this Time was given in the first Scheme of the South Sea Company.

Anno Reg. VI.



To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain
in Parliament assembled.

First Scheme of
the South Sea
Company.

THE Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Sea, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, having under their Consideration, how they may be most serviceable to His Majesty and His Government; and to shew their Zeal and Readiness to concur in the Great and Honourable Design of Reducing the National Debts, in such manner as may be consistent with, and for the Support of Parliamentary Credit, do humbly apprehend, That if the publick Debts and Annuities mention'd in the annex'd Estimate, were taken into, and made Part of the Capital Stock of the said Company, it would greatly contribute to that most desirable End; which Debts and Annuities may be comprehended under the general Heads following, viz.

Annuities for Terms of Years.

Annuities granted for 99 Years, or 96 Years, amount- ing to <i>per Ann.</i> 667,705 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> which at 20 Years Purchase amounts to —	}	13354108 01 08
---	---	--------------------

Lottery 1710, remaining un- subscribed to the Compa- ny, about 40,670 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> <i>per</i> <i>Annum</i> , which at 14 Years Purchase amounts to —	}	569385 12 00
---	---	------------------

Annuities of 9 <i>l.</i> <i>per Cent.</i> amounting to 81,000 <i>l.</i> <i>per</i> <i>Ann.</i> at 14 Years Purchase, amounts to — — —	}	1134000 00 00
--	---	-------------------

Total Value of the said Ann. 15057493 13 08

Debts

Civil Affairs.

101

Debts Redeemable by Parliament.

Anno Reg. VI.

First Scheme of
the South Sea
Company.

Total of the Rate of 5 *l.* per
Cent. per Annum, ——— } 11795466 05 06 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total after the Rate of 4 *l.* }
per Cent. per Annum, ——— } 4128752 07 04

Total of Redeemable Debts 15924218 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Therefore do humbly propose, That the said Company may be permitted to enlarge their present Stock, by taking in the said Annuities and Debts at any Time or Times until *Lady Day*, 1721, on the Terms and Conditions following, viz.

I. That the said Annuities be taken into the said Company, either by Purchase, or voluntary Subscription of the Proprietors thereof (and without any Compulsion on them) at such Price and Prices as shall be agreed between the Company, and the Proprietors of those Annuities.

II. That for the Annuities for Ninety nine Years, or Ninety six Years, for every 5 *l.* per Ann. taken into the Company, there be 5 *l.* per Ann. added to the Company's present Annuity, and 100 *l.* to their Capital Stock, being after the Rate of twenty Years Purchase.

III. That the residue of the Lottery 1710. be estimated at fourteen Years Purchase, for twenty three Years, due on them from *Michaelmas* 1719, and that the Annuities of 9 *l.* per Cent. per Ann. be also estimated at fourteen Years Purchase, for the twenty two Years and three Quarters due on them from *Christmas* 1719, and that there be an Addition to the Stock and Annuity of the Company proportionable (viz.) 70 *l.* Stock, and 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per Ann. Annuity for every 5 *l.* per Ann. of those Annuities which shall be taken into the Company.

IV. That the said Redeemable Debts be likewise taken into the Company, either by Purchase,

Anno Reg. VI. chase, Subscription, or paying them off by the
 ~~~~~ said Company.

*First Scheme of* V. That for all the said Redeemable Debts  
*the South Sea* there be added 100 *l.* to the Capital Stock of the  
*Company.* said Company, for every 100 *l.* so taken in by

them, and the like Annuity added to the Company's present Annuity, as is now payable for the Interest of those Debts.

VI. That the Company be allow'd for Charges of Management for their thus to be increased Capital, so much as it now costs the Government for the Charge of Paying, Assigning, and Accounting for the said Debts, or such Proportion thereof, as the Sum which shall be taken in by the Company shall bear to the whole of those Debts.

VII. That the present Annuities for the Company's present Capital, and the Annuities for the thus to be increased Capital, be continu'd at the Rates aforesaid till *Midsummer* 1727. and that from and after that Time their then Annuity for their whole Capital shall be actually reduc'd to 4 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* and likewise be thenceforth Redeemable by Parliament.

VIII. That the Company's present, and to be increased Allowance for Charges of Management, do continue till their Capital be redeemed, as their Allowances for Charges of Management are.

IX. That the Annuities to the Company for their thus to be increased Capital, be paid them weekly, as their present Annuities are, and be charged on the Funds now appropriated to the said Debts and Annuities so taken into the Company.

X. That for the Liberty of increasing their Capital Stock, as aforesaid, the Company will give, and pay into his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Service of the Publick, and to be apply'd for paying off the Publick Debts provided for by Parliament before *Christmas* 1716, the Sum of three Millions and a half, by four equal quarterly Payments, whereof the first Payment to be at *Lady Day* 1721.

XI. That tho' the Company's Capital is proposed not to be Redeemable till *Midsummer 1727*, yet they do submit, That so much as shall arise by the sinking Funds before that Time, may (from and after paying off such Part of the Publick Debts as may be redeemed within that Time, and which shall not be taken into the said Company) be applied at the end of every Year, towards paying off, in even Hundred Thousand Pounds, that part of the Company's Capital, which carries *5 l. per Cent. per Annum.*

Anno Reg. VI.  
First Scheme of  
the South Sea  
Company.

XII. The said Company do farther submit, That for such of the present *Exchequer* Bills as the Parliament shall continue, and for such new ones as they shall impower the Lords of the Treasury to Issue and Circulate (without the Subscription, or Contract, of any Persons or Corporation) the Company will be obliged (from and after *Midsummer 1720*, till the Reduction of the Annuities for their whole Capital, to *Four per Cent. per Ann.* and no longer) to pay such Proportion of Money and Interest, as shall be found necessary by the Lords of the Treasury, or Trustees to be appointed by them, to Circulate the same as the Sum of One Million shall bear to the total Amount of such *Exchequer* Bills; the Company having the like Proportion of the Benefit of the Interest which shall be saved on such Bills, during the Time they shall be in the Hands of any Publick Officer, or in the *Exchequer*.

*By Order of the General Court,*

John Fellows, *Sub-Governor,*

Charles Joye, *Deputy-Governor.*

**ESTIMATE** of the Particulars of the Government's Debts proposed to be added to the Capital Stock of the South Sea Company, viz.

| <i>Annual Sums.</i>        | <i>Annuities for 99 and 96 Years.</i>                                                                                                                                                                  | <i>Principal Sums.</i>      |  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 124866 00 00               | } The 14 l. per Cent. turn'd into <i>Annuities</i> for 99 Years.                                                                                                                                       |                             |  |
| 15663 13 06 $\frac{1}{2}$  |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
|                            | } <i>Annuities</i> for Lives turn'd into <i>Annuities</i> for 96 Years.                                                                                                                                |                             |  |
| 104745 10 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
|                            | } Ditto on 3700 l. per Week Excise.                                                                                                                                                                    |                             |  |
| 46000 00 00                |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
|                            | } On Ditto a farther Sum Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
| 184242 14 00               |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
| 72187 10 00                | } Tonnage and Poundage, &c.                                                                                                                                                                            | } <i>Ann. for 99 Years,</i> |  |
| 40000 00 00                |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
| 80000 00 00                | } Overplus of <i>Annuity Funds</i> , &c.                                                                                                                                                               |                             |  |
|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
|                            | } Old Subsidy.                                                                                                                                                                                         |                             |  |
|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |  |
| 667705 08 01               | per <i>Annum</i> , being the Amount of the 99 and 96 Years <i>Annuities</i> , granted by several Acts of Parliament from the Year 1692 to 1708, at 20 Years Purchase, will make a Principal Sum of ——— |                             |  |
| 81000 00 00                | per <i>Annum</i> , <i>Annuities</i> for 32 Years from Lady Day 1710, computed at 14 Years Purchase, makes ———                                                                                          |                             |  |
| 40670 08 00                | per <i>Annum</i> , the Remainder of the Lottery 1710, not subscribed to the <i>South Sea Company</i> , computed at 14 Years, makes ———                                                                 |                             |  |
|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 13354108 01 8               |  |
|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1134000 00 0                |  |
|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 569385 12 0                 |  |
| Sum Total amounts to       |                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 15057493 13 8               |  |



Five Pounds per Cent. Annuities, Redeemable on the Payment of the Principal Sums under-mentioned, viz.

|                                                                       |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bank Annuities at one Years Notice,                                   | 1079000 00 00                |
| Several Lotteries without Notice,                                     | 8875936 09 06                |
| Bankers Annuities Ditto,                                              | 674226 18 01 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Lottery 1714, Blank Ditto,                                            | 1055990 00 00                |
| Treasurer of the Navy for a Deficiency to }<br>the South Sea Company, | 110312 17 01 $\frac{1}{4}$   |
| Sum Total                                                             | 11795466 05 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Four Pounds per Cent. Annuities, Redeemable on the Payment of the Principal Sums under-mentioned, viz.

|                                            |                                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Civil List Lottery, Anno 1713.             | 563300 00 00                      |
| Lottery 1714, Prizes,                      | 652020 00 00                      |
| Deficiency of Low Wines and Candles, 1716. | 413605 17 00                      |
| Ditto of the Funds,                        | Ditto, 509127 05 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Canada Bills,                              | 24195 18 02                       |
| Army Debts,                                | 965917 19 06 $\frac{1}{4}$        |
| Edward Clent, Esq; Army Debentures,        | 585 07 01                         |
| First Lottery, 1719.                       | 500000 00 00                      |
| Second Lottery, 1719.                      | 500000 00 00                      |
| Sum Total                                  | 4128752 07 04                     |
|                                            | 15921218 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$      |

Abstract of the foregoing Debts.

Redeemable Annual Sums.

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 5 l. per Cent. Annuities, | 589773 06 03 |
| 4 l. per Cent. Annuities, | 165150 01 10 |

Principal Sums.

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| 11795466 05 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4128752 07 4                |

Unredeemable.

|                                             |               |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 99 and 96 Years Ann.                        | 667705 08 01  |
| 32 Years Ann. from }<br>Lady Day, 1710. }   | 81000 00 00   |
| Remainder of Lott. }<br>1710, unsubscrib. } | 40670 08 00   |
|                                             | 1544299 04 02 |

At 20 Years,  
At 14 Years,  
At 14 Years,

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| 13354108 01 08               |
| 1134000 00 00                |
| 569385 12 00                 |
| 30981722 06 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

John Feilows, Sub-Governor,  
Charles Joye, Deputy-Governor.

This

**Anno Reg. VI.** This Proposition coming short of what was expected, and the Friends of the *Bank of England* having represented, in behalf of this last Corporation, the great and eminent Services they had done to the Government, in the most difficult Times; and which deserv'd, at least, That if any Advantage was to be made by any publick Bargains, they should be preferr'd before a Company, that had never done any Thing for the Nation, the further Consideration of that important Affair was put off till *Wednesday* the 27th, and the House adjourn'd to *Monday* the 25th. Upon this last Day the Governors and Directors of the *Bank of England* met, and resolv'd to lay before the Commons, a Proposition towards the Sinking of National Debts, more advantageous for the Government, than what had been offer'd by the *South Sea Company*; as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled.

*The humble Proposal of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*

*Proposal of the Bank of England.*

I. **T**HAT in Case they may have a Power granted to them by Parliament, to purchase or take in, by Way of Subscription, the several Exchequer Annuities of Ninety nine, and Ninety six Years, commonly call'd the long Annuities, and amounting together to the Sum of 667,000 *l. per Annum*, or thereabouts, from the several Proprietors of the said Annuities, in such manner, as the said Proprietors shall voluntarily agree, and at any Time before the 24th Day of *June*, 1721.

And also, That they may have added to the present Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, such a Principal Sum as all the said Annuities do amount to, being computed at the Rate of Twenty Years Purchase, which will be 13,354,000 *l.* or thereabouts.

And that the several Funds granted for Payment of the said Annuities, may be charged with the

the Payment of an Interest at the Rate of 5 *l. per Anno* Reg. VI. *Cent. per Ann.* payable weekly on the said principal Sums, or so much thereof as shall be purchased, or taken in by the said Governor and Company before the said 24th Day of June, 1721. land. *Proposal of the Bank of Eng-*

That then, and in such Case, the said Governor and Company are willing to advance and pay for the Use of the Publick, Three Years Purchase on every Annuity (that is to say) 15 *l. per Cent.* on every 100 *l.* so to be computed as aforesaid, as the said Governor and Company shall purchase, or take in by Subscription, in such Manner, and in the Time, as before mentioned, which if the whole Purchase be compleated, will amount to 2,003,100 *l.* or thereabouts.

2. *It is proposed,* That in Case the said Governor and Company may have the like Power granted by Parliament, to purchase (in the same Manner, and within the same Time, as is mentioned in the aforesaid Proposition) or take in by Subscription, the several Annuities granted for Thirty two Years; that is to say, the Fund of 9 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* and the Remainder of the Lottery 1710, which being computed at Fourteen Years purchase, will amount to 1,700,000 *l.* or thereabouts.

And also that a Sum of 1,700,000 *l.* be added to the present Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, That the Funds granted for Payment of the said Annuities be charged with an Annual Interest at the Rate of 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum,* payable weekly on the said principal Sum of 1,700,000 *l.* or so much thereof as shall be purchased, or taken in by Subscription, before the said 24th Day of June, 1721.

That then, and in such Case, the said Governor and Company are willing to advance, and pay for the Use of the Publick, three Years Purchase on every such Annuity so to be purchased, or taken in by Subscription, in the same Manner, and within the limited Time before-mentioned.

Which three Years Purchase (if the whole be compleated) will amount to the Sum of 364,500 *l.* or thereabouts.



Anno Reg. VI. 3. *It is proposed*, That in Case the said Governor and Company may have Power to pay off, *Proposal of the* or to purchase, or to take in by Subscription, the *Bank of Eng-* several Debts here under specified, which are *land.* commonly called the Redeemable Debt, and which may amount to the Sum of 15,900,000 *l.* Principal, or thereabouts.

And that a Sum of 15,900,000 *l.* be added to the present Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company.

And also, That the said several Funds be charged with an Annual Interest, payable weekly at the same Rate as the Publick now pays to the several Proprietors; which said Annual Interest, at the several Rates of 5 *l.* per Cent. and 4 *l.* per Cent. now paid, amount to the Sum of 574,900 *l.* or thereabouts.

That then, and in such Case, the said Governor and Company will advance, and pay for the Use of the Publick, at the Rate of 20 *l.* per Cent. which upon the said Principal, will amount to 3,180,000 *l.* or thereabouts; the same to be payable in such Manner as shall be thought most agreeable to the Publick Service.

*Note, The particular Funds referr'd to in the above-said Proposition of Redeemable Debts, are, viz.*

|                          |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Several Lotteries,       | } Amount to 11795000 <i>l.</i><br>or thereabouts, at 5 <i>l.</i> per<br>Cent. per Ann. Interest. |
| Bankers Annuities,       |                                                                                                  |
| Blanks in Lottery, 1714. |                                                                                                  |
| Navy Deficiency,         |                                                                                                  |
| And Bank Annuities,      |                                                                                                  |

N. B. *This last at a Years Notice.*

|                                 |                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Civil List Lottery,             | } Amount to<br>4,128,000 <i>l.</i> or<br>thereabouts, at<br>4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. per<br>Ann. Interest. |
| Prizes in Lottery, 1714.        |                                                                                                         |
| Deficiencies on Low Wines, &c.  |                                                                                                         |
| Ditto on Funds,                 |                                                                                                         |
| Canada Bills,                   |                                                                                                         |
| Army Debts and Debentures,      |                                                                                                         |
| First and second Lottery, 1719. |                                                                                                         |

4. *It is proposed*, That all the said Sums, mentioned in the three foregoing Propositions to be purchased, or taken in by Subscription, or otherwise, and made Part of, and added to the Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, which, in Case all the several Annuities be purchased, will amount in the whole to the Sum of 30,954,000 *l.* or thereabouts, may be made redeemable by Parliament, from and after the Twenty fourth Day of June, 1724. and in Sums not less than 1,000,000 *l.* at any Time.

5. *It is proposed*, That all the several Sums that shall accrue by this Proposal to the Use of the Publick, may be applied to that Part of the Discharge of the Fund of the Bank, that stands now redeemable at one Year's Notice.

6. *It is proposed*, That whatsoever may arise by the Surplus of the Funds commonly called the sinking Funds, may be every half Year applied to the paying of any of the 5 *l.* per Cent. Funds, that shall be purchased by Virtue of this Proposal, or made part of the Capital Stock of the Bank, if this Honourable House shall think fit.

7. *It is proposed*, That the said Governor and Company are willing to undertake to circulate the present 800,000 *l.* in Exchequer Bills, that now remain in the Exchequer, upon the said Terms as the Governor and Company have agreed with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; for Circulating the said Bills this present Year; and for so long Time as this Honourable House shall think fit, not exceeding Four Years.

Note, The Terms at present for Circulating the said 800,000 *l.* is at the Rate of half per Cent. which amounts to 4000 *l.* per Ann.

8. *It is proposed*, That the said Governor and Company may have an Increase of a proportionable Allowances for Charges and Management.

9. *It is proposed*, That the said new additional Stock, as well as the Capital Stock of the said Governor and Company, may continue free and exempt from all Parliamentary Taxes and Impositions

Anno Reg. VI. fitions whatsoever; and that they may enjoy the same Powers and Privileges that are already granted to them, with an Addition of such farther Powers and Privileges as this Honourable House shall think necessary for carrying on so great an Undertaking.

*Proposal of the Bank of England.*

10. That whereas there is at present no Transfer, or Stamp Duties, payable on the 5*l.* and 4*l.* *per Cent.* Redeemable Funds; nor any Transfer Duties on any of the Annuities, it is proposed, That the Transfers of the said additional Stock may be exempted from all Stamp Duties, or Taxes, or Transfers.

11. *And whereas,* In the aforesaid Proposition, a certain Sum, or Stock, is mentioned to be added to the present Capital of the Bank, in order to enable 'em to purchase the long Annuities; the said Governor and Company do, by way of Explanation, farther offer to this Honourable House, That they are content, in case all the said Annuities are not purchased, or taken in by Subscription, within the limited Time aforesaid, that then, and in such Case, a proportionable Part of the said Stock shall be annihilated.

*By Order of the General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*

Jan. 27th,  
1719.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

On the 28th of January, many more Petitions were read touching Trade and Manufactures, after which the Commons adjourn'd to the 1st of February. And about this Time also the Upper House, upon an irregular Publication of Part of a Representation of the House of Lords in Ireland, against *Appeals from thence to the House of Lords in GREAT BRITAIN*, their Lordships having first ordered the Persons concerned in such Publication into Custody, came to several Resolutions, which we shall observe in the Course of their Proceedings.



In a Committee of the whole House on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, that Part of the King's Speech was taken into Consideration which related to Publick Debts; as also, the second Schemes of the South Sea and Bank, as follows :

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain  
in Parliament assembled.

**T**HE Corporation of the Governors and Company of Merchants trading to the South Seas, of the South and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery, having on the 27<sup>th</sup> of January last, presented their humble Proposal to this Honourable House, for enlarging the Capital Stock of the said Company, by taking there-into the several Annuities and Publick Debts therein mentioned, on the Terms and Conditions in the said Proposal also mentioned; in which Proposal such Advantages were offer'd to the Publick, as the said Corporation did humbly hope would have been to the intire Satisfaction of this Honourable House, and most conducive to the certain Discharging and Paying off the whole Debt of the Nation, and to which Proposal they humbly crave leave to refer. But the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, having, the same Day, also delivered a Proposal to this Honourable House, for enlarging their Capital Stock, by taking in the same Annuities and Debts on the Terms and Conditions in their Proposal also mentioned.

This Corporation therefore, further to manifest their Zeal, and earnest Desire, to contribute their utmost to the Reducing, and Paying off the Publick Debts, crave leave to offer the following Explanations and Amendments to their said Proposal.

I. As to the Sixth Article of their said former Proposal, wherein they have humbly desir'd to be allow'd for Charges of Management, to be increased for their Capital, so much as it now costs the Government for the Charges of Paying,  
Assign-

Anno Reg. VI. Assigning, and Accounting for the said Debts, or such Proportion thereof, as the Sum which shall be taken in by the Company, shall bear to the

*Second Scheme of the South*

*Sea Company.*

They now offer, by way of Explanation of that Article, That the Allowances therein mentioned, are not to exceed a Proportion to the Allowance they now have by Act of Parliament on their present Capital for that Purpose.

II. That whereas, in their Seventh Article of their said Proposal it is mentioned, That the Annuities for the Company's present, and to be increased Capital, be continued at the Rates therein mentioned till *Midsummer 1727.* and that from and after that Time, their then Annuity on their whole Capital, shall be actually reduced to Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, and likewise be from thenceforth Redeemable by Parliament.

They do humbly offer, That if this Honourable House do think it more for the Interest of the Publick, that in lieu of the said Seventh Article, all the Sums to be taken into the Company's Capital, in pursuance of their Proposal, shall be Redeemable by Parliament, from and after *Midsummer 1724*, in Sums not less than 500,000 *l.* at a Time, they do consent thereto.

III. And whereas, by the Tenth Article of their said former Proposal, they offer'd for the Liberty of increasing their Capital Stock, as is therein aforesaid; that they would give, and pay into His Majesty's *Exchequer*, for the Service of the Publick, the Sum of 3,500,000 *l.*

They now humbly offer, That over and above the said 3,500,000 *l.* they will farther give and pay into His Majesty's *Exchequer*, for the Use of the Publick, by Four equal Quarterly Payments, on the Days mention'd in their former Proposal, 500,000 *l.* more certain, and also upon all the said Annuities for certain Terms of Years, which this Company shall take into their Capital Stock, before the first Day of *March 1721*, after the Rate of Four Years and half Purchase, by Four Quarterly Payments; which, if all the said Annuities be

be taken into the said Company, will amount to Anno Reg. VI. the Sum of 3,567,503 *l.* or thereabouts; to which being added the said 3,500,000 *l.* and the said farther Sum of 500,000 *l.* will amount in the whole of the South Sea Company. to the Sum of 7,567,500 *l.* or thereabouts.

IV. That whereas in the Eleventh Article of their former Proposal, they did submit, that so much as shall arise by the sinking Fund before Midsummer 1727, may from, and after paying off such Part of the Publick Debts, as may be redeemed within that Time, and which shall not be taken into this Company, be applied at the end of every Year towards paying off, in even One Hundred Thousand Pounds, that Part of the Company's Capital which carries Five Pounds *per Cent. per Annum.*

They do humbly offer in lieu thereof, That if this Honourable House think fit to make their to be increased Capital, Redeemable at Midsummer 1724. that the said sinking Fund may till that Time be applied half Yearly, to the paying off that Part of the Company's Capital which is to carry Five Pounds *per Cent. per Annum.*

V. As to the Twelfth Article of this Company's former Proposal, relating to the Circulating of 1,000,000 *l.* in *Exchequer Bills Gratis*, and likewise pay the Interest for that Million, so as no other *Exchequer Bills* be issued, than what shall be circulated by the Credit of the *Exchequer*, without the Aid of Subscription or Contract.

VI. And Lastly, That this Honourable House may be fully satisfied of the sincere Intentions of this Company, to use their best Endeavours to take in all the said Annuities for Ninety nine, and Ninety six Years, which amount to 667,705 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* *per Annum.* This Company do further humbly offer to give, and pay into His Majesty's *Exchequer*, for the Service of the Publick, by Four equal Quarterly Payments, one Year's Purchase upon all such of those Annuities as shall happen not to come into the Company's Capital within the Time aforesaid.



Anno Reg. VI. And whereas, this Company is very sensible, That the Prosperity of the Nation doth greatly depend upon the discharging the Publick Debts (a Motive which induced them to make the first Propositions of this Publick and Beneficial Nature) they do humbly submit these Explanations and Amendments to this Honourable House; flattering themselves, That that Readiness and Chearfulness that engaged them, so much earlier than any other Society, to endeavour to reduce that great Debt under which this Nation is oppressed, will entitle them to the Favour and Preference of this House, since they are willing, and do hereby declare they are ready to undertake this great Work, upon whatever Terms may be offered by any other Company.

*By Order of the General Court,*

Feb. 1. John Fellows, Sub-Governor,  
1719. Charles Joye, Dep.-Governor.

### The Second Proposal of the Bank of England.

*The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, do humbly offer the following Explanation of the Proposal they delivered to this Honourable Committee, the 27th of July last.*

*Second Proposal* I. **W**Hereas in the Third Proposition it was computed, That the Redeemable Debts at Five Pounds, and Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, would amount to Fifteen Millions Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds, or thereabouts, for which they offered *Twenty per Cent.*

They now find that several of the said Debts do arise to a very considerable Sum more than was calculated, and will consequently increase the total Sum of this Offer.

As for Instance, if the said Debts do amount to Six Hundred Thousand Pounds more, in such Case, the Total of their Offer will be Three Millions Three Hundred Thousand Pounds upon that Head.

II. Whereas they say in their Fifth Proposition- Anno Reg. VI.  
 on, That all the several Sums that shall accrue by their Proposal to the Use of the Publick, may be applied to the Discharge of that Part of the Fund of the Bank, that stands now Redeemable at one Year's Notice; their Meaning is, that what shall remain over and above, sufficient for the Discharge of that Fund, may be applied to the Discharge of any of the Funds of Five Pounds *per Annum*, to be purchased by Virtue of this Proposal. *Second Proposal of the Bank of England.*

III. In the Eleventh Proposition, where they mention the long Annuities, they mean as well those for Thirty Two Years, as the longer Terms.

IV. And whereas in the First and Second Propositions it is implied, That the Three Years Purchase offer'd to the Publick, is not to be paid on such of the Annuities as shall not be taken in, or agreed for; the said Governor and Company beg leave to observe to this Honourable Committee, that they have good Reason to believe they shall be able to accomplish this Undertaking.

However, that no Doubt may remain of their sincere Intentions, they are content to be obliged to offer to the several Proprietors of the Annuities of Ninety six, and Ninety nine Years, Seventeen Hundred Pounds Bank Stock, for every Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, who shall voluntarily agree for the same, on or before the 24th of June 1720; and the like Proportion for the Remainder of the shorter Terms.

*By Order of the General Court of the Governor  
 and Company of the Bank of England,*

Feb. 1.

1719.

*David le Gros, Secretary.*

And whereas in the Fourth Proposition, the said Governor and Company do offer the several Funds to be now purchased, Redeemable on the 24th of June 1724, they do submit to the Honourable Committee this Alternative, that the said Funds may be actually reduced to Four  
 I 2 Pounds

Anno Reg. VI. Pounds *per Cent.* on the 24th of June 1727; and  
 to be thenceforth Redeemable by Parliament.

By Order of the General Court of the Governor  
 and Company of the Bank of England,

Feb. 1.

1719.

David le Gros, Secretary.

These two different Schemes occasion'd a Debate, in which Mr. Robert Walpole was the chief Person who stood up for the Bank; but Mr. Aislaby, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it appear, That the Proposals of the South Sea Company were more advantageous to the Publick; and being back'd by the whole Weight of the Courtiers, and not a few Country Gentlemen, it was, at last, resolv'd, That the Proposals made by the South Sea Company be accepted. This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and Mr. Farrer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Craggs, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Charles Stanhope, were order'd to prepare and bring in a Bill thereupon. On the Third of February the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd again of the Proposals of the South Sea Company, and after some Debate, resolv'd, That the Seventh Article of the First Proposal of the South Sea Company (*viz.* That the present Annuities for the Company's present Capital, and the Annuities for the Company's to be increased Capital, be continued at the Rates therein mentioned till Midsummer 1727. and that from and after that Time, their then Annuity for their whole Capital, shall be actually reduced to Four Pounds per Cent. per Annum, and likewise be thenceforth Redeemable by Parliament) be accepted: Which Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; and it was order'd, That a Clause, or Clauses, pursuant to the said Resolution, be added to the Bill to be brought in upon the former Resolution.

While this Bill was preparing, all possible Endeavours were used to obstruct the same, by the Friends of the Bank. In order to that, besides



sides what was occasionally offer'd in the House, Anno Reg. VI. and in private Conversations, a Pamphlet was publish'd, intitled, *A COMPARISON between the Proposals of the BANK and the SOUTH SEA Company, wherein was shewn, That the Proposals of the first were much more advantageous to the Publick, than those of the latter; if they did not offer such Terms to the Annuitants as they would accept of.* The Author declared in the beginning, That it was every honest Man's Duty to give his utmost Assistance to so desirable a Work, as the discharging the Nation honourably of the dreadful Burden of Publick Debts; That therefore he offered such Considerations as to him appeared necessary to make the Attempt effectual, that it might not end in a Job to get Plumbs for a few Projectors, ruin Thousands, and disappoint the Publick. And that, as he thought it the highest Crime, so he wished the greatest Punishment was inflicted upon any Persons in His Majesty's Councils, and the Management of his Finances, who should presume to Stock-Job and Buffet about the publick Revenues, and by the Knowledge of their own Intentions, to raise or depress them at their Pleasures, and as they see their Advantage. After this Introduction, the Author owned, That he heartily wished the Bank of England had found it their Interest to have made such a Proposition as might have been acceptable to the Parliament; because they could have effected it with Advantage to themselves, as well as to the Publick, for Reasons, too long here to insert. But how far this Author was in the right in the main, Time hath almost already discovered.

But this Matter was yet further canvassed by the Champions without Doors, for about the same Time was publish'd, *A Letter to a Member of Parliament, occasion'd by the South Sea Company's Scheme for reducing the Publick Debts: Wherein, upon a Report, that it had been insinuated in the House of Commons, That the South Sea Company were, upon a Peace, to have restored the Asiento Trade; That they were to have given them the Lands belonging to the Crown in St. Christophers; that they were to have granted them a Power to treat with, and buy of the African Company, their Settlements on the Coast of Africa; and, that they were to be put in a Condition of, and encouraged in*

Anno Reg. VI. *supplying the Kingdom with Naval Stores.* The Author examines those Four supposed Concessions, and endeavours to prove, That the same would be either inconsistent with the Interest of the *British* Nation, or detrimental to the *South Sea Company* it self. But these being yet mere Conjectures, we shall take no further Notice of them.

About this Time also, Sir Richard Steele publish'd another Pamphlet, intitled, *The CRISIS of Property: An ARGUMENT* proving, That the Annuitants for Ninety nine Years, as such, were not in the Condition of other Subjects of Great Britain, but by Compact with the Legislature, were exempt from any new Direction relating to the said Estates. But this Gentleman was strangely run against at this Time, for Reasons not proper here to meddle with. Nevertheless, Sir Richard ventur'd again upon the same Subject; and, shortly after, put out a Pamphlet, intitled, *A NATION A FAMILY; being the Sequel of the CRISIS of Property; or a PLAN for the Improvement of the South Sea Proposal.* In this Sequel he endeavoured to shew, That the Unredeemables were so far from being a Grievance, that it would be the cheapest Way, and best Management, to turn all the Debts into Annuities, for certain Terms of Years: Which he illustrates by this Query, Is not, says he, that Family in a better Condition, a Part of whose Estate is charg'd with an Annuity for Twenty Years to come, after which, that Part is to revert to the Father, and his Heirs; than the House who owes such a Debt, but lives paying the Interest, and at the End of Twenty Years has the whole Principal to pay? But these Controversies we cannot enlarge upon here.

*Proceedings of the Commons.* Let's now resume the Proceedings in Parliament. On the 4th of February, the Commons, in a grand Committee, considered further of the Petitions of *Weavers and Clothiers*, and heard Council for the Royal Boroughs in North Britain on their Petition, and the Petitioners on the *East India Company's* Petition, and adjourn'd the further Consideration of that Matter to the 9th. The next Day, in a Committee of the whole House, on *Ways and Means* for raising the Supply, it was re-

resolv'd, First, That a Power be given for applying Anno Reg. VI. any Sums not exceeding Two hundred thousand, seven hundred thirty seven Pounds, Fourteen Shillings Nine Pence Farthing, out of the clear Produce of the Forfeitures for Treason, arisen, or to arise into the Receipt of Means. His Majesty's Exchequer, over and above the Salaries, and other Charges, payable for the Recovery of the said Forfeitures. Secondly, That a Duty be laid upon all Silver Plate to be made in Great Britain; and an additional Duty upon all Silver Plate to be imported into the same. Thirdly, That the Duty upon Silver Plate in Great Britain, be after the Rate of Six Pence for every Ounce Troy. Fourthly, That the said Duty upon Silver Plate, to be imported, be after the Rate of Six Pence for every Ounce Troy, over and above the present Duties, payable on the Importation of the same. Fifthly, That the said Duties upon Plate be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, redeemable by Parliament. Sixthly, That a yearly Fund, not exceeding Thirteen thousand Pounds, be established and charged upon the said Duties on Plate, to pay out of the same an Interest, not exceeding Four Pounds per Cent. per Annum, for a Sum not exceeding Three hundred and twelve thousand Pounds, to be raised by Sale of Annuities for His Majesty's Supply, until the said yearly Fund shall be redeemed by Parliament. Seventhly, That the Standard of white Plate, to be made for the future, be reduced to Eleven Ounces and Two Penny Weight fine, and Eighteen Penny Weight Alloy, as formerly. And, Eighthly, Resolv'd, That the Draw-back upon all British Hops exported to Ireland be taken off. These Resolutions being, the next Day, reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

The 9th of Feb. in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further the Petitions of the Weavers and Clothiers, and heard the Petitioners of Colchester, the Upholders and Quilters of London; a Petition touching the Linnens imported from Ireland; as also the Petitioners from Norwich, by Way of Reply.

On the 11th, in a Committee of the whole House, upon the further Consideration of the several Petitions of Weavers, Clothiers, and others,



Anno Reg. VI. it was resolved, First, That the Use of all printed, painted, stained, and died Callicoes, in Apparel, Household Furniture, or otherwise, in Great Britain, be prohibited, after a certain Time to be appointed. Secondly, That the Use of all printed, painted, stained, and died Linnens, in Apparel, &c. (except such as are of the Growth and Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland) be prohibited, after a certain Time to be appointed. Thirdly, That the unlawful Exportation of Wooll from Great Britain and Ireland into foreign Parts, is a great Occasion of the Decay of the Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom. These Resolutions being, the next Day, reported by Mr. Carteret, and agreed to by the House, a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon.

Resolution on  
the Supply.

On Monday the 15th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, came to a Resolution, which was, the next Day, reported by Mr. Farrer, and, with several Amendments, agreed to by the House, as follows, viz. That, in order to lessen the Debts of this Nation, a Power be given to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or the High Treasurer for the Time being, at any Time or Times within One Year, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament, and by such Proportions at a Time, as he or they shall find to be most for the Advantage of the Publick, to make forth, or cause to be made forth at the Exchequer, any Number of New Exchequer Bills, so as all the principal Sums to be contained therein, do not in the whole exceed One Million (over and above the Exchequer Bills mentioned in the Proposition of the South Sea Company accepted by the House) and that the said New Exchequer Bills may bear an Interest not exceeding the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, and that, as well the Money which was advanced by the South Sea Company for their additional Stock, by means of the late Subscriptions towards redeeming the Lottery Annuities of the Year 1710, and doth now remain in the Exchequer; as also the surplus Monies arising Quarterly upon the several Funds called the Aggregate Fund, and the Fund of the South Sea Company, and of the Revenues charged with the Fund called the general yearly Fund, as also the overplus of the same general Fund, when such overplus shall happen (after

(after the Sum of Five Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, according to an Act of the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, shall be applied for discharging and cancelling such Exchequer Bills as are therein mentioned) *Resolution on the Supply.* be made a Fund, or Security, for answering all Demands of Principal and Interest, upon the said New Exchequer Bills, which shall be authorized to be made forth as aforesaid; and that the said Commissioners of the Treasury, or High Treasurer for the Time being, be also impowred to issue the said New Exchequer Bills, by way of Loan or Advance, to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas, and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery; or to some Person, or Persons, in Trust for them, the said Corporation giving Security upon their present, or to be increased Annuity, or weekly Payment out of the Exchequer, for the Repayment of the principal Sums so lent, with an Interest not exceeding the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, taking Care, that upon Repayment of the said Principal, the same, with the Interest accruing thereupon, be replaced in the Exchequer, upon the same Funds, or Heads of Remains there, from which the said Principal shall have been taken, and be applied towards discharging National Debts and Incumbrances incurred before the 25th Day of December 1716, according to such Act, or Acts of Parliament, as shall be made in that Behalf, and not otherwise; and that a just Account be made to the Publick of the Monies so employed, and the Increase thereof. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolution.

On the 17th, in a grand Committee on *Ways Resolution on* and Means for raising the Supply, it was resolv'd, *Ways and* That such of the Duties and Revenues for answering the Means, *Means.* respective Annuities, or Payments, which shall become payable to the South Sea Company, pursuant to their Proposals accepted by this House, as are now Temporary, be made Perpetual, subject nevertheless to Redemption by Parliament, according to the Tenor of the said Proposals. Which Resolution was, the next Day, reported, and agreed to by the House, and a Clause was order'd to be brought in thereupon, and inserted in the Bill relating to the Publick Debts.

On

**Anno Reg. VI.** On Monday the 22d, upon a Complaint made by Mr. Hungerford to the Commons, of several publick and private Subscriptions, for several unjustifiable Projects and Undertakings, whereby great Mischiefs might accrue to the Publick; a Committee was appointed to enquire into, and examine the several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, Annuities for Lives, and other Projects and Undertakings, for purchasing Joint Stocks, or obsolete Charters, with Power to send for Persons, Pa-

**A Bill sent down from the Lords,** for better securing the Dependency of IRELAND, upon the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN, which the Commons read, and ordered it a second reading. Several Peers of Ireland petition'd against this Bill, and Pamphlets were wrote on that Occasion, but without any great Effect.

**A Bill for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.** On Tuesday the 1st of March, the Commons read the first Time, *A Bill for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.* And then Robert Hales, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, presented to the House several Petitions, and other Papers, for and against granting Charters of Incorporation to Insure Ships and Merchandizes at Sea; which were refer'd to the Committee appointed to enquire and examine into several Projects carried

**A Bill against Callicoes brought in.** on by Subscriptions. After this, *A Bill for the preserving and encouraging the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use, and Wearing, of printed, painted, stained, or died Callicoes and Linens, except such as are of the Growth and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland,* was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On the 4th, an ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain,* was read a second Time; and a Motion being made by the Court Party for committing the said Bill to a Committee of the whole House, the same occasion'd a Debate. Mr. Pitts was the first who spoke against the Bill; because it seem'd calculated for no other Purpose than to in-



increase the Power of the *British* House of Peers, Anno Reg. VI. which, in his Opinion, was already but too great. He was seconded by Mr. *Plummer*, who excepted, in particular, against the Preamble of the Bill, as incoherent with the enacting Part; which was partly own'd by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, who, in the main, spoke for the Bill. Mr. *Hungerford*, on the contrary Side, endeavour'd to shew, That Ireland was ever Independent, with Respect to Courts of Judicature; and he was supported by the Lord *Molesworth*, the Lord *Tyrconnel* (Two *Irish* Peers) and some other Members; but Mr. *Yorke* having back'd the Master of the Rolls, the Question being put upon the Motion, was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 140 Votes against 83, and so the Bill was committed to the grand Committee of the *Thursday* following. On *Monday* the 7th of *March*, the *Callicoe* Bill was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

About this Time a very unlucky Accident happen'd near *Windsor*: *William Aldworth*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes, being desirous to celebrate his Birth-Day, gave an Entertainment to several Persons, amongst whom was *Owen Buckingham*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Reading*, and one of the Commissioners of the *Viſtualling* Office, his intimate Friend, and who was to have lay'd at his House that Night; but being both elevated with Wine, some hot Words arose between them, and being gone out of the House to fight in the dark, Mr. *Buckingham* receiv'd a mortal Wound, and with his dying Breath own'd he had given the Provocation. Upon the News of this disastrous Adventure, as soon as the Commons were met, on *Tuesday* the 8th of *March*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls, made a Motion for a Bill for preventing the impious Practice of Duelling, which was accordingly order'd to be brought in, but this was dropp'd in the Lords House.

On *March* the 10th, the House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House, upon the ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, An Act for

Debate in the Commons about the Bill for securing the Dependancy of Ireland.

kill'd.

A Bill to prevent Duelling bro't into the Com. but dropp'd in the Lords.

Anno Reg. VI. for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain; and after some Time spent therein, it was agreed to soften the Bill, by leaving out Part of the Preamble. On the 11th of March, Mr. Neville, Chairman of that Committee, reported the said Amendments, which were agreed to, and the Bill was order'd to be read the third Time on the 15th. After which, some Progress was made, in a grand Committee, in the Callicoe Bill.

On the 12th it was order'd, That such Members of the Committee, appointed to enquire into several new Projects carried on by Subscriptions, who were Justices of Peace for the County of Middlesex, should examine such Persons as they thought fit at the said Committee, touching the Subject Matter of their Enquiry. This Order, it seems, was made, upon an Information given, that very Day, to the Committee, "That some Persons concern'd in the Undertakings directed to be enquir'd of, had endeavour'd by Corruption, and other undue Practices, to obtain Charters to carry on their Projects."

*A Suggestion of  
Corruption rais-  
ed against Mr.  
Chancellor of  
the Dutchy.*

This Suggestion, which was directly levell'd against Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, as Attorney General, and Privy Counsellor, having made a great Noise, the Commons, on Monday the 14th, adjourn'd to Wednesday the 16th; but in order to enquire into that Matter, order'd, That the Committee appointed to examine into several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, Annuities for Lives, and all other Projects, should have leave to sit, notwithstanding any Adjournment of the House: Which they did, accordingly, the next Day. In this grand Committee, and in the Hearing of a great many Strangers, Sir William Thompson, Solicitor General, charg'd Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy with Breach of his Oath, Trust and Duty, as a Privy Counsellor; urging, That he had acted as Council, and receiv'd Sums of Money for his Advice, in Matters to him reffer'd by the Privy Council, as Attorney General. After this he proceeded to the Reading of several Reports, made either by the Attorney Gene-

General, or himself; but was interrupted by Mr. Anno Reg. VI. Secretary Craggs, who said, "They were not  
 " there to examine who was the best Lawyer;  
 " but that an heavy Accusation having been  
 " rais'd against a Gentleman of distinguish'd  
 " Merit, and in very eminent Stations, it was  
 " incumbent upon the Accuser to produce clear  
 " Evidence to make good his Charge." Here-  
 upon Mr. Lechmere stood up in his own Defence;  
 and said, among other Things, "That he had  
 " the Honour to be a Privy Counsellor, Chan-  
 " cellor of the Dutchy, Attorney General, a  
 " Member of that House, and a Gentleman;  
 " and therefore such a heinous Accusation could  
 " not but fall the heavier upon him. That he  
 " own'd himself liable to a great many human  
 " Frailties and Imperfections; but as his Consci-  
 " ence intirely acquitted him of the Crimes laid  
 " to his Charge, so he defy'd all the World, and  
 " the worst of his Enemies, to prove him guil-  
 " ty of Corruption, or any unwarrantable Prac-  
 " tices. That tho' he was thus wrongfully ac-  
 " cused in so solemn a Manner, yet, as a good  
 " Christian, he did heartily forgive his Accuser,  
 " and was willing to believe, that he was promp-  
 " ted to this rash Action, rather by Mistake, or  
 " Ignorance, than Malice; concluding, with  
 " desiring that honourable Assembly to sift and  
 " weigh the whole Matter, with their usual  
 " Candor, Impartiality, and Equity; and to ex-  
 " cuse any unguarded Expressions that might  
 " escape him, in vindicating his Innocence."  
 After this several Witneses were sworn, and  
 eight or nine of them examin'd; particularly,  
 Sir Justus Beck, Sir Alexander Cairnes, Sir John Wil-  
 liams, and Sir John Chapman; but their Depositions  
 amounting to no more, than that Mr. Lech-  
 mere had taken nothing but (and sometimes not  
 so much as) his usual Fees, as Chamber Coun-  
 sellor, the Accusation laid against him appeared  
 frivolous and groundless to the Committee, and  
 the Chairman was order'd to make a special Re-  
 port of this Affair to the House the Friday fol-  
 lowing.

Charge against  
 Mr. Attorney  
 General prov'd  
 to be groundless

On



Anno Reg. VI. On the 16th Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House, *A Bill for enabling the Bill relating to South Sea Company to increase their Capital Stock and the South Sea Fund, by redeeming such publick Debts and Incumbrances Comp. brought as are therein mentioned; and for raising Money to be in.*

applied for lessening several of the publick Debts and Incumbrances, and for calling in the present Exchequer Bills remaining uncanceled, and for making forth new Exchequer Bills in lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchanged upon Demand, at or near the Exchequer: Which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On the 18th it was order'd, First, That the proper Officers do forthwith lay before this House Accompts, shewing how much the whole of the Annuities for Ninety Six Years, Eighty Nine Years, and Ninety Nine Years, intended to be taken in by Purchase, or Subscription, upon the Proposal of the South Sea Company (accepted by the House) as the same do now stand charged upon each Fund or Security, respectively, doth amount unto, and how much the Annuities now payable after the Rate of Nine Pounds per Centum per Ann. for Twenty Two Years, and Three Quarters of a Year, in the said Proposal mention'd, and how much the Annuities, now payable for Twenty Three Years, upon the unsubscribed Lottery Tickets of 1710, do also amount to. Secondly, Accompts shewing what Principal Sums do now remain unpaid on her late Majesty's Letters Patents for the Lottery Anno 1713. and for the Prize Tickets drawn in the Lottery Anno 1714, and on the Second Lottery Anno 1719, (all which do carry Interest at the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum till Payment thereof) do amount to, and what Principal Sums do now remain unpaid for the Blank Tickets drawn in the Lottery 1714, carrying Interest at Five Pounds per Centum till Payment thereof, Thirdly, Accompts shewing what Principal Sums for which Annuities are to be paid, after the several Rates of Five Pounds per Centum per Annum, and Four Pounds per Centum per Annum, by the Cashier of the Bank of England, till Redemption thereof, do amount to. Then Mr. Hungerford, from the Committee appointed to enquire, and examine into several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, An-

Annuities for Lives, and all other Projects carried on by Subscriptions in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and into all Undertakings for purchasing Joint Stocks, and obsolete Charters, acquainted the House, That the Committee proceeding to examine into the several Matters referred to them, had received Information, That some Persons concerned in the Undertakings directed to be enquired of, had endeavoured, by Corruption, and other undue Practices, to obtain Charters to carry on their Projects; and that the Committee having gone through an Examination of that Matter, had directed him to report the same specially to the House; and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered the same in at the Table, where it was read; and, after a small Debate, resolved, ' That the several Informations in the said Report, mentioned to have been given to the said Committee by Sir William Thompson, Knight (a Member of this House) tending to accuse the Right Honourable Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; His Majesty's Attorney General, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, of corrupt and evil Practices, are Malicious, False, Scandalous, and utterly Groundless. Secondly, That it appears to this House, That the Right Honourable Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Attorney General to His Majesty, has discharged his Trust, in the Matters referred to him by His Majesty in Council, mentioned in the said Report, with Honour and Integrity.' After this it was ordered, That the said Report, with the Proceedings of the House thereupon, and the Letters and Reports, and other Papers referred to therein, be printed, which was done accordingly, but too long to insert here.

On the 19th the Bill for enabling the South Sea Debate about Company to increase their Capital Stock, &c. was committing the read a second Time; and a Motion being made, South Sea Bill. That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, there arose a small Debate, in which something was offer'd in Favour of the Proposals made by the Bank of England, for the Re-

Anno Reg. VI. Repurchase of Annuities; but the Question being put upon the said Motion, was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 201 Votes against 31.

According to the Order of the Day, March 22, the ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain*, was read the third Time: But an ingrossed Clause being presented to the House, and read, for Confirming the Judgments and Decrees heretofore made by the House of Lords in Ireland, and a Debate arising, whether the said Clause should be read a second Time, it was thereupon resolved to adjourn the Debate till Saturday the 26th. After

*Petition about the Turkey Trade.*

which, a Petition of several Clothiers of the City and County of Gloucester, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That the French send large Quantities of Woollen Clothes of their own Fabrick to the Dominions of the Grand Seignior, and in return bring Silk, and other Products of Asia, which are imported into this Kingdom by the way of Leghorn, to the great Discouragement of the Turkey Trade, and hindrance to the Exporters of Woollen Clothes, and other Products of this Kingdom; and praying, That the House would give such Encouragement to the Woollen Manufacturers of this Kingdom, as to them should seem meet. This Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the grand Committee; into which the House having resolv'd it self, they went through the said Bill, and made some Amendments thereto, which were order'd to be reported that Day Sevensnight. Besides this Petition, Arguments for and against were printed, and given to the Members, but the Matter in Dispute was at last adjudged in Favour of the Turkey Merchants.

*Petitions from the Merchants of London, Bristol, and Liverpool.*

On the 23d of March three Petitions, viz. of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Bristol, of several Merchants of London; and of the Magistrates and Merchants of Liverpool, were presented to the Commons, and read, praying, That the House would secure the Petitioners in the free Enjoyment of their respective Trades, by confining the South



South Sea Company in their Trade, in such Manner Anno Reg. VI.  
 as to the House should seem meet. Then upon the Reading of the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve it self into a grand Committee, upon the Bill for enabling the South Sea Company to increase their Capital Stock, &c. it was order'd, That the Accompts relating to Annuities, Lotteries, and Army Debentures, be referr'd to the said Committee. After this a Motion was made, "That for rendring effectual and certain to the Publick, the Undertaking of the South Sea Company to take the Annuities for certain Terms of Years, it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they should have Power to receive Proposals from the South Sea Company, whereby it might be fixed and determin'd, what Share, or Shares of, and in the to be increased Capital Stock of the said Company, the Proprietors of the said Annuities should be intitled to have and enjoy, who should voluntarily subscribe the same into the said Stock, or how many Years Purchase in Money they should have and receive upon Subscribing, at the Choice of the Proprietors; and that the Committee should have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses accordingly." This Motion occasion'd a very Debate about a warm Debate, that lasted from One of the Clock Clause to be added to the South in the Afternoon, till near Seven in the Even-ded to the South ing, in which Robert and Horatio Walpole, Esquires, Sea Bill. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Gould, Sir Richard Steele, and some other Members, spoke in Favour of the Annuity-tants, who lent out their Money, for the Support of the Government, with Hazard and Uncertainty; and having made a Contract with the Legislature, and purchased yearly Rents for valuable Considerations, ought not to be left at the Mercy of a private Company. It was alledged, on the other Side, by Mr. Thomas Pelham, Mr. Yonge, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some other Gentlemen, That the obliging the South Sea Company to fix a Price upon the Annuities, might endanger the Success of so beneficial an Undertaking: That as it was the Interest of the Company to take in the said Annuities, so no Doubt was to be made, but they would use all their Endeavours for that Purpose; and would offer such advantageous

Anno Reg. VI. Conditions to the Annuitants, as would encourage them to come in voluntarily. That therefore they ought to allow the said Company a competent Time to try what they could do; and if in a subsequent Session of Parliament it should appear, That the Conditions they had offer'd to the Annuitants were not reasonable, and consequently had proved ineffectual, the Commons, in such a Case, might give what Directions they should think proper about that Matter. These, and other Reasons, that were urged on the same Side, had so much Weight, that the Question being put upon the Motion before-mentioned, it pass'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 144 Voices against 140. Then the House having resolv'd it self into a grand Committee, made some Progress in the Bill.

*The said Clause rejected.*

It is to be observ'd, That whilst this great Affair was debating in the House of Commons, the Stock-jobbers in *Exchange Alley* were in perpetual Hurry, being toss'd about between Hopes and Fears, upon the different Accounts they receiv'd, almost every Minute, from their Agents and Friends in *Westminster*; but as soon as it was known, That the Clause offer'd to cramp the *South Sea Company's* Project had been rejected, the Stocks of that Company, which, since the Commons had accepted their Scheme, were gradually risen from One Hundred and Thirty, to above Three Hundred, advanc'd to near Four Hundred; but, after some Fluctuation, settled at about Three Hundred and Thirty; in which Condition, with little Variation, they continued till the End of this Month. We must, however, take Notice, That this prodigious Rise of the *South Sea Stock* was not altogether owing to natural Causes, but was rather the Result of very artificial Engines, and secret Springs, that were set to Work, both at Home and Abroad, by those who had no small Concern in the Success of this Affair.

*Prodigious Rise of the South Sea Stock.*

March 25, the House being moved, That several Clauses in the Act of the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign, intitl'd, *An Act for Redeem-*  
ing

ing several Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, &c. relating to the Redeeming of some Annuities payable to the said Governor and Company, might be read, the same were read accordingly; and then resolv'd, *First*, That Notice be given to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, That this House will, at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1721, redeem the Annuities of Eighty Eight Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Seven Shillings and Ten Pence Half Penny *per Ann.* payable to them for the principal Sum of One Million Seven Hundred Seventy Five Thousand Twenty Seven Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Ten Pence Half Penny, pursuant to the Act of the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign in that behalf. *Secondly*, That Notice be given to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, That this House will, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1721, redeem the Annuity of One Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* payable to them for the principal Sum of Two Millions, pursuant to the Act of the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign in that behalf. And Mr. Speaker was ordered, that Day to signify the said Resolutions in Writing to the said Company; which Mr. Speaker did accordingly. After this, in a grand Committee, a further Progress was made in the Bill for enabling the South Sea Company to increase their Capital Stock.

On the 26th the House resumed the adjourn'd Debate of the Tuesday before, touching the second Reading of the ingrossed Clause offer'd from the Lords to the ingrossed Bill, intituled, *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain*; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Debate be adjourn'd, it passed in the Negative. Then the Question being put, That the said Clause be read a second Time, it was also carried in the Negative; and resolv'd, That the Bill, with the Amendments do pass. After this,

Anno Reg. VI.  
Resolutions for  
Redeeming the  
Annuities pay-  
able to the  
Bank.

Bill for secur-  
ing the Depen-  
dency of Ire-  
land pass'd



Anno Reg. VI. in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *South Sea Company's Bill*, and made several Amendments thereto; and among others, added to it a *Clause of Appropriation of the Money to be paid into the Exchequer, by the South Sea Company, pursuant to this Bill.*

March 29, *A Bill for making forth new Exchequer Bills, not exceeding One Million, at a certain Interest, and for lending the same to the South Sea Company, at a higher Interest, &c.* was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. Then Mr. Carteret reported to the House the Amendments made, in a grand Committee, to the *Callicoe Bill*, which were agreed to, and the Bill, with the Amendments, was order'd to be ingrossed. On the 30th, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the *Bill for enabling the South Sea Company to increase their Capital Stock*, which were agreed to; and another Amendment being made, the Bill, so amended, was order'd to be ingrossed. Then the *Bill for making out new Exchequer Bills*, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

As the *South Sea Project* made its Way in Parliament, the Advantages, and Disadvantages of it, were warmly debated without Doors, by the best Writers on both Sides the Question; and because this Affair hath made this Period of Time so surprizingly remarkable, it is worth recording the most principal Arguments on this Head. A Paper called the *Theatre* attacked the Project with great Spirit, and in that of March

Further De-  
bates about the  
South Sea  
Company with-  
out Doors.

22, says, that 'It is but as one of the minute Evils arising from this Scheme, that it will be a Question, whether, for the future, the Way to advance a Man's Fortune, shall be to serve Mankind in some honest Profession, or by robbing and circumventing other Men to enrich himself? But as Self-Interest seems to affect the Souls of Men, as forcibly as Gravity weighs down Bodies, our Arguments against this Scheme must be drawn from the Consideration of their Profit. The Additional Strength of  
'this

' this Company must be too hard for the People Anno Reg. VI.  
 ' of England, or the People of England too strong  
 ' for this Company. Their Interests cannot Further De-  
 ' possibly be the same: As this Company grows bates about the  
 ' Rich, this Nation must grow Poor. Nothing South Sea  
 ' can make the Nation more Rich but Trade; Company.  
 ' and this Company does not so much as assert,  
 ' That their only Means of Gain is to be Trade.  
 ' All other Means are odious and abhorrent to  
 ' the very Nature of our Being and Situation.  
 ' Profit by Trade is shar'd by all the Nation;  
 ' Profit by the exorbitant Use of Money, only  
 ' brings Advantage to the Usurer, and impove-  
 ' rishes the Borrower. The Cash of this King-  
 ' dom will, by insensible Degrees, be in the  
 ' Hands of yet fewer Owners; and as it is abso-  
 ' lutely necessary that all Men should have of it,  
 ' in Proportion to their Fortunes, for their re-  
 ' spective Uses, those who want it (in spite of  
 ' any other Power whatsoever) must have it on  
 ' the Terms which those who have it shall think  
 ' fit to demand.

' On the other Side, when any particular Com-  
 ' pany is become a National Evil, the Rage of  
 ' an injur'd and deluded People will demand Ju-  
 ' stice upon them, or take it themselves. Mo-  
 ' nopoly, in some Branch of Trade, is some-  
 ' times given by the Legislature, or Sovereign,  
 ' as a Means to obtain of money'd Men some  
 ' Accommodation, or Help, for the Body of the  
 ' People; but this Company, according to this  
 ' Scheme, is not to have a Monopoly of Trade,  
 ' but a Monopoly of Money. The rest of the  
 ' World are to be tied down to a certain Price  
 ' for the Use of their Money; but this is to be  
 ' a *Licens'd, unaccountable Society of Gaming Extor-*  
 ' *tioners.* If our present Lawgivers should con-  
 ' stitute them to be what they desire, the next  
 ' Lawgivers may be of their own chusing: And  
 ' we need not say what the rest of the World  
 ' are to expect, when all the Good, which, in  
 ' that Case can happen to them, must come  
 ' from the Self-Denial of the Ministers and Wor-  
 ' shippers of the Idol, Money!

Anno Reg. VI.

*Further De-  
bates about the  
South Sea  
Company.*

‘ To lay all this black Mystery open, let us  
‘ suppose the Company to Jobb with a Tenth  
‘ Part of their Capital, and upon this Tenth  
‘ Part to make Ten *per Cent.* Profit every Year.  
‘ This Ten *per Cent.* Profit, on a Tenth of the  
‘ Capital, is One *per Cent.* upon the Whole.  
‘ The Case then is thus; I sell my Stock at a  
‘ certain Price, and buy it again at Ten *per Cent.*  
‘ more. In return of this Ten *per Cent.* out of  
‘ my Pocket, the Company gives me One *per*  
‘ *Cent.* extraordinary in Dividend at the End of  
‘ the Year. But how am I made amends for  
‘ the other Nine? Suppose I keep my Stock,  
‘ and to be able to make the same extraordinary  
‘ Dividend the next Year, the Company puts  
‘ the same Bargain on somebody else, I then  
‘ get back One more of my Ten. The same is  
‘ repeated with somebody else the third Year,  
‘ and I get One more. And by this Means, in  
‘ Ten Years, I get my Ten back again without  
‘ any Interest for it; then, if I have a Mind to  
‘ help to carry on this Farce, I must begin again,  
‘ and advance Ten *per Cent.* more. But what is  
‘ there in all this, but giving Ten Years Pur-  
‘ chase for an Annuity of Ten Years, which is  
‘ trusting my Money out without having any In-  
‘ terest for it? But the Case is not so well as  
‘ this; for this would be the Case, suppose the  
‘ Bite should go but fairly round, and that I  
‘ should sit still till it come to my Turn once  
‘ in Ten Years, and that none but the Company  
‘ should be driving this Jobbing Trade. But  
‘ instead of this, I am drawn in to be bubbled  
‘ every Year; as the Company trades, cunning  
‘ Men trade too, and put their Profits into their  
‘ own Pockets, and return nothing back to their  
‘ Bubbles in Dividends. So that in Truth, for  
‘ my One *per Cent.* gain’d in Dividend every  
‘ Year, by the Mystery of Stock-jobbing, I pay  
‘ every Year Ten, which makes me yearly  
‘ cheated of Nine, to fill the Pockets of the  
‘ cunning Managers. Surely I need open this  
‘ Mystery no further.

‘ But



‘ But we are told, That this Bargain made Anno Reg. VI.  
 ‘ with the Government, is of so great Advan- *Further De-*  
 ‘ tage, that the Company will divide Ten per *bates about the*  
 ‘ Cent. or more, for several Years. It is true, *South Sea*  
 ‘ they may do so, if the Stock keeps up at the *Company.*  
 ‘ high Rate it is now at, and it appears to be  
 ‘ running higher. To shew how much this is  
 ‘ the worse for those who buy at these high  
 ‘ Prices, I will make Two Suppositions.

‘ To avoid Numbers too compounded, let us  
 ‘ suppose the present Capital of the *South Sea* to  
 ‘ be Twelve Millions, the additional Capital to  
 ‘ be Thirty One, and the Money to be sunk up-  
 ‘ on that Capital, viz. to the Redeemable and  
 ‘ Irredeemable Debts, and to the Government,  
 ‘ to be Forty One. For the first Supposition  
 ‘ then, I imagine the new Capital to be sold at  
 ‘ 150 per Cent. then the Account will stand thus:

|                                                                                                             |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| ‘ Present Capital —————                                                                                     | 12,000,000 |
| ‘ Additional Capital —————                                                                                  | 31,000,000 |
| ‘ Total nominal Capital —————                                                                               | 43,000,000 |
| ‘ The Price of addit. }<br>‘ Capital (31 Mill.) }                                                           | 46,500,000 |
| ‘ Deduct. accounted }<br>‘ to the Creditors }<br>‘ of the Publick, }<br>‘ and to the Go- }<br>‘ vernment, } | 41,000,000 |
| ‘ Remains the Profit }<br>‘ to the Company, }                                                               | 5,500,000  |
|                                                                                                             | 5,500,000  |
| ‘ Total Value of the Capital 43                                                                             | 48,500,000 |

‘ Which makes 100 of Stock worth about 113.  
 ‘ Therefore those who give 150, lose 37, which  
 ‘ is  $24\frac{2}{3}$  per Cent.

‘ For the second Supposition, let us imagine  
 ‘ the additional Capital to be sold at 200, then  
 ‘ the Account will be thus:

Anno Reg. VI.

Further De-  
bates about the  
South Sea  
Company.

Receiv'd by the Com-  
pany for their ad- } 62,000,000  
ditional Capital, }  
Paid the Creditors of }  
the Publick, and to } 41,000,000  
the Government, }

Remains Profit to the } 21,000,000  
Company, }

Their nominal Capital ——— 43,000,000

Total Value of the Capital 43 ——— 64,000,000

Which makes 100 Stock worth about 149.

Therefore those who give 200 lose 51, which is  $25\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. and the higher the Price of Stock is, the greater will be the Loss to the Purchasers of it; though the greatest Loss (supposing all the additional Capital to sell at the same Price) cannot exceed 28 per Cent.

But in these Suppositions I am too favourable to the Company; for I suppose, either that the Advantage made by the advanced Price, will be return'd immediately to the Proprietors in Dividend; or that, while it remains in the Hands of the Company, it will be improv'd to produce at least Four per Cent. to be paid the Proprietors with their Dividends. It is already pretended, that much greater Advantages will be made of it: But so long as they have no other Trade but that of Stock-jobbing, it is hard to find whence that Profit can grow; and I fear that no Use will be made of that advanced Price, but the returning at several Times large Portions of it, to give the greater Appearance of wonderful Gains, to increase the Price of Stock, for the enriching those who are in the Secret, and to the Ruin of those who are impos'd on by them. By the Computations I have made, it plainly appears, That they may for some Years make large

Di-

' Dividends, perhaps, of 10 *per Cent.* or more, Anno Reg. VI.  
 ' upon their nominal Capital, but these Appear-  
 ' ances don't at all make the Stock worth more, *Further De-*  
 ' but only serve to amuse the People, in order *bates about the*  
 ' to their Undoing; besides, their directly South Sea  
 ' tending to keep Money dead, withdrawing it *Company.*  
 ' from Trade, giving People nothing for it, but  
 ' part of their own Money back again in Parcels,  
 ' with abundance of most pernicious and destruc-  
 ' tive Consequences, which knowing Men will  
 ' much easier see than I can describe.

' Arguments drawn from the Convenience and  
 ' Profit of the Government, with an Indifference  
 ' to Justice and Equity, are so far from being  
 ' proper and just Arguments, that they tend to  
 ' the real Destruction, rather than the real Good  
 ' of the Community.

' To say some must suffer, that the greater  
 ' Part may be in Prosperity, is as much as to  
 ' say, a Man who has more Children than he  
 ' can maintain, may, out of good Husbandry,  
 ' cut the Throats of Two or Three, to enable  
 ' himself the better to maintain the rest: No,  
 ' the Bread is to be divided equally; and accord-  
 ' ing to the Law of Nature and Reason, every  
 ' Individual is to live or die upon the equal Di-  
 ' stribution.

' The Project is worse than what appears from  
 ' this Illustration; for instead of destroying the  
 ' less Number to accommodate the greater, the  
 ' Project undoes the greater to enrich the smal-  
 ' ler Number.

' But if every Man in the Project should come  
 ' off with Gain, whence will he have got it? It  
 ' is certain he must have it from the rest of his  
 ' Country Men, who must be Losers in the Pro-  
 ' portion wherein he is a Gainer.

' Shall a Legislature foresee, and enact upon  
 ' Schemes that have this apparent Tendency?  
 ' But they say, Every Man is to take Care of  
 ' himself; yes, but the Parliament is to preserve  
 ' every Man in a Condition to do so. But sancti-  
 ' fying such a Scheme as this is the Sin of Ra-  
 ' pine and Oppression; for though Men do not  
 ' aim



Anno Reg. VI. ' aim at, or know who will be hurt by it, yet,  
 ' when they know some or other will, they  
 ' should forbear an Action which must certain-  
 ' ly injure some uncertain Person, or they will  
 ' be as guilty as if they directed the Blow at  
 ' him.

' If a Man should think fit to divert himself,  
 ' by throwing Stones over his House, into a  
 ' frequented Street, and knock out the Brains of  
 ' a Passenger whom he never saw; it would not,  
 ' neither ought it, to be esteem'd, Chance-  
 ' medley, but the wilful Slaughter of Man.

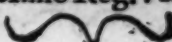
' A Gentleman, who has a Vote on this great  
 ' Occasion, should remember every Man in Eng-  
 ' land is in his immediate Care: I say, every  
 ' Man in England, for the greatest of all will be  
 ' most affected by it, though the meanest is  
 ' likely to suffer more immediately.

' No National Plan can be good, for which  
 ' every Man in the Dominions is not the better,  
 ' and the best Men the greatest Gainers.

' Merchants and Tradesmen, Gentlemen and  
 ' Yeomen, are the Patrons and Dependants of  
 ' this Nation, and make up the main Body of  
 ' it. But this Project will expose them to the  
 ' Oppression of Sharpers, Usurers and Extor-  
 ' tioners.

Let us next see what they are doing within  
 Doors, for the ingrossed Bill, *for inabling the*  
*South Sea Company to increase their present Capital*  
*Stock, &c.* was read the third Time, and some  
 Amendments having been made thereto by the  
 House, the Question was put, *That the said Bill*  
*The South Sea Company's Bill do pass,* which, after a small Debate, was carried  
*pass'd in the* in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 172 Votes  
*Commons.* against 55, and the said Bill was sent up to the  
 Lords for their Concurrence.

On Monday the 4th, the Lords read that Bill  
 the first Time, and the Question being put, that  
 it be read a second Time, the same, after a small  
 Debate, was carried in the Affirmative, without  
 dividing. The next Day, the Bill was read a  
 second

second Time accordingly; and then it was Anno Reg. VI. moved, that it be committed to a Committee of  the whole House, which occasion'd a great Debate.

' The Lord N——th and G——y spoke first *Debates about*  
 ' against the Bill, which, in his Lordship's *the South Sea*  
 ' Judgment, was unjust in its Nature, and might *Company's Bill*  
 ' prove fatal in its Consequences; since it seem'd *in the House of*  
 ' calculated for the Inriching of a few, and the *Lords,*  
 ' Impoverishing of a great many; and not only  
 ' made way for, but countenanced and autho-  
 ' rised the fraudulent and pernicious Practice of  
 ' Stock-jobbing, which produced an irreparable  
 ' Mischief, in diverting the Genius of the People  
 ' from Trade and Industry.' His Lordship was  
 back'd by the Duke of Wh——n, who, in a  
 set Speech, and with great Strength of Reason  
 and Argument, endeavour'd chiefly to evince,  
 ' That the *South Sea* Project might prove of infi-  
 ' nite Disadvantage to the Nation; *First*, As it  
 ' gave Foreigners an Opportunity to double and  
 ' treble the vast Sums they had in our publick  
 ' Funds, which could not but tempt them to  
 ' withdraw their Capital Stock, with their im-  
 ' mense Gains, to other Countries, which might  
 ' drain *Great Britain* of a considerable Part of its  
 ' Gold and Silver. *Secondly*, That the artificial  
 ' and prodigious Rise of the *South Sea* Stock was  
 ' a dangerous Bait, which might decoy many  
 ' unwary People to their Ruin, and allure them,  
 ' by a false Prospect of Gain, to part with what  
 ' they had got by their Labour and Industry, to  
 ' purchase imaginary Riches. And, in the *Third*  
 ' Place, That the Addition of above Thirty  
 ' Millions new Capital, would give such a vast  
 ' Power to the *South Sea* Company, as might en-  
 ' danger the Liberties of the Nation; and, in  
 ' Time, subvert our excellent Constitution;  
 ' since by their extensive Interest they might  
 ' influence most, if not all the Elections of the  
 ' Members, and consequently over-rule the Re-  
 ' solutions of the House of Commons.' The  
 Earl C——per spoke also against the Bill, which,  
 like the *Trojan* Horse, was usher'd in, and re-  
 ceiv'd


Anno Reg. VI. ceiv'd with great Pomp, and Acclamations of Joy; but which was contrived for Treachery *Debates about* and Destruction. His Lordship urged in particular the South Sea cular, 'That in all publick Bargains, it is a *Company's Bill* • Duty incumbent on them who are intrusted in the House of • with the Administration, to take Care that the Lord. •

• same be more advantagious to the State, than  
 • to private Persons; but that a quite contrary  
 • Method seem'd to have been follow'd in the  
 • Contract made with the *South Sea Company*;  
 • For if the Stocks were kept up to the advanced Price, to which they had been raised by  
 • the oblique Arts of Stock-jobbing, either that  
 • Company, or its principal Members, would  
 • gain above Thirty Millions *Sterling*, of which  
 • they gave but one Fourth Part towards the  
 • Discharge of the National Debts. That though  
 • this Scheme carried the Face of publick Good,  
 • yet nothing could be so that was founded on  
 • Injustice; as his Lordship took this Bill to be.  
 • That he apprehended, in particular, That the  
 • main publick Intention of it, viz. the Repurchase of Annuities, would meet with insuperable Difficulties; and that, in such a Case,  
 • none but a few Persons, who were in the Secret, and had early bought Stocks at a low  
 • Rate, and afterwards sold them at a high Price,  
 • would, in the End, be Gainers by this Project.'

The Duke of B——m, and some other Peers, spoke on the same Side; but the Earl of S——d answer'd most of their Objections; and, among other Things, said, 'That they who encouraged and countenanced the Scheme of the  
 • *South Sea Company*, had nothing in their View,  
 • but the easing the Nation of Part of that heavy  
 • Load of Debt it labours under. That on the  
 • other Hand, the Managers for that Company  
 • had, undoubtedly, a Prospect of private Gain,  
 • either to themselves, or to their Corporation;  
 • but that, when that Scheme was accepted,  
 • neither the one nor the other could foresee,  
 • that the Stocks would have risen to the Price  
 • they were now advanced: That if they had  
 • continued as they were at that Time, the Pub-

• lick



lick would have had the far greater Share of Anno Reg. VI.  
 the Advantage accruing from that Scheme;   
 and if the Stocks were kept up to the Price  
 they had been raised to, which was not unlikely,  
 it was but reasonable that the South Sea  
 Company should enjoy the Profits procured to  
 it by the wise Management and Industry of its  
 Directors, which would enable it both to make  
 large Dividends among its Members, and thereby  
 to compass the Ends intended by this  
 Scheme. These Reasons had so much weight,  
 that the Question for committing the Bill being  
 put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority  
 of 83 Voices against 17. The next Day, South Sea Bill  
 the Lords, in a grand Committee, considered of *pass'd in the*  
 the said Bill; went through it, without any *Lords.*  
 Amendment, and without dividing; and on  
 Thursday, the 7th of April, read it the third  
 Time, agreed to it, and sent a Message to the  
 Commons to acquaint them therewith. The  
 same Day the King went to the House of Peers,  
 with the usual State and Solemnity, and the  
 Commons being sent for up, and attending, His  
 Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following  
 publick Acts, viz.

I. *An Act for enabling the South Sea Company to Acts sign'd by*  
*increase their present Capital Stock and Fund, by re- His Majesty.*  
*deeming such publick Debts and Incumbrances as are*  
*therein mentioned, and for raising Money to be applied*  
*for lessening several of the publick Debts and Incum-*  
*brances, and for calling in the present Exchequer Bills*  
*remaining uncanceled, and for making forth new Bills*  
*in lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchanged upon De-*  
*mand, at, or near, the Exchequer.*

II. *An Act for the better securing the Dependency of*  
*the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great*  
*Britain.*

III. *An Act for preventing of excessive Loads of*  
*Meal, Malt, Bricks and Coals, within Ten Miles of*  
*the Cities of London and Westminster.*

IV. *An Act for repairing the Roads from Ste-*  
*venidge, in the County of Hertford, to Biggleswade,*  
*in the County of Bedford.*

V.

Anno Reg. VI.

V. *An Act to continue the Acts formerly made, for Repairing the Highways in the County of Hertford, therein mentioned, and for making the said Acts more effectual.*

VI. *An Act for making the River Darwent, in the County of Derby, navigable.*

VII. *An Act for making the River Douglas, alias Astland, navigable, from the River Ribble to Vigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.*

VIII. *An Act for preserving and improving the Navigation of the River Ouze, in the County of Huntington.*

IX. *An Act for making the River Idle navigable, from East-Bedford, in the County of Nottingham, to Bawtry-Wharf, in the County of York.*

X. *An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or one Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended, or sold within the Town of Montrose, and Privileges thereof, for supplying the said Town with fresh Water, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

XI. *An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or one Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Beer or Ale, vended, or sold, within the Town of Bruntisland, and Liberties thereof, for increasing the publick Revenues of the said Town, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

XII. *An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or one Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Beer and Ale, that shall be vended, or sold, within the Town of Pittenweem, and Liberties thereof, for Repairing the Harbour there, and for maintaining other publick Works of the said Town.*

And to Twenty Seven private Acts.

*Bill against Callicoes pass'd preserving and encouraging the Woollen and Silk Manu- in the Commons* On the 4th of April, the ingrossed Bill, for *factures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual em- ploying the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of Callicoes and Linnens (except as therein excepted) &c.* was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the Bill for making forth new Exchequer Bills, &c. and

and made several Amendments thereto. After Anno Reg. VI. which there was little done of a publick Nature till the 12th of April, when Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions on Ways and Means, which were agreed to, viz. First, That an Allowance be made to the Merchant-Exporter on the Duties to be drawn back of all Tobacco shipp'd and exported to Ireland, in Consideration of the Waste which may happen in the Voyage between Great Britain and Ireland, so as such Allowance do not in any Case exceed Two per Cent. Secondly, That further Provision be made by Law, to prevent Frauds in Relanding Tobacco in Great Britain, or clandestinely running the same in Ireland. Thirdly, That the same Duties be paid for all Fir-Timber, Fir-Plank, Mafts, and Deal Boards, that shall be imported from Germany, as are now payable for Fir-Timber, Fir-Planks, Mafts, and Deal Boards, imported from Norway.

*Resolutions on  
Ways and  
Means.*

In the mean Time, the Commons were summon'd by a Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to attend the King in the House of Peers, where His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bill, viz.

*An Act for making forth New Exchequer Bills, not exceeding One Million, at a certain Interest, and for lending the same to the South Sea Company at a higher Interest, upon Security of repaying the same, and such high Interest into the Exchequer, for Uses to which the Fund for lessening the publick Debts (called the Sinking Fund) is applicable; and for circulating and exchanging upon Demand the said Bills, at, or near, the Exchequer.*

And to one private Bill. After which both Houses adjourn'd to Monday, the 25th of the same Month.

All this while, the Persons concern'd in the Publick Funds, were in great Uncertainty, and in perpetual Hurry in Exchange-Alley. Among the rest, many of the Annuitants (as we hinted before) had either subscribed, or deposited their Orders in the Hands of the Directors of the

*Alarm of the  
Annuitants.*



*Anno Reg. VI.* the *South Sea* Company, intirely relying on their Honour and Justice, for the Price and Payment of their *Annuities*. This great Confidence, of which no Example can hardly be found among money'd Men, was the Effect of a Report industriously spread, That the said Company would give Ten Years Purchase for the long *Annuities*, in original Stock, which from the beginning, till about the middle of *May*, was about Three Hundred and Fifty *per Cent.* besides the *Midsummer* Dividend, of Ten *per Cent.* so that an Annuity of One Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, would, at that Rate, have yielded Four Thousand Pounds, or Forty Years Purchase. But the *South Sea* Company having, for some Time, been silent about the Conditions they design'd to offer, the eagerness of the Annuitants began to abate, and many of them, who had already deposited their Effects, or subscrib'd, seem'd inclin'd either to withdraw their Orders, or not to part with them. In order to allay their Uneasiness, the Directors of the *South Sea* Company held a Consultation on *Friday*, the 6th of *May*, wherein Sir *Matthew Decker*, and others, proposed several Conditions to be offer'd to the Annuitants: But they came to no Resolution. This Uncertainty increased the Doubts and Anxiety of the Annuitants, of which the Managers of the *South Sea* apprehending the ill Effects, they set all their Wits, and their secret Agents at work, and having raised the Stock to above Three Hundred and Eighty Pounds, they held a general Court, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

*Thursday, May 19, 1720.*

*At a Court of Directors of the South Sea Company.*

*Offers of the* THE Court of Directors taking into Consideration, what Terms and Prices to allow to the Proprietors of the long *Annuities*, Nine *per Cents*, and Tickets of Lottery 1710, for which Subscriptions have been made at the *South Sea* House, in order to their being taken into the Ca-

Capital Stock of this Company, and the Price of Anno Reg. VI. the Company's Stock this Day being upwards of Three Hundred Seventy Five Pounds per Cent. Offers of the this Court came to the following Resolutions, South Sea *Company to the* *Annuitants.*

I. That there be allowed for every 100 *l. per Annum* of the long Annuities (except those commonly called the 14 *per Cents.*) 700 *l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 *l. per Cent.* amounts to 2625 *l.* and in Bonds of the Company and Money, as is herein after mentioned, 575 *l.*

Total for each 100 *l. per Annum*, amounting to 32 Years Purchase, is 3200 *l.*

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum, than 100 *l. per Annum* of those Annuities.

II. That for the Annuities commonly called the 14 *per Cents.* there be allowed for every 98 *l. per Annum*, 700 *l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 *l. per Cent.* amounts to 2625 *l.* and in Bonds and Money 511

Total for each 98 *l. per Annum*, being 32 Years Purchase, is 3136 *l.*

And in that Proportion for any greater or lesser of those Annuities.

III. That for the Annuities commonly called the 9 *per Cents.* there be allowed for every 90 *l. per Annum*, 350 *l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 *l. per Cent.* amounts to 1312 10 and in Bonds and Money 217 10

Total for each 90 *l. per Annum*, being 17 Years Purchase, is 1530 00

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum of those Annuities.

L

IV.

Anno Reg. VI.

*Offers of the  
South Sea  
Company to the  
Annuitants.*

IV. That the Proprietors of the said long Annuities, and of the 9 *per Cents.* subscribed, as aforesaid, shall be intitled to the Income of their respective Annuities to Lady Day last.

V. That for the Benefits of the Lottery 1710, for the 23 Years from Michaelmas last, there be allowed for every 100 *l. per Annum*, 400 *l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 *l. per Cent.* amounts to

|                        |      |    |
|------------------------|------|----|
|                        | 1500 | 00 |
| And in Bonds and Money | 200  | 00 |

|                                                |      |    |
|------------------------------------------------|------|----|
| Total for each 100 <i>l. per Annum</i> , being |      |    |
| 17 Years Purchase,                             | 1700 | 00 |

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 100 *l. per Annum* of those Benefits.

VI. That for the Blanks of Lottery 1710, for every 98 *l. per Annum*, there be allowed 350 *l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 375 *l. per Cent.* amounts to

|                        |      |    |
|------------------------|------|----|
|                        | 1312 | 10 |
| And in Bonds and Money | 353  | 10 |

|                                               |      |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|----|
| Total for each 98 <i>l. per Annum</i> , being |      |    |
| 17 Years Purchase, is                         | 1666 | 00 |

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 98 *l. per Annum*; but that where any Persons Tickets valued as above, do not amount to 25 *l.* in Stock, That such Persons be paid in Money after the said Rate of 17 Years Purchase.

VII. That all the Proprietors of the said long Annuities, 9 *per Cents.* and Tickets of Lottery 1710, subscribed, as aforesaid, shall be intitled to the 10 *l. per Cent.* Stock, already voted for, the next Midsummer Dividend.

VIII. That the Bonds to be given on Account of these Subscriptions, be all in even Hundred Pounds, and bear Date the 26th of March last, and be payable the 26th of March 1722, and carry Four *per Cent. per Annum* Interest, and that all Sums under an even Hundred Pounds, be paid in Money.



IX. That after the 1st of *December* next, the Anno Reg. VI. said Bonds be taken in all Payments on Subscriptions for this Company's Stock.

*Offers of the*

X. That if any Person, or Persons, by, or South Sea for whom any such Subscriptions, as aforesaid, Company to the have been made of long Annuities, 9 per Cents, Annuitants. or Tickets of Lottery 1710, shall, on or before Wednesday, the 25th Instant, by themselves, or the Person, or Persons, who subscribed for them, come to the South Sea House, and signify their Non-Acceptance of the Company's said Terms, by Writing under their Hands, such Person, or Persons, shall have their Subscription vacated, and their Orders and Tickets returned.

XI. That such Persons as have subscribed any of the long Annuities, 9 per Cents, or Lottery Tickets, at the South Sea House, and have not left their Orders, or Tickets, are desired to bring them thither, on, or before, the said 25th Instant.

And that such Persons as have left their Orders and Tickets, and have not subscribed the Books, are desired to come to the South Sea House and subscribe the Books, or impower others to subscribe for them, on, or before, the said 25th Instant. And such Persons as make Default in either of the said Cases, will not be included in this Subscription.

These Offers, instead of having the desired Effect, occasion'd, at first, great Murmurings among the Annuitants, who having expected Ten Years, found that they were to have but Eight Years and a Quarter Purchase: Whereupon some of them withdrew their Orders, and others resolved not to subscribe; but the South Sea Managers having found Ways and Means to raise their Stock to above Five Hundred per Cent. most of the Annuitants appear'd easy, and acquiesced in their Proposals; so that it was computed, that by the 25th of May, near two Thirds of the Annuities, and other Effects, above-mention'd, were subscribed.

Anno Reg. VI.

The Commons being again met, they did, on the 27th, agree to the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and order'd it to be ingrossed; and then Mr. Hungerford reported from the Committee appointed to enquire into, and examine the several Subscriptions for Fisheries, Insurances, Annuities for Lives, and other Projects carried on by Subscriptions; and to enquire into all Undertakings for purchasing Joint Stocks on obsolete Charters; the Matter, as it appeared to them, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which were as follow, viz. First, That the Undertaking proposed to be carried on by the Name of the

Resolutions about Projects carried on by Subscriptions.

British Fishery, wherein the Sea-Ports, and Royal Boroughs are concerned, may be successfully carried on, and prevent great Sums going annually out of the Nation, and secure a valuable Trade, and may, upon any Emergency, furnish Seamen to man the Royal Navy, and therefore highly deserves Encouragement. Secondly, That for some Time past, several large Subscriptions having been made by great Numbers of Persons in the City of London, to carry on publick Undertakings (upon which the Subscribers have paid in small Proportions of their respective Subscriptions, though amounting in the whole to great Sums of Money) and that the Subscribers having acted as corporate Bodies, and without any legal Authority for their so doing, and thereby drawn in several unwary Persons into unwarrantable Undertakings, the said Practices manifestly tend to the Prejudice of the publick Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom. The first of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, it was resolv'd, That the same be postpon'd: But the Second being also read a second Time, was unanimously agreed to, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in, To restrain the extravagant and unwarrantable Practice of raising Money by voluntary Subscriptions, for carrying on Projects dangerous to the Trade and Subjects of this Kingdom.

Reasons of the Miscarriage of the British Fishery.

The Post-poning of the Resolution in Favour of the British Fishery, was greatly owing to the prevailing Interest of Two Court Lords, who had severally set up Two Projects for Insuring Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, and proved a great Dis-

Disappointment to those Lords, Members of the House of Commons, Gentlemen, and Merchants, who, to the Number of above Two Hundred, had subscribed large Sums, and used their utmost Endeavours for Establishing the said Fishery. To this Purpose we may take Notice, that some Time before, they presented a Petition to the King, setting forth the great Advantages that would necessarily accrue to the *British* Nation from the Fishery; reciting the Resolution of the Committee beforementioned; and praying, That His Majesty, out of His tender and paternal Care for His People, would graciously vouchsafe to grant them His Royal Charter, to enable them to carry on so useful an Undertaking. But, by some particular Management, this Petition had not the desired Effect.

On Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th of April, the Lords heard Council, and examin'd several Persons for and against the ingrossed Bill from the Commons, for the preserving and encouraging the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wearing of printed, painted, stained, or died Callicoes, and Linnen, except such as are of the Growth and Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland; and then adjourn'd to Monday the 2d of May, when their Lordships began to hear the Replication of the Council for the East India Company, to what had been alledged by the Council for the Bill. The next Day, the Council against the Bill having made an End of their Replication, and being withdrawn, their Lordships resolv'd to put off the further Consideration of that Matter till that Day six Weeks: But, at the same Time, in order to allay the Murmurings of the *Silk Weavers*, their Lordships made the following Orders:

Order'd, ' By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, That He will be graciously pleas'd, to order the Commissioners of Trade, during the Recess of Parliament, to consider of, and prepare a

Order for an Address by the Lords.



Anno Reg. VI. *Scheme to be laid before His Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, in the next Session of Parliament, for the effectual preventing the Wearing and Using of painted, printed, and stained Callicoes, which are so detrimental to the Manufactures of this Kingdom: And also to consider of, and state the many Difficulties the East India Company do at present lie under, in the carrying on of their Trade; and propose what Methods may be most proper and effectual, for securing to the said Company, their carrying on successfully, a Trade so beneficial and advantagious to the Kingdom.*  
*Secondly, Order'd, That the said Address be presented to His Majesty by the Lords with White Staves.*

The next Day the Duke of *Argyle*, Lord Steward, acquainted the House, That the Lords with the White Staves had, according to Order, presented to His Majesty the Address of this House of Yesterday; and that His Majesty was pleased to give a most gracious Answer to this Effect, viz.

*His Majesty's Answer to the Lords Address.*

**H**IS Majesty will give the Orders to the Commissioners of Trade, which the House of Lords desire; and hopes such a Scheme may be form'd before the next Session of Parliament, as will ease the Manufacturers of the Kingdom of their just Complaints, by effectually preventing the Wearing and Using of Callicoes, and at the same Time secure to the East India Company the successful carrying on of their Trade.

Hereupon the Lords order'd the said Address, and the King's Answer, to be forthwith printed and publish'd: Which was done accordingly that very Evening. This Publication was the more necessary, because that very Morning, the Silk Journey Men Weavers, and other Artificers in *Spittle Fields*, with their Wives and Children, to the Number of about Three Thousand, came in a riotous Manner to *Westminster*, and crowded the Passages to the House of Lords, of whom they

*Silk Weavers  
mutinous.*

they demanded Justice as they pass'd by. Here-upon Detachments of the Life-Guards, and Horse Grenadiers, were order'd to mount, and being posted in proper Stations near *White Hall*, the Mutineers return'd Home without committing any Disturbances, except the Tearing of a few Callicoe Gowns off the Backs of some Women they met in their Way; and the Trained Bands of the *Tower Hamlets* being under Arms, all was quiet in *Spittle Fields* for some Days. It was strongly reported, That the *East India Company* sent a Present of Three Thousand Pounds to the Master Weavers, to be distributed among the poorer Sort of their Journey-Men; but, whatever Ground there was for such a Report, a great Number of the said Journey-Men assembled again in a tumultuous Manner, on *Thursday* the 12th of *May*, and threaten'd to pull down the House of a *French* Master-Weaver, and even to go and rifle the *East India* House; but Detachments of Horse and Foot Guards being timely sent into the City, and the Trained-Bands drawn out, several of the Mutineers were apprehended, and committed to Prison, and the rest dispersed.

All this while, the principal Persons concern'd in the Projects for erecting Two *Assuring Companies*, one of which was headed by the Lord *Onslow*, the other by the Lord *Cberwynd*, had been very industrious in be-speaking the Countenance and Favour of the House of Commons, for which they had caused Two Letters to be printed, and given to the Members.

But these, and all other Solicitations to the Members of the House of Commons, having proved ineffectual, the principal Managers for the intended *Assuring Companies*, had Recourse to Methods which seldom or never fail of Success; and being inform'd that the *Civil List* was considerably in Arrear, for which no Provision had been, nor could conveniently be, made by the Parliament, because the grand Committee of Supply had, inadvertently, been dismiss'd: They frankly offer'd to the Ministry a round Sum; no

Anno Reg. VI. less than Six Hundred Thousand Pounds (or Three Hundred Thousand Pounds for each Company) towards the Discharge of that Debt, in Case they might obtain His Majesty's Letters Patents, or Charters, with the Parliamentary Sanction, for the Establishment of their respective Companies. The Ministers being puzzled about Ways and Means to pay that Debt, readily embraced these Proposals; and Mr. Secretary Craggs having, on the 3d of May, in the Evening, prepared the leading Members of the House of Commons, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented, the next Day, to the House, the following Message:

### GEORGE R.

His Majesty's  
Message to the  
Commons about  
the Assuring  
Companies.

**H**IS Majesty having received several Petitions from great Numbers of the most eminent Merchants of the City of London, humbly praying, That he would be graciously pleased to grant them His Letters Patents for erecting Corporations to assure Ships and Merchandize; and the said Merchants having offered to advance, and pay a considerable Sum of Money for His Majesty's Use, in case they may obtain Letters Patents accordingly: His Majesty being of Opinion, That erecting Two such Corporations, exclusive only of all other Corporations and Societies for assuring of Ships and Merchandize, under proper Restrictions and Regulations, may be of great Advantage and Security to the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, is willing and desirous to be strengthened by the Advice and Assistance of this House, in Matters of this Nature and Importance: He therefore hopes for their ready Concurrence to secure and confirm the Privileges His Majesty shall grant to such Corporations, and to enable him to discharge the Debts of His Civil Government, without Burthening His People with any new Aid or Supply.

Hereupon a Bill was order'd to be brought in, To enable His Majesty to grant Letters of Incorporation to the Uses and Purposes mention'd in His Majesty's most gracious Message.

After

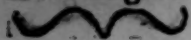


After this a Motion was made by Sir William Anno Reg. VI.  
*Windham*, 'That an humble Address be presen-  
 'ted to His Majesty, That he would be graci- Sir William  
 'ously pleased to direct an Account to be laid Windham's  
 'before the House, of the Debts which were Motion for an  
 'owing to the several Heads of Expence for His Address carried  
 'Majesty's Civil Government, at Lady Day last; in the Negative  
 'and also, an Account of the Arrears of the Civil  
 'List Funds to pay the same.' But such an Ad-  
 dress being directly levell'd against the Mini-  
 sters, and design'd to expose their unthrifty Ma-  
 nagement, all the Courtiers join'd against it; so  
 that the Question being put upon the said Motion,  
 it pass'd in the Negative. On the other Hand, the  
 Honourable Henry Pelham improved this Oppor-  
 tunity to pass a Compliment on the Court, and there-  
 fore made a Motion for an Address, To return His Motion for an  
 Majesty the Thanks of this House, For His gracious Con- Address of  
 descension, in desiring the Advice of this House upon a Thanks by Mr.  
 Matter of such Importance, as the Assurance of Ships Pelham, and  
 and Merchandize; and to acknowledge His Majesty's carried.  
 Goodness, in applying the Advantages arising to Him  
 from such Proposals, to the Use of His Civil Government,  
 for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown,  
 without Burthening His People with any new Aid or Sup-  
 ply; and to assure His Majesty, That this House would  
 most readily concur to make His Majesty's most gracious  
 Intentions effectual, for the Ease, Security, and Welfare  
 of His Trading Subjects. Mr. Pelham being seconded  
 by Mr. Robert Walpole, and some other Members,  
 it was resolv'd to present the said Address, and  
 a Committee was appointed to draw it up: And  
 this was the first visible Effect in the House of  
 Commons, of the late happy Reconciliation of  
 the Royal Family, and, in Consequence of it, of  
 the Whig Party.

The next Day Mr. Comptroller acquainted the  
 House, That the King had given Directions,  
 pursuant to the Desires of the House, expressed  
 in these Two Addresses; and, in the Afternoon,  
 the Commons, in a Body, waited on His Maje-  
 sty with their Address of Thanks, which was as  
 follows:

Most

Anno Reg. VI.



Most Gracious Sovereign,

*Commons Address to His Majesty.*

**W**E Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty our humble Thanks, for communicating to this House the Application made to Your Majesty for obtaining Charters for Assuring of Ships and Merchandizes. Your Majesty being graciously pleased not to take any Steps, in a Matter of such Importance to the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom, without the Advice and Concurrence of Your Parliament, is an Instance of so much Condescension, as deserves the highest Returns of Duty and Thankfulness.

We acknowledge Your Majesty's Goodness, in applying to the Use of the Civil Government, the Advantages arising to Your Majesty from such Proposals. It is a great Satisfaction to Your Commons, to see the Honour and Dignity of the Crown supported under the Difficulties, which the Necessity of Your Majesty's Affairs may have occasioned, without laying the Burthen of any new Aid or Supply upon Your People.

And we beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That this House is resolved to render Effectual Your Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Ease, Security, and Welfare of Your Trading Subjects.

To this Address the King return'd the following Answer.

*His Majesty's Answer.*

**I** Receive this Address as a particular Mark of Your Affection to Me. It is a new Proof to Me, and all the World, how much I can always depend upon it. I thank You for it in a particular Manner.

May 12, The Gentlemen appointed to bring in a Bill, To enable His Majesty to grant Letters of Incorporation to the Uses and Purposes mention'd in His Majesty's late Message; and also the Gentlemen who

who were order'd to bring in a Bill to restrain ex- Anno Reg. VI.  
*travagant and unwarrantable Practices of raising Money*  
*by voluntary Subscriptions, &c.* were instructed to  
 meet and prepare, and bring in a Bill for the  
 Purposes aforelaid. And on the 20th, the Com- *Bill for Assu-*  
 mons read the first Time, *A Bill concerning Assu- ring Ships, &c.*  
*rances of Ships and Merchandises at Sea, &c.* which *brought into the*  
 on the 21st was read a second Time, and commit- *House of Com.*  
 ted to a Committee of the whole House.

On Monday the 25th, the Petition of divers *Petitions of se-*  
 Merchants, and others, concerned in the Under- *veral Mer-*  
 taking for reviving, and effectual carrying on a *chants rejected.*  
*Green Land Whale Fishery*; as also the Petition of  
 divers Merchants, and other Partners in a Joint  
 Stock, advanced for lending Money on Bottomry,  
 having been rejected; the Commons, in a grand  
 Committee, made some Progress in the Bill con-  
 cerning the *Assurances of Ships and Merchandises at*  
*Sea, &c.*

The next Day, in a grand Committee, the Com-  
 mons went through the Bill concerning the *Assurances*  
*of Ships and Merchandises at Sea, &c.* and made several  
 Amendments thereto, which were the next Day  
 reported, and agreed to; and other Amendments  
 being made, the said Bill was order'd to be in- *Bill for Assu-*  
 grossed; after which the Commons adjourn'd *ring Ships, &c.*  
 till Monday the 30th, when the said Bill passed, *sent up to the*  
 and was sent up to the Lords. *Lords.*

After this little else was done but of a private  
 Nature till the 11th of June, when the King  
 came to the House of Peers, with the usual  
 State and Solemnity, and the Commons being  
 sent for up, and attending, His Majesty was  
 pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

*An Act for laying a Duty upon wrought Plate, and Acts sign'd by*  
*for applying Money arising from the clear Produce by His Majesty.*  
*Sale of the forfeited Estates, towards answering His Ma-*  
*jesty's Supply; and for taking off the Drawbacks upon*  
*Hops exported from Ireland, and for Payment of An-*  
*nunities to be purchased after the Rate of Four Pounds*  
*per Centum per Annum at the Exchequer, re-*  
*deemable by Parliament; and for appropriating Sup-*  
*plies granted in this Session of Parliament, and to prevent*  
*coun-*



*Anno Reg. VI.* counterfeiting Receipts and Warrants of the Officers of the South Sea Company, and for explaining a late Act concerning foreign Salt cellared and locked up before the Four Acts sign'd by His Majesty. and Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nineteen, and to give a further Time for paying Duties on certain Apprentices Indentures, and for Relief of Thomas Vernon, Esq; in Relation to a Parcel of Senna imported in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixteen.

An Act for better securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by His Majesty, by Two Charters for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry, and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned.

An Act for the better explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the forfeited Estates, by the Commissioners and Trustees acting in Scotland, and for preventing Difficulties in determining Claims on the said Estates; and to enable the Judges in Ireland to examine Witnesses relating to Claims on forfeited Estates there, and for enabling such Corporations as shall purchase any of the said Estates, to grant Annuities not exceeding the yearly Value of the said Estates, and for relieving the Widow and Daughters of the late Sir Donald Mac Donald.

An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the publick Revenues of Excise, Customs, Stamp Duties, Post Office and House Money.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, state and determine, the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damaged Wines, and for lengthening the Times for the Drawbacks on the Importation of Wines.

An Act for prohibiting the Importation of Raw Silk, and Mohair Yarn, of the Product or Manufacture of Asia, from any Ports or Places in the Streights or Levant Seas, except such Ports and Places as are within the Dominions of the Grand Seignior.

An Act for the further preventing of Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons.

*An Act for making perpetual so much of an Act made Anno Reg. VI. in the 10th Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, for the reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned, Acts sign'd by as relates to the Building and Repairing County Goals; His Majesty. and also an Act of the 11th and 12th Years of the Reign of King William III. for the more effectual Suppression of Pyracy; and for making more effectual the Act of the 13th Year of the Reign of King Charles II. intituled, An Act for establishing Articles and Orders for the regulating and better Government of His Majesty's Ships of War, and Forces by Sea.*

*An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for the more easy Discharge of Bankrupts out of Execution after their Certificates allowed.*

*An Act to explain, and amend an Act passed in the first Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to encourage the Planting of Timber Trees, Fruit Trees, and other Trees, for Ornament, Shelter, or Profit, and for the better Preservation of the same, and for the preventing the Burning of Woods, and for the better Preservation of the Fences of such Woods.*

*An Act to repeal so much of the Act, intituled, An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in His Majesty's Customs, passed in the 13th and 14th Years of King Charles II. as relates to the prohibiting the Importation of Deal-Boards and Fir-Timber from Germany.*

*An Act for ascertaining the Breadths, and preventing Frauds and Abuses in manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrums; and for regulating the Manufactures of Stockings in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.*

*An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for Repairing the Highways leading from the Stones End in Kent Street, to the Lime Kilns in East Greenwich, near Black Heath, and to Lewisham Church, being the Tunbridge Road in the County of Kent; and for repairing, and amending the Highways and Roads leading from Westminster Ferry, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, to New Cross in the Parish of Deptford, in the County of Kent, and for enlarging the Term granted by an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for amending the Roads from the City of Lon-*

Anno Reg. VI. London, to the Town of East Grinstead, in the County of Suffex, and to Sutton and Kingston, in the County of Surrey, and for explaining and amending the same Act.

And to several private Acts.

After which His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*His Majesty's  
Speech to both  
Houses.*

I Am now come to put an End to this Session, which though it hath advanced so far into the Summer, cannot be thought a tedious one, when We consider how much Business hath been done, and the great Advantages that may be expected from it.

Your seasonable Vigor and Perseverance to support Me in the Measures I have taken with My Allies, for restoring the Tranquility of Europe, have produced most of the Effects I could desire. Much the greatest Part of *Christendom*, is already freed from the Calamities of War, and by what hath happened both Abroad and at Home, My People must be convinced, that their Welfare is inseparable from the Strength and Security of My Government.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I return you My Thanks for the Supplies you have raised for the Service of the current Year, and it is a particular Satisfaction to Me, that a Method has been found out for making good the Deficiencies of My Civil List, without laying any new Burthen upon my Subjects. The good Foundation you have prepared this Session for the Payment of the National Debts, and the Discharge of a great Part of them, without the least Violation of the publick Faith, will, I hope, strengthen more and more the Union I desire to see among all My Subjects, and make Our Friendship yet more valuable to all foreign Powers.

*My*



My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty's  
Speech.

You will see the good Effects which Our Steadiness hath produced; there remains but little on Our Part, to satisfy the World, that more Credit, Security and Greatness, is to be acquired by following the Views of Peace, and adhering strictly to just Engagements, than by depending on the Advantages of War, or by pursuing the Measures of Ambition. To complete what remains unfinished, I propose very speedily to visit My Dominions in *Germany*, hoping to put an End to those Troubles in the North, which are now reduced to a very narrow Compass. I flatter My self, that my Presence this Summer in those Parts, will prove useful to Our poor Protestant Brethren, for whom you have expressed such seasonable and charitable Sentiments.

I doubt not but to meet you again next Winter, disposed to put a finishing Hand to all those good Works, which, by your Assistance, I have brought so near to Perfection. I could wish, that all My Subjects, convinced by Time and Experience, would lay aside those Partialities and Animosities which prevent them from living quietly, and enjoying the Happiness of a mild legal Government: It is what I chuse to recommend at this Time, when I am sensible that all Opposition to it is become vain and useless, and can only end unfortunately for those who shall still persist in struggling against it. I am persuaded, that, during My Absence, every one of you will take particular Care to preserve the Peace in your several Counties; and that I shall find you at My return in such a State of Tranquillity, as will shew Mankind how firmly My Government is established, which I chiefly desire, because I think the Security and Preservation of My People, and of this happy Constitution, depends intirely upon it.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Parliament Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Thursday*, prorogued. the 28th of *July* next.

The

Anno Reg. VI. The same Day, the King in Council, a Proclamation was order'd for putting in Execution an Act for the better Securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by His Majesty by Two Charters, for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea; and for Lending Money upon Bottomry; and for Restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned.

## GEORGE R.

Proclamation  
against unlawful  
Projects.

WHEREAS in and by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, [intituled, An Act for the better Securing certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by His Majesty by Two Charters, for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea, and for Lending Money upon Bottomry; and for Restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned] reciting, That several Projects of different Kinds, have, since the 24th Day of June, 1718. been publickly contrived and practised within the City of London, and other Parts of this Kingdom; as also in Ireland, and other Our Dominions, which manifestly tend to the Common Grievance of Our Subjects in their Trade, and other their Affairs; and the Persons contriving or attempting such mischievous Projects, under false Pretences of publick Good, had presumed to open Books for publick Subscriptions, and drawn in unwary Persons to Subscribe therein towards raising great Sums of Money, whereupon the Subscribers, or Claimants under them, paid small Proportions thereof; which mischievous Projects related to several Fisheries, and other Affairs, wherein the Trade and Welfare of Our Subjects were concerned. And reciting, That in many Cases, the said Undertakers or Subscribers had, since the said Twenty Fourth Day of June, presumed to act as if they were corporate Bodies, and had pretended to make their Shares in Stocks transferrable without legal Authority; and in some Cases the Undertakers or Subscribers had acted; or pretended to act under some Charter or Charters formerly granted for some particular Purposes, but had used the same for raising Joint Stocks, and for making pretended Transfers or Assignments for their own private Lucre; and in some Cases the Undertakers or Subscribers had acted under  
some

some obsolete Charter or Charters, although the same became void or voidable by Non-User or Abuser, or for want of making lawful Elections, which were necessary for the Continuance thereof; and many other unwarrantable Practices had been, and might thereafter be contrived, to the Ruin of any of Our good Subjects, if a timely Remedy were not provided; and reciting further, That it was become absolutely necessary, that all publick Undertakings and Attempts, tending to the common Grievance and Prejudice of Our Subjects in their Trade, or other lawful Affairs, should be effectually suppressed by suitable and adequate Punishments for that Purpose to be established: Therefore for Suppressing such mischievous and dangerous Undertakings and Attempts, and preventing the like for the future, it is in and by the said Act enacted, That from and after the 24th Day of June, 1720. all and every the Undertakings and Attempts described, as aforesaid, and all other publick Undertakings and Attempts, tending to the Common Grievance, Prejudice and Inconvenience of Our Subjects in their Trade, Commerce, or other lawful Affairs, and all publick Subscriptions, Receipts, Payments, Assignments, Transfers, pretended Assignments and Transfers, and all other Matters and Things whatsoever, for furthering, countenancing, or proceeding in any such Undertaking or Attempt; and more particularly the acting, or presuming to act as a corporate Body, or Bodies, the raising, or pretending to raise transferrable Stock or Stocks, the transferring, or pretending to transfer or assign any Share or Shares in such Stock or Stocks, without legal Authority, either by Act of Parliament; or any Charter from the Crown, to warrant such acting as a Body corporate, or to raise such transferrable Stock or Stocks, or to transfer Shares therein; and all acting, or pretending to act under any Charter formerly granted from the Crown for particular or special Purposes therein expressed, by Persons, who should use, or endeavour to use the same Charters for raising a Capital Stock, or for making Transfers, or Assignments, or pretended Transfers or Assignments of such Stock, not intended or designed by such Charter to be raised or transferred; and all acting, or pretending to act under any obsolete Charter, become void or voidable by Non-User or Abuser, or for want of making lawful Elections, which were necessary to continue the Corpora-  
M tion

Anno Reg. VL

Proclamation  
against unlawful  
Projects.



Anno Reg. VI. tion thereby intended, should (as to all or any such Acts,  
 Matters and Things, as should be done, attempted and  
 Proclamation proceeded upon, after the said 24th Day of June, 1720,) *against*  
 against unlawful Projects. for ever be deemed to be illegal and void, and should not  
 be practised, or in any wise put in Execution. And it

is in and by the said Act further enacted, That from  
 and after the said 24th Day of June, 1720, all such  
 unlawful Undertakings and Attempts, so tending to the  
 Common Grievance, Prejudice, and Inconvenience of  
 Our Subjects in their Trade, Commerce, and other law-  
 ful Affairs; and the making or taking any Subscriptions  
 for that Purpose, the receiving or paying any Money up-  
 on such Subscriptions, the making or accepting of any  
 Assignment or Transfer of any Share or Shares upon any  
 such Subscription, and all and every other Matter or  
 Thing whatsoever, for furthering, countenancing, or  
 proceeding in any such unlawful Undertaking or At-  
 tempt; and more particularly the presuming or pretend-  
 ing to act as a corporate Body, or to raise a transfer-  
 rable Stock or Stocks, or to make Transfers or Assign-  
 ments of any Share or Shares therein, without such legal  
 Authority, as aforesaid; and all acting, or pretending  
 to act under any Charter formerly granted from the  
 Crown for any special Purposes, by Persons making, or  
 endeavouring to make Use of such Charter for any such  
 other Purpose not thereby intended; and all acting, or  
 pretending to act under such obsolete Charter as is before  
 described, and every of them (as to all or any such Acts,  
 Matters or Things, as should be so done, attempted, or  
 proceeded upon after the said 24th Day of June, 1720,) *should*  
 should be deemed to be a publick Nuisance and Nusances;  
 and the same, and all Causes, Matters and Things rela-  
 ting to, and every of them, should for ever thereafter be  
 tried and determined as common Nusances; and all Of-  
 fenders therein, being thereof lawfully convicted upon In-  
 formation or Judgment, in any of Our Courts of Re-  
 cord at Westminster, or in Edinburgh, or in Dub-  
 lin, should be liable to such Fines, Penalties and Punish-  
 ments, whereunto Persons convicted for common and  
 publick Nusances, are by any of the Laws and Statutes  
 of this Realm subject and liable; and moreover, should  
 incur and sustain such further Pains, Penalties and  
 Forfeitures as were ordained and provided by the Statute  
 of Provision and Præmunire, made in the 16th Year of  
 the

the Reign of King Richard the Second. And it is in Anno Reg. VI. and by the said Act further enacted, That if any Merchant or Trader, at any Time after the said 24th Day of June, 1720, should suffer any particular Damage against unlawful Affairs, by Occasion or Means of any Undertaking or Attempt, Matter or Thing, by the said Act declared to be unlawful, as aforesaid, and should sue to be relieved therein, that then, and in every such Case, such Merchant or Trader should and might have his and their Remedy for the same by an Action, or Actions to be grounded upon the said Statute, against the Persons, Societies, or Partnerships, or any of them, who, contrary to the said Act, should be engaged or interested in any such unlawful Undertaking or Attempt; and in every such Action the Plaintiff should recover treble Damages with full Costs of Suit. And it is in and by the said Act further enacted, That if any Broker, or Person acting as a Broker, for himself, or in behalf of any others, at any Time or Times after the said 24th Day of June, 1720, should bargain, sell, buy or purchase, or contract or agree for the bargaining, selling, buying, or purchasing, of any Share or Interest in any of the Undertakings by the said Act declared to be unlawful, or in any Stock or pretended Stock of such Undertakers, that then, and in every such Case, every such Broker, or Person acting as such, should not only be disabled and render'd incapable to be or act as a Broker for the future, but should also lose and forfeit the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered, one Moiety thereof to the Use of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to the Use of any Person or Persons who should inform, or sue for the same in any of Our said Courts of Record, with full Costs of Suit; as by the said Act, amongst other Clauses and Things therein contained, more at large may appear. And whereas We are deeply sensible of the many mischievous Consequences that must inevitably ensue from the unwarrantable Practices in the said Act mentioned, by ensnaring and defrauding unwary Persons to their utter Impoverishment and Ruin, by taking off the Minds of many of Our Subjects, from attending their lawful Employments, and by introducing a general Neglect of Trade and Commerce, upon which the Wealth and Prosperity of Our Kingdoms so much depend, the Promoting

Anno Reg. VI. and Encouragement whereof We have always at Heart; and We being determined for the Reasons aforesaid, to Proclamation cause the said Act to be effectually put in Execution; against unlawful but being also willing and desirous that none of Our loving Subjects should be Ignorant of the same, nor unwarily subject themselves to the Forfeiture of their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and Imprisonment of their Persons, by incurring the Penalty of Præmunire thereby justly inflicted, have, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation; and We do hereby strictly Charge and Command, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, Bodies Politick or Corporate, do presume to commit or attempt any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever, contrary to the Provisions of the said Act, and the true Intent and Meaning thereof: And that the said Act of Parliament be in every Particular punctually observed and kept, upon Pain of the several Penalties by the said Act inflicted upon Offenders against the same. And We do hereby declare, That We will cause the said Act effectually to be put in Execution, and that all Assistance and due Encouragement shall be given to all Persons who shall discover and detect any Offender or Offenders against the same. And We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Our Officers and Ministers, and all other Our Subjects, whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the Discovery, and effectual Prosecution of all Persons who shall in any wise offend in the Premises; and that they do use their utmost Diligence in causing the said Act to be put in Execution, upon Pain of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Palace of St. James's, the Eleventh Day of June, 1720. and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

*Reflections on the Bubbles.*

This Proclamation put an effectual Stop to the late pernicious Projects and Undertakings, which, to the Number of about a Hundred, were first set on Foot and promoted by crafty Knaves; then pursued by Multitudes of covetous Fools; and, at last, appear'd to be in Effect, what their vulgar Appellation denoted them to be, viz.

BUBBLES,



BUBBLES, or mere Cheats. It was computed, Anno Reg. VI. that near One Million and a Half *Sterling*, was won or lost by these extravagant and unwarrantable Practices, whereby many unwary Persons were defrauded and impoverished, and a few busy Upstarts enriched, to the great Detriment of domestick Trade.

Nor did the grand Commerce of the *British Account of the Nation* in foreign Parts suffer less, by the Stock-South Sea Jobbing of the publick Funds, particularly of *Stock*. the *South Sea Stock*, which drew a vast Concourfe of Persons of all Ranks to *Exchange Alley*. By their unexampled Eagerness of laying out their Money in a Fund that promised so plentiful a Return of Gain, That Stock, which about the latter End of *May*, was at about 550, rose, on a sudden, so prodigiously, that on *Thursday* the 2d of *June*, it came up to 890. Many cautious Persons being willing to take this Opportunity to secure their great Profits, there appear'd the next Day so many *Sellers* in the *Alley*, that by Two or Three in the Afternoon, the Stock fell to 640; at which the chief Directors of the *South Sea Company* being somewhat alarm'd, they set to work their trusty Agents, by whose artful Management, the Stock was the same Evening advanced to 750; about which Price, with some small Fluctuation, it continued, till the closing of the Company's Books on the 22d of this Month. In the mean Time, the *South Sea Stock* suffer'd a considerable Shock: For many Persons, who were to follow the King to *Hanover*, and others, who were hard put to it to make their second Payment to the first Subscription, were both equally desirous to turn their Stock into Money; so that, for some Days, the Number of *Sellers* exceeded that of *Buyers*. Hereupon the wise Managers of the *South Sea Company* bethought themselves of Two Expedients: The first was, their lending out Money, or Notes, to the Proprietors of their Capital Stock, to the Sum of 400 *l.* upon every 100 *l.* original Stock (which shew'd it to be worth above that Sum, at the Rate 4 *l.* per Cent. per Ann.) The second, Their

Anno Reg. VI. giving publick Notice, That all Persons possess'd of any of the Company's Bonds, which fell due on the 25th Instant, June, might then have their Money for the Same of the Company's Cashier: And that the said Bonds would be taken in on the said second Payment for the 2,250,000 l. South Sea Stock, sold by Subscription, after the Rate of 300 l. for each Hundred Pounds original Stock. By these Means Money being plenty, and the Stock-Jobbers in good Humour, the South Sea Company open'd their Books for a third Subscription, at the Rate of a Thousand Pounds for each Hundred Pounds Capital Stock; to be paid in Ten equal Payments, One in Hand, and the other Nine half yearly. But this was so crowded, that the Directions enlarged it to Four Millions Capital Stock, which at this Price amounted to Forty Millions Sterling. And which is yet wonderful, these last Subscriptions were, before the End of June, sold at above Two Hundred per Cent. advance; and after the closing the original Stock, rose to above One Thousand per Cent. At the the same Time first Subscriptions were at 560, and the second at 610 per Cent. advance; the Bank at 260, and East India at 440.

*The Success of  
Negociations  
Abroad.*

The repeated Assurances of Friendship from Spain, together with the Difficulties which still obstructed the intire Execution of the last Convention relating to the Barrier Treaty, and other Considerations, had hitherto kept the States-General in a State of Neutrality, and baffled the Solicitations of the British and French Ministers at the Hague: To which Purpose we must take Notice, That tho', last Winter, their High Mightinesses acceded to the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance in general, yet they, afterwards, cautiously declared, according to the Secret and Separate Articles, which prescribe a Time for the King of Spain's accepting that Treaty, and the Means to be us'd against him, by the Four Powers contracting, if he should not. The several Provinces did, however, upon deliberation, come some Months ago to a Resolution to accede also to those Articles, only the College of Nobles, and the

the City of *Amsterdam*, refusing their Consent Anno Reg. VI, thereto, prevented the States of the Province of *Holland* from acceding to them; but on the 15th of *December*, N. S. that Province also pass'd a Resolution for acceding to those Articles, and having sent it in Form to the States General, their High Mightinesses came to a Resolution, on the 16th, for the Accession of that State to the intire Treaty with all its Articles. This Accession was order'd to be forthwith notify'd in Form to the King of *Spain*, by their Ambassador at *Madrid*; as also, that by Agreement with the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, and the most Christian King, Three Months were still allow'd for his Catholick Majesty's accepting the said Treaty.

At this Time also, the *States General* publish'd a Placart, for preventing the supplying *Spain* with Contraband Goods, which was the more taken Notice of, because during the late War against *France* and *Spain*, their High Mightinesses could not be prevail'd upon, by all the Instances that were made to them on the Part of their Allies, to publish any such Placart. But then it is observable, That by this Time the *States General* were undoubtedly inform'd of Cardinal *Alberoni's* Disgrace, which levell'd the Way towards a Peace, for on the 18th of this Month, N. S. the Regent of *France* receiv'd Advice from *Madrid*, That on the 5th the King and Queen of *Spain* going to the *Prado* to hunt, left an Order, writ with the King's own Hand, with Don *Migual Duran*, Secretary of State, strictly forbidding the Cardinal to meddle with the Affairs of the Government, to appear at the Palace, or in any other Place, where their Catholick Majesties were, or before any Prince of the Royal Family, and commanding him to leave *Madrid* in Eight Days, and the Dominions of *Spain* in Three Weeks. This Order was intimated to him before the King and Queen return'd from Hunting; and the Catholick King took particular Care to insert in his Order, That he had taken this Resolution for removing this Obstacle to the Peace. The Cardinal intending to go by the way of *Girona* to *Antibes*, and thence to *Genoa*, or



Anno Reg. VI. some other Port in *Italy*, desir'd a Pass from *France*, and from the rest of their Allies, for himself, his Servants, and his Baggage, which was readily granted by the Regent of *France*, and by the Baron *Bentenridter*, and the Earl of *Stair*, on the Part of their Imperial and British Majesties. Moreover, upon Advice, That Cardinal *Alberoni* set out from *Madrid* on the 12th of *December*, N. S. the Regent of *France* sent Post from *Paris* to *Perpignan*, the Chevalier de *Marsieux*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment *Des Vaisseaux*, with a Swiss Officer, in order to accompany that Prelate from thence to *Antibes*, where he was to embark for *Genoa*.

This leads us to take Notice, That upon Earl *Stanhope's* sudden Departure some Time after this for *Paris*, many disaffected Persons were industrious in spreading a Report, that *France* was treating of a Separate Peace with *Spain*; but they who had given Credit to that false Rumour, were, soon after, undeceiv'd, by the Publication of the following Letter from the Abbot *du Bois* to his Lordship.

My Lord,

Abbot *du Bois's* Letter to Earl *Stanhope*. I AM perswaded, that in the present Juncture of Affairs, I cannot impart to your Excellency a Piece of News more agreeable, or more important to our Common Interests, than what I am now order'd to send you by Express.

His Royal Highness has just receiv'd certain Advice, That the King and Queen of *Spain* have at length taken the Resolution to remove Cardinal *Alberoni* from the Ministry, and to send him out of *Spain*. The 5th of this Month the King and Queen going to the *Prado* to hunt, put into the Hands of Don *Miguel Duran*, his Secretary of State, a Decree written by the King's own Hand, forbidding Cardinal *Alberoni* to meddle in the Affairs of the Government, to come to the Palace, or any other Place where their Catholick Majesties, or any Prince of the Royal Family are present, and ordering him to quit *Madrid* in Eight Days, and the Dominions of *Spain* in Three Weeks. This Order

der was intimated to him before the King Anno Reg. VI. and Queen returned from Hunting, and his Catholick Majesty took Care to insert in *Abbot du Bois's* his Decree, That he enter'd into the said *Letter to Earl* Resolution, to remove that Obstacle to the Stanhope. Peace.

As soon as ever his Royal Highness was inform'd of this, he order'd me to send your Lordship an Express of it, that a Moment might not be lost in acquainting the King of *Great Britain* with that Event, which is the Continuation of the Success of those Measures which his Majesty hath taken, in concert with his Allies, for the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquility, and the Security of *England* in particular.

'Tis impossible to hear this, my Lord, without reflecting on the Justice due to your Excellency, for having propos'd such vast Projects, and such just Measures, for bringing them to pass, and for preventing by Care and Expence, the infinite Calamities which might ensue upon a general War. His Royal Highness is full of the Acknowledgment due to you, and none can be more sensible of the Glory which the King your Master, and your whole Nation, acquire in Circumstances which decide the Happiness of all *Europe*.

These are the real Sentiments of his Royal Highness, who is as much concern'd for the Honour of his *British* Majesty, as his own, and who looks upon all the Events that may tend to the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquility, as the happy Fruits of the Treaties which he has made with *England*. And he is willing to omit or neglect nothing whatsoever that may knit the Bands thereof by a perfect Correspondence, and by all the Regards that Friendship is capable of inspiring. He will punctually inform the King of *Great Britain* of whatever he hears may be the Consequence of the Resolution which the King of *Spain* has now taken; and as he is notwithstanding to make any the least, but in concert with his

By-

**Anno Reg. VI.** Britannick Majesty, he desires that your Lordship would inform him of his Intentions, upon all the Measures proper to be taken in the present Juncture, for the Common Interest and Advantage.

His Royal Highness is so Impatient that the King of Great Britain may be inform'd immediately of this Event, that I shall now forbear to mention several other Things which it would be proper to give you an Account of at another Time; therefore to this News I shall only add the Assurances of the Continuance of that most sincere Attachment with which I am, &c.

P. S. Cardinal *Alberoni* having a mind to go from *Girona* to *Antibes*, and from thence to *Genoa*, or some other Part of *Italy*, has demanded a Passport of *France*, and all the other Allies, for his Person, Domesticks and Baggage.

**Earl Stan-** Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the King  
**hope's Negoti-** thought fit to send the Earl *Stanhope*, with all  
**ation at Paris.** speed, to *Paris*, where, after a dangerous Passage between *Dover* and *Calais*, his Lordship arrived on the 9th of *January*, N. S. and having been receiv'd by the Regent with extraordinary Marks of Favour and Distinction, had several Conferences with his Royal Highness, and with his chief Minister for foreign Affairs the Abbot *du Bois*. The Abbot *Landi*, Envoy of *Parma*, having communicated to the French Court the Additions and Conditions upon which the King of *Spain* offer'd to accept of the Terms of the *Quadruple Alliance*; a Conference was held thereupon at the Palace Royal the 19th of *January*, N. S. when the following Declaration was sign'd by the Ministers of the Emperor, and of the Kings of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Sardinia*; and the same Day the Abbot *du Bois* wrote a Letter to the said Envoy of *Parma*, and another to the Marquis *Scotti*, which are all subjoin'd, as follows:

The



## The DECLARATION.

**WE** the underwritten Ministers of his Imperial Majesty, of his Britannick Majesty, of his Most Christian Majesty, and of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, declare in the Name, and on the Part of our Masters, that We have seen, with extreme Grief, the Propositions sent from Madrid the 5th of this Month, because, instead of drawing toward Peace, as might have been hoped, they tend to defeat intirely the Conditions of the Treaty made at London, which ought to serve for the unalterable Basis of the Peace. We also declare, That the abovesaid Powers cannot admit any Conditions which may be contrary to those of the Treaty of London, and that they will persist in their Engagements, and in concert, till they be executed. So that they will proceed also, by virtue of the same Treaty, and of the Convention newly made in Holland, to nominate forthwith the Princes which are to succeed in the Dominions of Tuscany and Parma, to the Exclusion of the Prince of Spain, in case the Catholick King should defer, beyond the Term stipulated, to accept the Conditions of the Treaty of London. In Witness whereof, we have sign'd this present Declaration. Done at Paris the 19th of January, 1720.

This Declaration was sign'd by Baron Benterriedter, by Earl Stanhope, and the Earl of Stair, by the Abbot du Boies, and by Monsieur du Vernon.

## Letter to the Envoy of Parma.

S I R,

**I** DID not neglect to give his Royal Highness an Account of what you were pleas'd to intrust me with, in relation to the King of Spain's Sentiments about the Means of obtaining a Peace. His Royal Highness was of the Opinion, that in a Juncture when the Powers concern'd had Ministers of Distinction here, and especially when the Lord Stanhope, who is principally confided in by the King his Master, was at Paris, it was adviseable to call them together,

Declaration of  
the Ministers of  
his Imperial  
and Britan-  
nick Majesties,  
&c.

Letter to the  
Envoy of Par-  
ma.

Anno Reg. VI.

Letter to the  
Ambassador of Par-  
ma.

gether, to deliberate with them about the Propositions of the Catholick King, which had been communicated to him, and to examine into the Possibility of their tending to forward the Peace. But as desirous as his Royal Highness is to contribute toward so good a Work, he finds himself hitherto disappointed of that Satisfaction, and has ordered me to tell you, Sir, That he sees with the utmost Sorrow, that the Offers of the King of *Spain*, far from rendering the Way thereto easy and practicable, as he well hoped, tend only to defeat intirely the Conditions of the Treaty of *London* (or *Quadruple Alliance*) which ought to serve for the Foundation of the Peace, and from which he cannot possibly depart; and that the Ministers of the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain* and the King of *Sardinia*, have the same Notions of them, and have declared to him, in the Name of their Masters, that they can admit of no Modification with respect to the Execution of the Treaty of *London*. His Royal Highness cannot refuse to concur with the said Powers for obtaining it, and to proceed, by virtue of the same Treaty, and the Convention made in *Holland*, immediately to nominate the Princes who shall succeed in the Dominions of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, to the Exclusion of the Prince of *Spain*, in case the Catholick King defers, beyond the Term stipulated, to accept the Conditions of the Treaty of *London*.

It would be a deplorable Thing, Sir, if that Engagement should prove a new Obstacle to the Establishment of a Peace; but this Misfortune will be inevitable, if the King of *Spain* doth not prevent it, by a Resolution worthy of his Piety, and agreeable to his true Interest. And as his Royal Highness will never be wanting to give a Prince, whose Virtues he respects, and to whom he is very closely united by the Ties of Blood, new Proofs of his Affection; he hath commanded me to tell you, that you cannot too strongly represent what I have the Honour to write to you on his part, nor back

it

' it in too powerful a manner, to prevail with  
 ' the King of *Spain* not to lose a Moment's longer  
 ' Time in taking and declaring his Resolution;  
 ' because the Advantages reserv'd to the Princes,  
 ' Sons of this Queen, do absolutely depend  
 ' thereon, and will be for ever lost, if he should  
 ' in the least delay to accept of the Articles of  
 ' the Treaty of *London*. And to give the Mi-  
 ' nisters of the Catholick King all the Light  
 ' which they can wish into the Sentiments of  
 ' the Contracting Powers, his Royal Highness  
 ' judg'd it the most useful Thing he could do,  
 ' in the present Conjunction, to send to them the  
 ' *Heer Schaub*, who is in the King of *Great Britain*'s  
 ' Service, is thoroughly well acquainted with  
 ' what is contain'd in the Treaty of *London*, and  
 ' with the present Disposition of the Allies, and  
 ' in whom they have all an equal good Confi-  
 ' dence. I intreat you, let the Marquis *Scotti*  
 ' know the good Motives which induced his  
 ' Royal Highness to take this Step, and desire  
 ' him to make use of it on so important and  
 ' pressing an Occasion as this is. And I beg you  
 ' to be perswaded, *Sir*, that I am intirely yours.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Abbot *du Bois*.

1720.

*Letter to the Marquis Scotti.*

' HIS Royal Highness desires as ardently as *Letter to the*  
 ' you, *Sir*, to see a perfect Union between *Marquis*  
 ' the two Crowns restored; but this can be no *Scotti*.  
 ' otherwise done than by a Peace; and you know  
 ' the Way how to come at that, being sensible of  
 ' the King's Engagements with his Allies, from  
 ' which it is not possible for him to deviate in  
 ' any case. If his Catholick Majesty will be  
 ' pleas'd to consider this Circumstance, all the  
 ' rest will be easy. It is not possible to manage  
 ' a Suspension of Arms between *France* and *Spain*,  
 ' exclusively of the other Powers concern'd in the  
 ' War; and it would be to no purpose to men-  
 ' tion it to them; as well because it will be con-  
 ' trary



Anno Reg. VI.

Letter to the  
Marquis  
Scotti.

contrary to the Resolution they have taken, not to lay down their Arms till the Treaty of London is fulfill'd; as because such a Suspension could not be executed at the same Time in all the Countries whither the War hath been carried. You know by this Time, that as soon as his Royal Highness was inform'd, by the Express you sent me, of the King of Spain's Inclination to make Peace, and that he desired the Execution of the Orders given for the demolishing the Fortification of *Fontarabia*, might be suspended, he sent a positive Command by the same Express, to defer that Demolition; and I make no question, but from the Time that Express reach'd *Fontarabia* all Things remain in the Conditions they then stood: But if the Troops of the Catholick King undertake any Thing, I cannot warrant you, that the Demolition of the Works of *Fontarabia*, and of *St. Sebastian* both, shall not be carried through. I have the Precaution to give you this Notice, because his Catholick Majesty may not say, Promise hath been broken with him; for 'tis no less the Right of War to destroy conquer'd Fortresses, than to commit all other sorts of Hostility; and it would not be reasonable for one Parry to cry gently, and at the same Time to do the other all the Mischief they can.

But I hope that a generous and ready Resolution of the King of Spain for Peace, will put an End to all these Inconveniences: It is in this View only, that his Royal Highness desired *Mynbeer Schaub* to go to you, to give you a natural Representation of the State of Affairs, and thereby an Opportunity of judging in relation to his Catholick Majesty's true and pressing Interest. *Mynbeer Schaub* is a Person of great Sincerity and Integrity, and perfectly acquainted with all that hath been done: Consequently, he hath a thorough Knowledge of the Dispositions of the Allies. I hope, Sir, you will make use of the Lights he may give you, for the speedy terminating of an Affair, the delay whereof cannot but be very prejudicial to his

Ca-

Catholick Majesty. I own to you, that I, as *Anno Reg. VI.*  
 well as you, should see, with extreme Grief,  
 the few precious Moments lost, that yet re-  
 main for preserving to the King of Spain the  
 Advantages design'd him. I beg you to be-  
 lieve that I am, more than any one else, &c.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Abbot du Bois.

1720.

The next Day the Earl Stanhope left Paris, im-  
 bark'd at Calais the 13th at Night, and having  
 landed the next Morning at Deal, return'd to  
 London the 15th.

The Express dispatch'd from the Hague to  
 Madrid, with a Letter from the States General to  
 the King of Spain, dated December the 16th, N. S.  
 return'd to the Hague the 19th of January, N. S.  
 with the following Answer of his Catholick Ma-  
 jesty to that Letter, viz.

Most dear and great Friends,

**M**ynheer Colster, your Ambassador, hath de- *The King of*  
 liver'd to me your Letter of the 16th of Spain's *Answer*  
*December,* wherein you acquaint me, that the *to the States*  
 Interest which you take in maintaining Friend- *General.*  
 ship and good Correspondence with me, and  
 the Desire you have to stop the fatal Conse-  
 quences of the present War, had induced you  
 to imploy your good Offices with the Princes  
 Contractors in the Quadruple Alliance, for ob-  
 taining a new Term, in order to leave me at  
 Liberty to accept the Conditions which are  
 therein propos'd to me, because the first Term  
 that was settled was already expired; but that  
 you hoped to negotiate another of three Months,  
 to be reckoned from the Day of the Date of  
 your Letter: And as on this Occasion you ex-  
 hort me to agree, within that Time, to the  
 Conditions of Peace which are declared in the  
 said Alliance, I cannot but assure you, that it  
 is with Esteem and Acknowledgment that I re-  
 ceive this new Proof of your Friendship and  
 good Intentions; and that as I have equal  
 Con-

Anno Reg. VI. *Concern for the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, notwithstanding the great Sacrifice I must make to succeed therein; and being desirous also to condescend to your Perswasions, and repeated Instances, I have consented to adhere to the Substance of the said Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, with some Additions and Conditions, of which you will be inform'd by my Ambassador the Marquis Beretti Landi, who is order'd to give you the Particulars of them, to the end you may communicate them to the Allies interested in that Treaty. I have ground to hope from your Friendship, and from the Sincerity of your Desires for the publick Quiet, that you will give a favourable Ear to my Propositions; that you will consider them, and make those Reflexions on them which they deserve; and that you will continue to imploy your good Offices, to the end they may be accepted and approved; not only because they are just and equitable, but likewise because they tend to render more solid and firm the Tranquillity which is about to be establish'd, and for which I am the only Person who sacrifices his Interests and his Rights. And so we pray to God to have you, most dear and great Friends, in his holy Keeping. Madrid, the 4th of January, in the Year 1720.*

*Sign'd, Your very good Friend, PHILIP.*

*Countersign'd, Joseph de Grimaldo.*

On the 22d of January, the Marquis Beretti Landi, Ambassador of Spain, presented to the States the Propositions of Peace which he had receiv'd from Madrid; but they being drawn up in *Spanish*, he was desired, for preventing all Mistake, to give them in *French*; which having done, the States invited the *Imperial, British, and French* Ministers, to a Conference on the 24th in the Morning, and acquainted them, that having receiv'd from that Ambassador certain Propositions, which had been transmitted to him from his



his Court, they would only do the common Office of communicating them to them; which they did accordingly, and they were in the following Terms.

**T**HE Resolution of the King of Spain, is to accept Propositions of in Substance the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, Peace by the Kings with the Expressions, Circumstances, and Additions, of Spain. contain'd in the following XI Articles.

I. The Restitution of all the Places which have been taken in this War, either in Europe or in the West Indies.

II. All the Troops that are actually in Sicily, to be safely transported to Spain, with the Artillery, Arms, and Ammunition.

III. The Restitution of all the Gallies and Men of War taken, and especially those in the Fight of the 11th of August, 1718. in the Sea of Sicily; and also the Restitution of a Ship of Martinet's Squadron, which, against all good Faith, hath been stop'd at Brest, where she went into Port, coming from the West Indies, with the Money and Cargo which belong'd to the King.

IV. That the Cession of the Kingdom of Sicily, in favour of the House of Austria, shall be couch'd in the same Terms, and with the same Conditions, as that which was made at Utrecht in Favour of the Duke of Savoy; that is to say, the Right of Reversion shall be stipulated in favour of Spain, in Default of the Male Line.

V. That the Place of Gibraltar, and that of Port Mahon, with the whole Island of Minorca, shall be restored to Spain.

VI. That the Kingdom of Sardinia shall remain to Spain.

VII. That the Palaces of Orbitello, and Porto Hercole shall be restor'd to Spain.

VIII. That the Successions of the Dominions of Tuscany and Parma, in Favour of the Prince Don Carlos, and other Children of the Queen of Spain, shall be free from all Imperial Investiture, and that the Children, both Male and Female, shall be comprehended therein; and that no other Garrisons shall be put into

*Anno Reg. VI.* the Places of the said Dominions, than Spanish Troops; it being proposed at the same Time, that the Prince Don Carlos shall go over to Florence for the greater Satisfaction of those People.

IX. That Restitution shall be solicited of the Territories of Castro and Ronciglione, which the Pope now possesses in Prejudice of the Duke of Parma and all his Family; seeing that in the Investiture, which Pope Paul III. gave at the Erection of the said Dutchy, the Females are nominated after the Males, and even the natural Children of the House of Farnese.

X. That the Dominion and Commerce of the West Indies, be regulated according to the Treaties which were made at Utrecht.

XI. His Catholick Majesty reserves to himself the exhibiting by his Ministers, in the Congress, other Affairs which concern his Subjects, and all other Matters usually done in a like Congress.

His Catholick Majesty will nominate the Plenipotentiaries, as soon as the Place of Congress shall be named.

On the 24th the States General pass'd the following Resolution, which they communicated the next Day to the Marquis Beretti Landi, as well as to the Imperial, British, and French Ministers.

*Resolution of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the 24th of January, 1720. copied from their Register.*

*Resolution of the States General,*

THE Report of Mynheer van Welderen, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, was heard, importing, That pursuant to their Commissorial Resolutions of the 19th and 23d instant, and in discharge of their Trust, they had examin'd his Majesty the King of Spain's Letter, dated the 4th instant, written in Answer to that of their High Mightinesses of the 16th of December last, concerning the Re-establishing of the publick Tranquility, which

which Letter from his Majesty referr'd to what Anno Reg. VI. the Marquis *Beretti Landi*, his Ambaffador, should represent to their High Mightinesses on that Subject; and that they had also at the same Time examin'd a Memorial of the said Ambaffador, with the Plan annex'd to it, containing the Conditions on which his Majesty the King of *Spain* is dispos'd to accept the Project contain'd in the *Quadruple Alliance*. *Resolution of the States General.*

Whereupon the Matter being taken into Deliberation, it was thought fit, and resolv'd, that it should be given for Answer to the said Memorial of the Marquis *Beretti Landi*, That their High Mightinesses see with Pleasure by the said Letter, and by the said Memorial, that his Majesty does them the Justice to believe, that the Instances which they have made, for perswading his Majesty to accept the Project of Peace inserted in the *Quadruple Alliance*, proceed wholly from pure Zeal, and have no other Aim, than the procuring and accelerating the Re-establishment of the publick Quiet, and the continuing to live in Friendship with his said Majesty. That their High Mightinesses were not wanting to communicate the Plan given by the said Marquis *Beretti Landi*, to the Ministers of the Allies who are in War against *Spain*; but that they cannot conceal, that the said Ministers declar'd themselves surpriz'd at such Propositions, in the Situation Affairs now are, judging them to be so wide from the Project contain'd in the *Quadruple Alliance*, that they cannot in any manner be accepted, nor be made the Ground of any Negotiation. That their High Mightinesses think fit to notify this to him the said Marquis *Beretti Landi*; and as before by the Letter which they wrote to his Majesty the King of *Spain*, they did represent, That in their Judgment, in the present State and Conjunction, the shortest and only Means for attaining Peace was, for his Majesty to be pleased to accept the Plan of the *Quadruple Alliance*, and did desire his Majesty to prevail with himself so to do within the Time of the three Months, which they hoped still to



Anno Reg. VI. obtain, reckoning from the 16th of December last; so they do again, in the most pressing and most friendly manner, intreat his said Majesty, to accept the said Plan, and hope the said Marquis *Beretti Landi* will imploy his good Offices for that purpose. And the said *Heer van Welderen*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, are required and charged by these Presents, to represent what is above to the said Marquis *Beretti Landi*.

*K. of Spain accepts the Quadruple Alliance:* Before this Resolution reach'd *Madrid*, the King of Spain thought fit to accept the Terms of the *Quadruple Alliance*, as appears by the following Account from *Paris*, Feb. 7th, N. S. viz. A Courier which had been dispatched from thence to *Madrid* the 19th of the last Month, with an Answer from that Court, and their Allies, to certain Proposals that had been made by Spain in order to a Peace, declaring their Resolution, not to depart from the Conditions of Peace between the Emperor and the Catholick King, and between that King and the King of *Sardinia*, stipulated in the Treaty of *Quadruple Alliance*, return'd thither on the 3d instant, with an Instrument under the King of Spain's Hand and Seal, bearing Date at *Madrid* the 26th of *January*, declaring his Acceptance and Admission of the said Conditions of Peace in all the Parts and Contents thereof. This Courier also brought his Catholick Majesty's full Power to the Marquis *de Beretti Landi* his Ambassador at the *Hague*, to sign the proper Instruments in this Behalf. Hereupon an Express was dispatch'd to the Count *de Morville*, with the said Act of Acceptation, and the said full Power, to be by him delivered to the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*; and a Power likewise to himself, to sign such Instruments in Conjunction with the other Ministers of the Allies, and with the said Marquis.

Upon the Receipt of this Account from *Paris*, His *Britannick* Majesty thought fit to send the like full Power to the Earl *Cadogan*, His Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*; as also

also to treat of a Cessation of Arms. We may Anno Reg. VI. here observe, that the Act, or Instrument, of the King of Spain's Acceptance of the Terms of Peace, stipulated by the *Quadruple Alliance*, is as follows:

Don Philip, by the Grace of God, King of Castile, &c.

**W**Hereas the most serene Prince, my Nephew, The King of Lewis the 15th, King of France and Navarre, Spain's Instru- and the most serene Prince George King of Great ment, &c. Britain, have formed a Project of a Treaty to establish a lasting Tranquility in Europe, and, in order thereunto, to procure a good Peace, and a sincere Reconciliation between the Powers now engag'd in War; and the said two most serene Kings having, to this End, authoriz'd, as their Plenipotentiaries, the Marquis d'Huxelles, Marshal of France, and M. de Clermont, Count of Cheverney, on the Part of France; and the Earl of Stair, and the Earl Stanhope, on the Part of England; those Ministers proceeded to frame a Treaty, which they signed at Paris the 18th Day of July, 1718. wherein, among other Articles, are set forth the Conditions of the Peace to be established between the Princes that were carrying on the War, and the said Lords Kings of France and England having proposed to me to adhere thereunto, although I have hitherto delay'd to accept them, for just Causes me thereunto moving, being now willing to comply on my Part with the Desires of their said two Majesties, the most serene Kings of France and England, and to confer upon Europe the Benefit of a Peace, at the Expence of my own Interest, and of the Possessions and Rights which I am thereby to give up, I have resolved to accept the said Treaty signed at Paris, as is said above, the 18th Day of July, 1718. by the four Plenipotentiaries before named, of their most Christian and British Majesties. Therefore I do, by these Presents, accept and admit the same, in all the Parts and Contents thereof, more particularly so far as it has Relation, and as does appertain unto the Eight Articles therein contained, which do directly concern the Peace between the two Courts of Madrid and Vienna, and between the two Sovereigns of their Dominions. In Witness whereof I

Anno Reg. VI. have commanded these Presents to be dispatch'd; sign'd with my Hand, seal'd with my private Seal, and countersign'd by my underwritten Chief Secretary of State, and of my Dispatches. Given at Madrid the 16th of January, 1720.

(L. S.)

I the King,  
Joseph de Grimaldo.

*The King of Spain's Accession to the Quadruple Alliance, and a Cessation of Arms thereupon* Pursuant to these Measures, on the 16th of February, N. S. the Ministers of the several Powers concerned met at the Hague, at Prince Maurice's House, and sign'd the Convention made in Paris; and the next Day the same Ministers met with the Emperor's Ambassador, and sign'd the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, made at London: And not many Days after, a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon, and on the 28th of February, the King, in Council, sign'd a Proclamation, which was publish'd the next Day, declaring the said Suspension. And on Saturday the 1st of April, the

*The Earl Stanhope returns from France.* Earl Stanhope being come back to London, from the Court of France, there were various Conjectures about the Success of his Negotiation there. Some gave out, That his Lordship having made the Regent of France sensible, that the British Nation had shewn such an entire and general Averseness to the Restitution of Gibraltar, that the Parliament would never be brought to consent to it, his Royal Highness had thereupon promised, not to insist upon it. But others pretended, That it was only agreed, That the Discussion of that Matter should be left to the ensuing Congress, where Spain might offer such an Equivalent both for Gibraltar, and the Island of Minorca, as the English would gladly accept, since thereby they might enlarge their South-Sea Trade.

*Rise and Fall of the South-Sea Stock.*

This Suggestion was, undoubtedly, design'd to raise the South Sea Stock, which, contrary to the general Expectation, was so far from advancing upon the King's giving the Royal Assent to the Act in Favour of that Company, That, on that Day, (April the 7th) with much ado, it kept



kept up at 310. The next Day, the said Stock Anno Reg. VI. fell to 290, and on the 9th of April to 280; which occasion'd no small Alarm and Consternation, among those who had lately bought in at a higher Price. But the Directors of the South First Subscription Sea Company having, on the 12th of April, open'd their Books for a Subscription of One Million of Capital Stock, at the Rate of Three per Share, Hundred Pounds, for each Share of One Hundred Pounds in the said Capital Stock, there was such a Concourse of Persons of Quality, and Money'd Men, that the Subscription was found to amount to above Two Millions of Original Stock. This first Subscription was to be paid in Five Payments, of Sixty Pounds each, for One Share of One Hundred Pounds Original Stock; which was thought so advantageous, that many murmur'd and reflected on the Directors, for not being admitted to subscribe; and, in a few Days, the Stock advanced to 340, and the Subscriptions were sold for double the Price of the first Payment. In order to raise the said Stock still higher, on Thursday the 21st of April, the South Sea Company held a General Court at Merchant-Tailors-Hall, where was the greatest Appearance of Nobility and Gentry that was ever seen on such an Occasion; and the Court came unanimously to the following Resolutions: First, That the next Midsummer Dividend be Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company: Secondly, That the Additional Stock to be made to this Company, by Virtue of the present Subscriptions, and all such further Additions as shall be made to the Capital Stock of this Company, before Midsummer next, either by Subscription, or otherwise, shall be entitled to the like Dividend: Thirdly, That the Thanks of this General Court be given to the Sub and Deputy Governors, and Directors, for their great Care, and prudent Management of the Company's Affairs. At the same Time, the Directors declared, That the Company would lend Money to its Members, on their Stock, at Five per Cent. per Annum.

Anno Reg. VI. These Resolutions having had the desired Effect; the Managers of the *South Sea Company* resolv'd to improve the good Humour (or, as some call'd it, the Infatuation) of Money'd Men. Hereupon, on *Thursday* the 28th of this Month, the Books were open'd at the *South Sea House*, for a second Subscription of One Million Capital Stock, at the Rate of Four Hundred Pounds for each Share of One Hundred Pounds, the several Payments to be made in Three Years Time: And so great was the Concourse of People, That, in a few Hours, the Subscriptions amounted to above One Million Four Hundred Thousand Pounds of Capital Stock. But what is yet more strange, so great was the Confidence which Money'd Men, of all Ranks,

*Annuities deposited in the Hands of the South Sea Company.*

*Reconciliation of the Royal Family.*

reposed in the Integrity, Honour, and Justice of the Directors of the *South Sea Company*, that many deposited into their Hands their *Annuities*, without knowing what Price the Company would allow for them.

By this Time, the Publick Attention had been fix'd upon an Event of much greater Importance, and which will render the Festival of *St. George*, on which it happen'd, yet more remarkable; since on that Day, *April 23*, the Wishes of all the well-affected were crown'd, by the happy Reconciliation of the Royal Family. Some Conferences that were held for that Purpose, between the King's Prime Ministers, and some Persons of great Distinction and Weight, who had adhered to the Prince of *Wales*, during the late Estrangement, were attended with so good Success, that, on the Day before mention'd, between One and Two a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Lord *Lumley*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to His Royal Highness, waited on His Majesty, to know His Pleasure, when His Royal Highness should attend Him. He was answer'd, Immediately: And Mr. Secretary *Craggs* having accompanied the Lord *Lumley* to *Leicester-Fields*, to acquaint the Prince with it, His Royal Highness went thereupon to *St. James's House*, and was about half an Hour

Hour in private Conference with the King; *af- Anno Reg. VI.*  
 ter which He went to see His eldest Daughter, *The Princess*  
 the Princess Anne, who, Five Days before, was *the Princess*  
 taken ill of the Small-Pox. At His Return to Anne ill of the  
*Leicester-House*, His Royal Highness, by the *Small-Pox.*  
 King's Command, was attended by a Party of  
 the Yeomen of the Guard, and of the Life-  
 Guard, or Horse-Guard; and the Foot-Guards  
 began also that Day, to mount the Guard, at  
 His Royal Highness's House. In the Evening,  
 the Princess of Wales had also an Interview with  
 the King; and the next Morning, being Sunday,  
*April 24*, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the *Congratulati-*  
 Earl Cowper, the Lord Viscount Townshend, Mr. *ons between*  
 Robert Walpole, Mr. Methuen, and Mr. Pulteney, *the Two*  
 were admitted to kiss the King's Hand; and *Courts.*  
 the Duke of Devonshire had the Honour to carry  
 the Sword of State before His Majesty, who  
 was accompanied to the Royal Chapel by the  
 Prince of Wales. At their Return, the Officers  
 and Retainers to the Two Courts, kiss'd, em-  
 brac'd, and congratulated one another upon this  
 auspicious Reconciliation. The next Day, the  
 Great Officers, and Ministers of State, and of the  
 Household, and other Persons of Distinction,  
 waited on the Prince of Wales, who, in the E-  
 vening, went, with His whole Court, to the A-  
 partments at St. James's, and had a long Confe-  
 rence with His Majesty. Most of the Foreign *The Foreign*  
 Ministers residing here, had also, on this happy *Ministers have*  
 Occasion, a private Audience of His Royal High- *Audience of*  
 ness, being introduced by Sir Clement Cotterell, *the Prince of*  
 Knight, Master of the Ceremonies. *Wales.*

Some Days before, the *British* Court received *The Hereditary*  
 the agreeable News of the Hereditary Prince of *Prince of Hesse*  
 Hesse-Cassel's Advancement to the Crown of Sweden, Cassel elected  
 of which the following Account was published *to the Crown of*  
 in our Gazette. \* Stockholm, March 26, O. S. The Sweden.  
 States of this Kingdom came on the 22d instant  
 to an unanimous Resolution, to confer the Re-  
 gal Dignity on the Hereditary Prince of Hesse;  
 which Resolution was accordingly, the same  
 Afternoon, notified to the Queen and Prince, by  
 a select Committee of each Order of the States,  
 when



Anno Reg. VI. when his Royal Highness also signed an Instrument, containing an Assurance of his inviolably observing the Conditions whereon the Crown was offered him; and, on the 24th, the States chose another Committee, consisting of Four Counts, Four Barons, and Sixteen of the inferior Nobility; and of the Clergy, Burgesses, and Peasants, Eight of each Order, to present their Act of Election to the Prince; at which Ceremony his Royal Highness sent that Morning to desire all the foreign Ministers to be present; and about One a-Clock in the Afternoon the said Committee, with Count Horn, Land-Marshal, or Speaker, of the House of the Nobles, at the Head of them, repaired to the Palace, where they were introduced to the Prince in a large Hall, by Baron Duben, Marshal of the Court, when Count Horn made a short Speech to his Royal Highness, acquainting him, That the Committee which waited on him on the 22d instant, having communicated to the States, the Instrument of Assurance which he had then been pleased to sign, the States had directed him, with the Committee that accompanied him, to wait on his Royal Highness, and to acquaint him, in the Name of the whole Body of the States, that they had unanimously elected him to be their King, and had commanded him then to declare him, *Frederick Hereditary Prince of Hesse, &c.* to be King of the *Swedes, Goths, and Vandals*, and all the Territories to them belonging; and prayed, that his Majesty, as he then called him, would be pleased to permit, that their Act of Election might be read to him, which was accordingly done by the Secretary of the House of the Nobles; and afterwards Count Horn presented the Sceptre to his Majesty, which a Herald held by him for that Purpose. The King forthwith restor'd it, and made thereupon a short Speech to the Committee, wherein he told them, *That he could not with Gratitude enough acknowledge the extraordinary Mark of Affection, which the Queen had shew'd him on this Occasion; and that he thankfully accepted the Offer the*  
States

States made him, and would make it the whole Study of Anno Reg. VI. his Life, to shew them how much he thought himself obliged to them, for advancing him to the Throne ; and that during the whole Course of his Reign, he would be solely guided by the Advice of the Council of the Kingdom ; and would, on all Occasions, promote the Welfare and Glory of the Nation, and endeavour to live with them, not only as their King, but as their Friend and Brother. Whereupon all the Members of the Committee kiss'd the King's Hand ; as did afterwards the Senators, and a great many of the principal Nobility : And then his Majesty was complimented by his Excellency the British Ambassador, and all the other foreign Ministers, wherewith the whole Ceremony ended at the Palace ; and the Heralds proceeded to proclaim the King, with the usual Solemnities, in all the publick Places of this City. His Majesty resolved the same Day to dispatch a Gentleman to the several Courts of Great Britain, Vienna, France, and Hesse Cassel, to notify his Accession to the Crown.

It is observable, That when Mr. Burmanias, Envoy of the States General at Stockholm, complimented his Swedish Majesty thereupon, he return'd the following Answer :

**I** Am firmly perswaded, that their High Mightinesses The New King will think themselves greatly interested in my Advancement to the Throne. I have serv'd them faithfully in the Quality of an Officer ; and I observ'd, upon all Occasions, that the Republick express'd a very sincere Affection for me. This is so deeply impress'd in my Heart, that it can never be obliterated. In your next Letter to your Principals, you may assure them, on my Part, that as I have serv'd the Republick with Zeal and Fidelity, in the Quality of a General, and Frederick Prince of Hesse, so I shall, as King of Sweden, always shew my self to be a faithful and constant Ally to their High Mightinesses ; and I will endeavour to give Proofs of my Affection and high Esteem, and of the Confidence I shall always repose in the Republick. The common Interest of the Protestant Religion, the Ties of Amity between the Republick and the

## Annals of King GEORGE.

*Dec. VI.* the House of Hesse, and my particular Inclinations, naturally induce me to favour the Republick. I wish and hope that the States will be particularly interested in the Welfare of Sweden, in order to a stricter Union, and the taking such reciprocal Measures as may conduce to establish the Ballance in the North, and render the Commerce of the Subjects of the Republick as flourishing as formerly.

*Peace in the North,*

This Change of Affairs in Sweden, and their happy Unanimity under it, soon procured a Peace between them and Denmark, as it before had between them and His Britannick Majesty; but the continued Inflexibility of the Czar of Muscovy, gave us the Trouble of still being watchful in those Seas, with a Fleet, under Sir John Norris, from whom there came Advice, That on the 8th of May he arrived within a League of *Elsinore*; but the Wind being contrary, he could not pass the Sound. On the 11th in the Evening he went to *Copenhagen*, and having had Audience of the King of Denmark, was afterwards in Conference with the Danish Ministers, together with the Lord *Polworth*. The British Admiral wrote to Prince *Dolborucki*, the Czar's Ambassador at the Court of Denmark, the following Letter.

*Admiral Norris's Letter to Prince Dolborucki.*

S I R,

THE King, my Master, has order'd me to come into these Seas with a Squadron of his Ships, to procure a just and reasonable Peace between the Crown of Sweden and that of Russia; and His Majesty having at Heart the Welfare of His Subjects, as also the Concerns of such Nations as live in Amity with Him, ardently wishes, that this Affair may be accomplished in a Christian, effectual, and speedy Manner. For this End, I am commanded to notify to the Ministers, Generals, and Admirals of the Czar, the repeated Offers of His Britannick Majesty's Mediation for a Peace between the Two forenamed Crowns; and that His Czarian Majesty duly considering the present State of Affairs, will listen to



to reasonable Conditions for an Accommodation; Anno Reg. VI. and lest, for want of full Powers, this Affair should be obstructed, the same are sent to His Envoy at Stockholm, and likewise to me His Admiral, to the end, jointly, or separately, we may act in the Quality of His Plenipotentiaries, in order to effect a Peace between the Two Crowns, by way of Mediation. Sir, I desire you to communicate all this to his Czarian Majesty, and to assure him, that I shall think it an Honour to receive Orders from him.

To this Letter Prince Dolborucki return'd the following Answer.

S I R,

I Have received the Letter which you sent this Morning Prince Dolbo- by your Secretary, from which I perceive that the rucki's Answer King, your Master, has sent you into these Seas with His Squadron, to mediate a Peace between his Czarian Majesty, my Master, and the Crown of Sweden; all the Answer I can return, is, That the Czar has nothing more at Heart than Peace and Tranquility, of which he has given clear Proofs during this War; but because Sweden never expressed the like Sentiments, the Continuation of the War can be imputed only to that Crown. As for the Expressions in your Letter about the Means of a Peace, I can return no Answer to that; and in Case his Britannick Majesty has any Proposal to be made to the Czar, I hope you will excuse me from doing it, since it can be done a more compendious Way.

The Wind being still contrary, the British Squadron continued at Elsmore till the 18th of May, N. S. when the Wind having come Northerly, brought the Fleet into the Road of Copenhagen, from whence, on the 19th, they sail'd through the Grounds towards the Coast of Sweden; and afterwards there happened nothing of Consequence enough to deserve Notice here.

About this Time His Majesty was pleased to declare His Resolution to go Abroad into His Dominions in Germany, to influence by His Presence some Affairs of Importance. And it was the King declares His Resolution to go Abroad.

Anno Reg. VI. the general Opinion, upon the late happy Reconciliation of the Royal Family, That the Prince of Wales would have been left Guardian of the Kingdom during His Majesty's Absence; but whatever was the Reason, on the 11th Day of June, the King in Council having first declared the Lord Viscount Townshend Lord President; the Duke of Kingston Lord Privy Seal; and the Duke of Grafton Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; His Majesty was pleased to nominate,

*Lords Justices appointed.*

His Grace William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Lord Parker Lord High Chancellor; Charles Lord Viscount Townshend Lord President; Evelyn Duke of Kingston Lord Privy Seal; John Duke of Argyle Lord Steward; Thomas Duke of Newcastle Lord Chamberlain; Charles Duke of Grafton Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Charles Duke of Bolton; William Duke of Devonshire; John Duke of Marlborough Captain General; John Duke of Roxburgh one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; Charles Earl of Sunderland first Commissioner of the Treasury; James Earl of Berkeley first Commissioner of the Admiralty; James Earl Stanhope one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and, James Craggs, Esq; one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; to be Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government during His Majesty's Absence.

*Proceedings of the Managers of the South Sea.*

But before we close the Civil Affairs of this Period, it cannot be omitted what a strange Turn the South Sea Stock took, to the vast Destruction of the publick Credit, in the Ruin of many worthy and great Traders, of which therefore the Reader may take the following Account. On Friday, the 15th of July, the Books which had been opened at the South Sea House, for receiving Subscriptions of the Lottery Tickets, and Short Annuities, to the Amount of Six Millions Sterling, were shut up; after which, whatever was the Reason, the Company's Capital Stock fell gradually, till the End of that Month, from about One Thousand, to about Nine Hundred, including the *Midsummer* Dividend. In the mean Time,

Time, it being confidently reported, That the Anno Reg. VI. said Capital Stock was to be enlarged by a *Fourth Subscription* in Money, some Persons in eminent *Proceedings of Stations* desired the principal Managers to put off *the Managers* the said Subscription, till the Proprietors of the *of the South* remaining Part of the *Long Annuities* had subscribed *Sea*. the same; the taking in of those publick Debts, in order to make them *Redeemable*, being the main View upon which the Ministry, and the Parliament, thought fit to encourage the *South Sea Project*. Some pretend, That those in Power made this Step, not only to free themselves from the Importunities of many, who sued to be set down in their *Lists*, for a Share in the next Subscription; but also, in order to reserve Part of the to be increased Capital Stock, 'till a new Set of Directors were chosen, who should have a Share in the Profits of future Subscriptions, in Case the Humour of buying up the same at an advanc'd Price should last so long. Be that as it will, in a Committee of the Directors of the *South Sea*, which sat on *Wednesday*, the 27th of *July*, it being considered, That several Persons, who had been admitted as Subscribers to the Third Subscription in Money, had not yet made their first Payment, it was proposed and resolv'd, That none but the Proprietors of their Capital, and increased Stock, should be admitted into the next Subscription in Money, at the Rate of *Twenty per Cent.* so that a Proprietor of One Thousand Pounds Capital Stock, should be intitled to subscribe Two Hundred Pounds. In this Resolution, they who hitherto had carried on this great Project with equal Skill, Dexterity and Success, had undoubtedly Two Things in view; *First*, To allay the Murmurings of many of the old Proprietors, who complain'd, That the *Directors*, and the *Great Men* at Court, had ingrossed for themselves, and their Dependants, most of the Profits of the Three first Subscriptions. And, *Secondly*, That in Case the Eagerness of Buyers should abate, which was to be apprehended from the daily Sinking of the Price of *South Sea Stock*, the Company might be assured,



*Anno Reg. VI.* red, That the new Subscribers would make the several Payments, to which they should submit themselves, and for which their Capital Stock would be a sufficient Security. On the other Hand, many of the old Proprietors were so far from looking upon the fore-mentioned Resolution as a Favour, that, on the contrary, they did not stick to say, That the Directors having had the *Cream* for themselves, would now give the Proprietors the *Sower Milk*. This Complaint seem'd to be the better grounded, because 'twas well known, that they who had got most by the *South Sea*, daily endeavour'd to *sell out*, and thereby *secure* their vast Profits; and, in particular, that the *principal Projector* of this Affair had bought considerable Estates in *Norfolk*, and other Counties.

On *Wednesday*, the 3d of *August*, at a Court of Directors of the *South Sea Company*, it was resolv'd to receive Subscriptions of all the remaining *Long and Short Annuities*, *Lottery Tickets*, and other publick Securities, both redeemable and unredeemable; for which Purpose Books were opened, the next Day, at the *South Sea House*, and continued so till *Thursday*, the 11th of *August*. The next Day the Directors came to several Resolutions, which were made publick, as follows:

*At a Court of Directors of the South Sea Company.*

*Offers of the  
South Sea  
Company to the  
Annuitants.*

THE Court of Directors taking into Consideration, what Terms and Prices to allow to the Proprietors of the Long Annuities, Nine *per Cent*, and Tickets of Lottery 1710; and also for the publick Redeemable Debts and Annuities, for which Subscriptions have been made at the *South Sea House*, in order to their being taken into the Capital Stock of this Company; and the Price of the Company's Stock being this Day upwards of 900 *l. per Cent.* including therein the *Midsummer Dividend* of Ten *per Cent.* Stock, which makes the Stock (exclusive of that Dividend) about 820 *l. per Cent.* this Court came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

I. That

I. That there be allowed for every 100 l. per Annum of the long Annuities (except those commonly called the 14 per Cents.) 400 l. in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 800 l. per Cent. (exclusive of the Midsummer Dividend) amounts to 3200 l. and in Bonds of the Company, or Money, as is herein after mentioned, 400 l.

Total for each 100 l. per Annum, amounting to, at 36 Years Purchase, 3600 l.

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 100 l. per Annum of those Annuities.

II. That for the Annuities commonly called the 14 per Cents. there be allowed for every 98 l. per Annum, 420 l. in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 800 l. per Cent. (exclusive of the Midsummer Dividend) amounts to 3360 l. and in Bonds or Money 168

Total for each 98 l. per Annum, being 36 Years Purchase, is 3528 l.

And in that Proportion for any greater or lesser Sum than 98 l. per Annum of those Annuities.

III. That for the Annuities commonly called the 9 per Cents. there be allowed for every 90 l. per Annum, 200 l. in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 800 l. per Cent. (exclusive of the Midsummer Dividend) amounts to 1800 l. which is 17 Years Purchase and 7 9ths.

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 90 l. per Annum of those Annuities.

IV. That the Proprietors of the said long Annuities, and of the 9 per Cents. subscribed, as aforesaid, shall be intitled to the Income of their respective Annuities to Midsummer last.

V. That for the Benefits of the Lottery 1710; for the whole 23 Years, there be allowed for every 100 l. per Annum, 200 l. in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 800 l. per Cent. (exclusive

|                                                      |                                                       |                |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Anno Reg. VI. five of the <i>Midsummer</i> Dividend) | amounts to                                            | 1600 <i>l.</i> |
| <i>Offers of the</i> and in Bonds or Money           |                                                       | 150            |
| South Sea                                            |                                                       |                |
| Company to the                                       | Total for each 100 <i>l.</i> <i>per Annum</i> , being |                |
| Annuitants.                                          | 17 Years and a Half Purchase, is                      | 1750 <i>l.</i> |

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser annual Sum than 100 *l.* *per Annum* of those Benefits.

VI. That for the Blanks of Lottery 1710, for every 98 *l.* *per Annum*, there be allowed 210 *l.* in the Capital Stock of this Company, which at 800 *l.* *per Cent.* (exclusive of the *Midsummer* Dividend) amounts to 1680 *l.* and in Bonds or Money 35

Total for each 98 *l.* *per Annum*, being  
17 Years and a Half Purchase, is 1715

And in that Proportion for every greater or lesser Sum than 98 *l.* *per Annum*.

VII. That all the redeemable Annuities, and Debts subscribed, as aforesaid, as well those at Four *per Cent.* as those at Five *per Cent.* be taken in at One Hundred and Five *per Cent.* and be allowed for the same, in Capital Stock of this Company, at the Rate of 800 *l.* *per Cent.* (exclusive of the *Midsummer* Dividend) and that the Proprietors of these Redeemables, shall be intitled to the Income, Annuity, and Interest, of the Respective Debts to *Midsummer* 1720.

VIII. That for the Redeemables and Irredeemables, subscribed as aforesaid, no Stock be allowed but in even Five Pounds, and that the rest be paid in Money or Bonds, at the several Rates aforesaid.

IX. That the Bonds to be given on Account of these Subscriptions, be all in even One Hundred Pounds, or Fifty Pounds, and bear Date the 25th of June, 1720, and be payable the 25th of June, 1722, and carry Four Pounds *per Cent.* *per Annum* Interest, and that all Sums under Fifty Pounds be paid in Money.

The



The said Court of Directors give Notice, Anno Reg. VI. That the Third Payment on the First Subscription to the said Company's Stock, is to be on the 15th Instant, and that the said Company will lend the Money for the said Payment for Six Months, at an Interest of Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, to such as shall desire the same.

And that the Second Payment on the Second Subscription, will be payable the 14th of September next, and that the said Company will lend the Money for that Payment for Six Months, at an Interest of Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, to such as shall desire the same. — Which Loans will be indorsed on the Subscription Receipts, and then the Receipts will be deliver'd back to the Proprietors.

They further give Notice, That to all such Persons as shall pay all, or any of the subsequent Payments, on the said First and Second Subscriptions, before the Times for Payment, there will be a Discompt allowed, after the Rate of Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, from the Times of paying the Money, to the Times such Payments would become due.

It is, however, to be observ'd, That many of the *Annuitants* were not satisfied with these *These Offers* *displeasing to* *the Annuitants.* offers, which, they said, put so vast a Disparity (no less than near Half by Half) between them and the former Subscribers; for by the Resolution of the Directors of the 19th of May, 1720, there was allow'd for every One Hundred Pounds *per Annum* of the *Long Annuities*, Seven Hundred Pounds in the Capital Stock, besides Ten *per Cent.* in the said Stock for the *Midsummer Dividend*, and in Bonds or Money, Five Hundred Seventy Five Pounds; all which (computing the Stock at Eight Hundred Pounds *per Cent.* as it was given to the present Subscribers of the like *Annuities*) amounted to the Sum of Six Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty Five Pounds; whereas, by these last Resolutions, there was allow'd for the self same Annuity, only the total Sum of Three Thousand Six Hundred Pounds.

Anno R<sup>eg</sup>. VI. Hereupon, some of the last Subscribers went to the *South Sea House*, in order to withdraw their Effects; but were told by the Clerks, that they had no Orders from the Directors for delivering back the same; and so that Matter rested there, for some Time, undetermin'd.

The Uneasiness of the *Annuitants* put a fresh Damp upon the *South Sea Stock*: But what affected it yet more, was the Audaciousness of many Persons concern'd in several illegal Projects, who, in open Defiance to the late Acts of Parliament, to the King's Proclamation, and to the Orders and Prohibitions of the Lords Justices, carried on the *Bubbling Trade*, crowded *Exchange Alley*, and made it ring with their loud Cries. Moreover, some Companies, authorized either by Charters, or Acts of Parliament, did, at this Time, considerable Prejudice to the *South Sea*, by endeavouring to imitate the Management of the latter, in getting in *Subscriptions*; whereupon the principal Directors of the *South Sea* applied themselves to those at the Helm, who procured

An Order publish'd by the L. Justices against illegal Projects. an Order from their Excellencies the Lords Justices, which was first publish'd in the *London Gazette* of Saturday, August the 20th, which Order, and Commnatory Warning of the Lords Justices (though conveyed to the Publick by way of *Advertisement*) put a sudden Damp on the Stocks of the Companies therein mentioned, and of other illegal Projects, and struck a great Consternation among the Persons concern'd in them, some of whom thereby sustain'd considerable Losses, and all of them saw their extravagant Hopes and Expectations vanish into Smoak. Upon the Murmurings occasion'd by their Disappointment, the Lords Justices were pleased to order the Directors of the said Companies to attend them at a General Council which their Lordships held, on Tuesday the 23d of August, at the *Cock-Pit*, where their Excellencies condescended to tell them the Reasons that had obliged them to order a Prosecution against them. The Directors, both of the *Royal Exchange*, and of the *London* (or *Ram's*) Assurance, attended likewise their

Excellencies, who were pleased to caution them Anno Reg. VI. to keep strictly to the Limitation of their respective Charters, that no Complaint might lie against them.

The Companies order'd to be prosecuted, having, by this Time, recover'd their first Fright, and consulted able Lawyers, seem'd resolv'd to stand Trial, and assert their Rights of managing their own Affairs as they thought fit. The *Welch Copper Miners* were yet more bold and refractory; for that very Day (the 23d of *August*) they open'd their Books, and made Transfers of their Stocks; whereupon the Agents of the *South Sea Company*, caused the same Evening, the following Paper to be publish'd against them, viz.

‘ **W** H E R E A S their Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleas'd, in the *Gazette* list'd by the  
 ‘ of *Saturday* last, to order Writs of *Scire Facias* to South Sea  
 ‘ be brought against all unlawful Undertakings; Comp. against  
 ‘ amongst which, the Company of *Welch Copper* the *Welch Cop-*  
 ‘ *Miners*, with Three others, are particularly *per Miners,*  
 ‘ named; and the Gentlemen of that Society  
 ‘ have thereupon order'd their Books and Charter to be laid before Mr. *Attorney General*; a  
 ‘ Society of Loyal Citizens, who have at Heart  
 ‘ their utmost Acknowledgments for this seasonable Interposition of their Excellencies, by  
 ‘ their Commands, to suppress what struck at  
 ‘ the Root of Trade in general, and had brought  
 ‘ it in a Manner to its last Declension, hereby  
 ‘ testify their utmost dutious Thanks for the  
 ‘ Hopes they have of the Restoration of Commerce to a very flourishing Condition. And  
 ‘ whereas, notwithstanding the late Proclamation, Act of Parliament, and their Excellencies  
 ‘ Order, the said Company continue to negotiate their Affairs, and to admit Transfers of  
 ‘ the said Stock to be made and accepted; the above-mentioned Citizens desire to know of  
 ‘ these Contraveners of Law and Commands, what Answer they can give to the following  
 ‘ Queries: What was the Amount of their Capital Stock, on, or before, *Christmas* last? How  
 ‘ much



Anno Reg. VI. much was added thereto by their late Subscription; and what Parts of the said Subscription were given *Gratis* among the Managers of the said Undertaking? Also, how long it was before the said Subscription, that the Company acted, and what was the Occasion of their ceasing to act, when they laid by for a considerable Time?

It is observable, That before the Lords Justices caused the Order above-mention'd to be publish'd, their Excellencies sent a Compliment to the Prince of *Wales*, to acquaint His Royal Highness, That the Company of *English* Copper, of which His Royal Highness had been pleased to be chosen Governor, being *illegal*, they were forced to involve it in the said Order; which Compliment His Royal Highness receiv'd very graciously; and thereupon sent a Message to the said Company, desiring them to chuse another Governor.

South Sea  
Stock falls.

All this while the *South Sea* Stock continued sinking; insomuch, that on *Wednesday*, the 17th of *August*, it fell to Eight Hundred and Thirty, including the *Midsummer* Dividend; which having given the Directors of that Company no small Uneasiness, some of their Agents were immediately detach'd into *Exchange Alley*, to buy a considerable Quantity of Stock, which thereupon rose to Eight Hundred and Eighty. But the Humour of *selling out* continuing the two following Days, the Stock fell again to about Eight Hundred and Twenty, at which Price the Transfer Books of the Company were open'd on *Monday* the 22d of *August*. That Day, and the next Morning, there was a great Crowd at the *South Sea* House: And the Directors observing, That great Quantities of Stock had been bought at a Thousand, and even at higher Rates, for the opening of the Books; and that many Persons would be obliged to sell out, in order to pay the *Difference*, which could not fail sinking the Stock yet lower; they came to a sudden and unexpected Resolution, to shut that very Day (*August* the 23d)

23d) the Transfer Books; and the next Day, Anno Reg. VI. to open other Books, for taking in a Money Subscription of One Million, to the Capital Stock, at the Rate of One Thousand Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds Capital Stock, which Subscription should be paid in Five Payments, viz. Twenty per Cent. in Hand, and the rest in Four equal Half-Yearly Payments. Accordingly, the Subscription Books were opened at the South Sea House, on Wednesday the 24th of August, and there was such a vast Crowd of Subscribers, and amongst them not a few of the Prime Nobility, that in less than Three Hours, more than the intended Sum was subscribed; and that very Afternoon, this Fourth Subscription was sold in Exchange Alley, at Thirty or Forty per Cent. Advance. The next Day, the principal Directors of the South Sea having consulted together about their future Management, came to several Resolutions, of which, that very Evening, they inform'd the Publick, by the following Advertisement; viz.

*South Sea House, August the 25th, 1720.*

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That the Transfer-Books of the said Company will be shut, from and after Wednesday the 31st Day of August, instant, to Wednesday the 21st of September next, in order to the admitting, as well the Proprietors of the Original Capital Stock of the said Company, and of the Stock had, and to be had, for the last Midsummer Dividend, as the Proprietors of the Stock in the said Company to be had for all the long Annuities, Nine per Cents. and Tickets of Lottery 1710, and of the several Redeemable Debts, which have been subscribed or deposited, or authorized to be subscribed into the Capital Stock of the said Company; and also the Proprietors of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Money Subscriptions of the said Company, into a Subscription of Twenty per Cent. of the Capital Stock of the said Company, upon the Terms

Anno Reg. VI. agreed upon by the Court of Directors of the said Company. The Company will lend the first Payment for the said intended Subscription, to all the Proprietors of the *Original* and *Dividend* Stock, and of the Subscription in the Long Annuities, Nine *per Cents.* and Tickets of Lottery 1710, and in the Redeemable Debts, and of the *First* and *Second Money-Subscriptions*, without Transferring their Stock, or Depositing the Subscription Receipts; which Subscription-Books will be open'd at the Company's House, on *Monday* the 12th of *September* next, inclusive; and such of the said Proprietors as do not subscribe by themselves, or other Persons duly authorized by them, within that Time, will be excluded the Benefit of the said Subscription.

*Resolutions of  
the South Sea  
Company.*

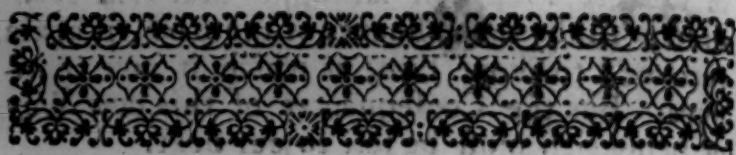
The next Day, *Friday, August* the 26th, the *Transfer-Books* were opened again; but the *South Sea* Stock, instead of advancing, being by this Time fallen under Eight Hundred, the Directors who had now considerable Sums of Money in their Hands, thought fit to lend Part of it to their Proprietors, *viz.* Four Thousand Pounds upon every One Thousand Pounds of Capital Stock, for Six Months, at the Rate of Four *per Cent. per Annum*, which enabled some of those who had bought Stock at a higher Price than the present, to satisfy their Creditors. What still embarrass'd the Directors of the *South Sea*, was the Case of the *Annuityants*, and others, who had lately subscribed their Publick Securities, and who thought it a great Hardship to have the *South Sea* Stock given them at Eight Hundred *per Cent.* when it was now little above Seven Hundred, exclusive of the *Midsummer Dividend*. In order to silence these, and the like Murmurings, after a long Consultation, on the 30th of *August*, the Directors came to a Resolution, 'That Thirty *per Cent.* in Money, should be the Half-Years Dividend, due at *Christmas* next; and that from thence for Twelve Years further, not less than Fifty *per Cent.* in Money, should be the yearly Dividend on their Stock.' What Effect this Resolution had was soon after manifest, for instead of



of raising, it prodigiously sunk its Credit ; in- Anno Reg. VI  
somuch that most Bankers, and chief Dealers  
in it were ruined, it falling to near One Hun-  
dred ; 'till by the Influence of the *Bank*, it again  
recover'd to about Two, at which it now conti-  
nues. But the Consequences of this new Way  
of being rich must be left to our next.



*Eccle-*




## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

**I**N our last, under this Division, we had Occasion to take up too much of the Readers Time with our Dissentions at Home, and Controversies, not only amongst Protestants, but those too of the same Church, and subordinate Denomination. But a very strange Turn of Affairs and Inclinations hath quite swallow'd up such Debates ; insomuch that we have little more to observe upon this Head, during the present Period, than the Consequences of that Breach between the Protestants and Papists in the *Palatinate*, which we gave some Account of in our last. We shall now resume the Thread of that important Affair, and in the first Place take Notice, That the Convent of *Hamersteden*, in the Principality of *Halberstat*, having been shut up, by Order of the King of *Prussia*, by Way of Reprisal for the seizing of the Church of the *Holy Ghost* at *Heydelberg* by the Papists, and other Violences committed against the Protestants, it was certainly reasonable to expect, that the Emperor would have us'd his Authority to cause the *Elector Palatine* to redress the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects, before he exhorted the King of *Prussia* to restore that Convent ; but he did the contrary, and wrote the following LETTER to the King of *Prussia*.

*Emperor's Letter to the King of Prussia.*

**WE** Charles VI, &c. to the most Serene, most Potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia*, &c. We cannot help acquainting your Serenity, as Prince of *Halberstat*,

' stat, that the Convent of St. Pancras, at Ha- Anno Reg. VI  
 ' merleben, have laid before us their Complaints,   
 ' That pursuant to the Register of Protocol they Emperor's Let-  
 ' produced, Intimation had been made to their ter to the King  
 ' Sub-prior, by your Serenity's Privy Counsel of Prussia.  
 ' lor de Hamrath, President at Halberstat, that  
 ' whereas it appeared that the Elector Palatine's  
 ' Serenity was not inclined to put a Stop to the  
 ' Innovations hitherto undertaken against his  
 ' Subjects of the Evangelical Communion, your  
 ' and the King of England's Serenities, together  
 ' with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, as also the  
 ' whole Protestant Body, had resolved to oppose  
 ' all manner of proper Expedients, and that  
 ' therefore your Serenity was resolved, in case  
 ' the Palatine Court persisted in their present  
 ' Proceedings, and did not before the End of the  
 ' Month of November now past, restore all Things  
 ' to their former Condition, their Convents  
 ' should be entirely shut up, the Religious  
 ' turned out, and the Revenues of it sequestra-  
 ' ted; for which Reason, the Convent should,  
 ' by an expresse and speedy Deputation to the  
 ' Elector Palatine, prevail with him to take an-  
 ' other Resolution, conformably to the Constitu-  
 ' tions of the Empire, or otherwise they were  
 ' to expect that your Serenity's abovesaid Reso-  
 ' lution would be put in Execution: And the  
 ' Petitioners of the said Convent implored our  
 ' effectual Imperial Assistance, in these their  
 ' pressing Occasions. Now, therefore, as we  
 ' cannot find, the Circumstances being such,  
 ' how your Serenity could be prevailed upon, to  
 ' take so hard a Resolution against that Convent,  
 ' which committed nothing in this Case; and  
 ' particularly considering that such Reprisals are  
 ' severely prohibited by all the wholesome  
 ' Laws and Constitutions of the Empire, and  
 ' that it would be derogatory to our supreme  
 ' judicial Authority, if it should be permit-  
 ' ted, upon the arising of Differences between  
 ' some or other Electors, Princes, or States,  
 ' to leave us the supreme Head of the Empire,  
 ' and to fall on and exercise unlawful Violences,  
 ' particu-



Anno Reg. VI. particularly against Ecclesiasticks, who have not the least Part in those Differences, and against their Revenues, or even to threaten them there- with : And as we shall never be wanting, in case Application be made, as it ought, to us, most speedily to make Provision conformably to the Constitutions of the Empire ; we have thought proper, pursuant to the supreme Imperial Office incumbent upon us, and as *Supremus Advocatus Ecclesiarum* (Supreme Patron of the Churches) hereby out of Imperial and Paternal Care to exhort your Serenity, as Prince of *Halberstat*, by no means to execute those Violences you have threatned the Petitioners with, which are unlawful in themselves ; but in case the same should unexpectedly have been put in Execution before the Arrival of these Presents, forthwith to redress them, to leave the Petitioners of the said Convent undisturbed, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and to carry on the main Cause by the regular Ways pointed out in the Statutes of the Empire ; assuring your Serenity, as a Cousin and Brother, in the most friendly Manner, That as we have already done in this Affair, we will further interpose our supreme Imperial Authority, to the End, that your Serenity, and all who are of your Communion, shall not have the least Reason of Complaint : We expect an entire Compliance, remaining, &c.

Given at *Vienna*,  
the 5th of December, 1719.

C H A R L E S.

Sintzendorf,

Menshengen.

The King of Prussia's LETTER hereupon to M. Burchard, his Majesty's late Resident at the Court of Vienna.

K. of Prussia's Letter to his late Resident at Vienna. FREDERICK William, King of Prussia, &c. We have a few Days ago received from his Imperial Majesty the Letter, of which a Copy is

is here inclosed, relating to our Sequestrating, Anno Reg. VI.  
 some Time since, the Convent of *Hamerleben*,  
 in the Principality of *Halberstat*. You are to  
 represent to such of the Imperial Ministers, *K. of Prussia's*  
 to whose Province this Affair belongs, That *Letter to his*  
 the said Convent is already actually shut up, *late Resident at*  
*Vienna*,  
 and the Revenues belonging to it, were se-  
 questrated before the Letter was delivered to  
 us: That what we ordered about this Affair,  
 was not done only of our own Head, but in  
 Concert with his Majesty the King of Great  
 Britain, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and the  
 principal Protestant States of the Empire,  
 which were all of the same Opinion with us;  
 seeing the Elector *Palatine* had taken by open  
 Force, contrary to the plain Letter of the  
 Treaty of *Westphalia*, from his Protestant Sub-  
 jects in the *Palatinate*, their Churches and Re-  
 venues, and other Liberties belonging to  
 them; and that notwithstanding all the pres-  
 sing Representations that were made to him,  
 he would never, in the least, give them Re-  
 dress; that consequently we, and other Pro-  
 testant States of the Empire, could not be  
 blamed, if we made Use, against our Subjects  
 professing the *Roman* Catholick Religion, of  
 the same Principles which the Elector *Pa-*  
*latine* thinks lawful, and permitted to be put  
 in Practice in his own Dominions, against his  
 Protestant Subjects. But we hereby declare,  
 That we do not intend to introduce into our  
 our Dominions, any Innovations in Prejudice  
 of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, like what  
 the Elector *Palatine* appears inclin'd to, or in  
 the least to abridge them of any Advantages  
 to which they are entitled by the Treaty of  
*Westphalia*, but rather are willing to maintain  
 them in the Enjoyment thereof, for ever, for  
 the future, so as hitherto; and that we  
 will redress and restore all Things upon the  
 former Foot, with Relation to the Convent of  
*Hamerleben*, and the Cathedral of *Minden*, as  
 soon as the Church of the *Holy Ghost* at *Heidel-*  
*berg* shall be restored to the Reformed, the  
 Grievances

Anno Reg. VI. Grievances about the Catechism redressed, and other Innovations removed, which were made in the *Palatinate*, contrary to the express Disposition of the Treaty of *Westphalia*. That, in the mean Time, his Imperial Majesty will be pleased to permit us to communicate his said Letter, as concerning not only us, but the whole Protestant Body, to his *Britannick* Majesty, and the other Protestant States; after which we will further explain our selves in such a Manner, as to satisfy his Imperial Majesty of our Equity, and Desire of contributing all that in us lies towards the publick Tranquility. But whereas in such Cases it is a standing Rule, That the Persons violently turned out of their Possessions, ought before all Things to be restored to their former Condition; and that it is notorious that the Protestants in the *Palatinate* suffered Violence, and were dispossessed of their own, in the Affair of the Church at *Heidelberg*, and the taking from them their Catechism; it was hoped his Imperial Majesty, as a just Prince, would see them restored without Delay, and to this End issue speedy, proper, and effectual Orders, which will be opening the surest and best Way for a speedy Accommodation of this Affair, &c.

Berlin, the 19th of December, 1719.

The King of *Prussia* returned shortly after a very particular Answer to the Emperor's Letter, which was as follows:

K. of *Prussia's* Answer to the Emperor's Letter. I Have received your Majesty's Letter, dated *Vienna*, the 5th of December, which your Majesty has thought fit to send to me, concerning my Resolution taken as to the Convent at *Hamersleben*, 'till the unjustifiable Proceedings of the *Electoral Palatine* against the Protestants be redressed: I have seen by it, that it has been represented to your Imperial Majesty, 1. That the said Convent are not in the least, concern'd in that Affair. 2. That such Reprisals are severely prohibited by all the



' the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire. Anno Reg. VI.  
 ' 3. And are therefore unlawful Violences.  
 ' 4. That your Imperial Majesty, as supreme K. of Prussia's  
 ' Head, has been neglected. 5. That conse- *Answer to the*  
 ' quently this is derogatory to your Office of *Emperor.*  
 ' supreme Judge. 6. To which your Imperial  
 ' Majesty adds, That you will never be want-  
 ' ing, in Case such other Complaints be laid be-  
 ' fore you, to issue speedy Orders, conformably  
 ' to the Constitutions of the Empire. 7. Your  
 ' Majesty afterwards, pursuant to your Office as  
 ' Emperor, and supreme Patron of the Church-  
 ' es, exhorts me not to put that Resolution in  
 ' Execution, or to annul it, and to redress the  
 ' Complaints of the Petitioners of the said Con-  
 ' vent, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*.  
 ' 8. And as to the main Cause, to carry it on  
 ' by regular Ways pointed out in the Statutes  
 ' of the Empire. 9. Assuring, That in this  
 ' Case your Majesty will further interpose your  
 ' Imperial Authority, as has already been done  
 ' in that Affair, so that I, and all, who are of  
 ' the same Communion with me, shall have no  
 ' Occasion of making the least Complaint.  
 ' Your Majesty's Assurance, contained in N<sup>o</sup>. 6.  
 ' and 9, must needs afford me, and all Prote-  
 ' stants, particular Joy and Comfort ; and your  
 ' Majesty may also be perfectly satisfied, that no  
 ' Man makes the least Doubt of your Majesty's  
 ' Love of Justice ; but for this Reason it cannot  
 ' but grieve me, and all Protestants to the Heart,  
 ' that notwithstanding this, the *Roman* Clergy, the  
 ' Authors of all the Oppressions the Protestants  
 ' labour under, knew how to find Means ever  
 ' since the Peace of *Westphalia*, to this very Hour,  
 ' for above 70 Years together, to elude these just  
 ' Imperial Intentions.  
 ' But the Fact is notorious and incontestable,  
 ' that during all that Time, the Protestants  
 ' have laid innumerable Grievances, partly  
 ' before the Emperors themselves for the  
 ' Time Reigning, partly before the supreme  
 ' Courts of Judicature in the Empire ; but that  
 ' they never, that I know of, obtained just and  
 ' equi-

Anno Reg. VI. equitable Relief in any one. And also in this  
 K. of Prussia's present Affair against the Elector of *Mentz* and  
*Palatine*, they have heard, not without Grief,  
 Answer to the that, upon the ample Representations deliver-  
 Emperor. ed by the Protestant Body on the 13th of *October*  
 last, to your Majesty's principal Commissary  
 at the Diet, all that ensued, was your Maje-  
 sty's barely requiring a Report, which how-  
 ever, is altogether insufficient, and not agree-  
 able to the Constitutions of the Empire in such  
 Cases, as the Protestant Body have plainly  
 made out in another Representation to your  
 Majesty's principal Commissary; whereas, on  
 the other Hand, at the Request of the Con-  
 vent at *Hamerleben*, immediately and directly  
 dehortatory Letters to me were granted them:  
 Which remarkable Disparity is a new and me-  
 lancholy Proof to the Protestants, that their  
 implacable Enemies know how to conceal from  
 you in the plainest Cases, the true Circumstan-  
 ces, and to suppose false ones, consequently to  
 prepossess your Majesty's most equitable Mind  
 against them.

Such unjust Suppositions are, among others,  
 to say your Majesty was neglected in this Af-  
 fair, and your supreme judicial Authority of-  
 fended. The first is contradicted by plain  
 Fact; for as it is already mentioned, the Pro-  
 testants have had Recourse in all their Oppres-  
 sions, particularly in those of late in the *Pala-*  
*tinate*, first of all to your Imperial Majesty, and  
 implored your Help; though it is enacted in  
 plain Terms in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and  
 other Fundamental Laws, That in Cases where  
 the Question is about putting in Execution that  
 Treaty, and the restoring of former Possessi-  
 ons, the complaining Party shall forthwith ap-  
 ply to the Directors of the Circle; or in case  
 the latter fail in their Duty, to all or any one  
 of the Parties concerned in that Treaty, or  
 even by their own Means, and with the Assis-  
 tance of *Imperial*, *Swedish*, and other Arms, that  
 is to say, by armed Force, to repossess them-  
 selves; which Military, but lawful Execution,  
 shall

shall by no Means be accounted a Contravention *Anno Reg. VI.*  
 on against this Treary; but rather the Party *K. of Prussia's*  
 complained against, if he offers Resistance, *Answer to the*  
 shall be obliged to make good all the Damage *Emperor.*  
 and Expences that may arise.

By this it also appears, how ill grounded  
 the other Supposition is, viz. That such Exe-  
 cutions are derogatory to your Imperial Maje-  
 sty's supreme judicial Authority. For how  
 can it be said, That the putting in Execution  
 against the Offenders, those Laws which are  
 made with the Concurrence of, and enforced  
 by the said Authority, are derogatory to the  
 same? Whereas this is the only Thing that  
 ought to be done in such Cases of Restitution;  
 inasmuch as there is no Difference in Point of  
 Law, nor is a judicial Determination what is  
 demanded, but solely Execution in Point of  
 Possession; and in case there is still some En-  
 quiry to be made about it, this, according to  
 the said Constitutions of the Empire, ought to  
 be done by the Executors upon the Spot, and  
 immediate Execution made accordingly.

Had your Imperial Majesty therefore, upon  
 the Complaints of the Protestant Body, speedi-  
 ly issued Orders agreeably to the Constituti-  
 ons of the Empire, nothing would have been  
 more acceptable to the Protestants, and I  
 should never have had the Thought of under-  
 taking any Thing against the Convent at *Hamersleben*, or any where else in my Dominions,  
 that might be troublesome to the Roman Ca-  
 tholicks. But whereas the *Romish* Clergy have  
 already found Means to divert your Majesty  
 from the right Way, pointed out by the Con-  
 stitutions of the Empire, and as they are link-  
 ed together by a common Interest, and partake  
 of the Benefit accruing to them from the Op-  
 pression of the Protestants, they will make no  
 Difficulty falsely to tell your Majesty, That the  
 Convent at *Hamersleben* have committed nothing  
 at all. Though the Conventuals may not be  
 properly and directly concerned in the Coun-  
 sels of the Electors *Palatine* and *Mentz* (a Thing



Anno Reg. VI. *K. of Prussia's Answer to the Emperor.* I will not enter upon now to discuss) yet they are Part of that Body, which after an unjustifiable Manner, in open Defiance of the Laws of the Empire, oppress the Protestants by their wicked Advices (by which Princes are so often misled) and gain Advantages by it: Consequently every Member shares of the Guilt of the rest, the rather, because their Ecclesiastical Head approves and justifies these perfidious Counsels, if he does not even spur them on to it, at least he does not restrain them as he might easily do; and so the Conventuals at *Hamerleben*, or others, if by their Hierarchy they suffer any Thing on the Score of their Fraternity's Misbehaviour, they ought but to complain against those their Brethren, and even against their said Chief himself.

And therefore all falls to the Ground that they have suggested to your *Imperial* Majesty, as if the Proceedings against them were unjust Violences, and Reprizals prohibited by all the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire. For it appears by what has been said above, that what I have done with relation to the said Convent, is very improperly call'd Reprizals, whereas it is nothing else but a Retortion of a pretended Right, and is permitted by all Natural, Divine, Civil and Canon Laws, and therefore does the less deserve the Name of an unjust Violence, as it is a manifest Proof of the great Moderation of the Protestants, who having an undeniable Right by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to do themselves Justice by armed Force, yet make use of the most gentle Methods, which are the least able to raise Disturbances, and endeavour to bring the Aggressors to Reason by a Retortion, which others before me have made use of, and which, as your Majesty knows by the Capitulation made at your Coronation, obtains in Cases of much less Consequence; and can in this Case have less Injustice in it, because it leaves to the Clergy an intire Liberty to restore Things to their former Condition, and peaceably to enjoy their own,

pro-

provided only they will give over their treacherous and perfidious Projects, and give more conscientious Advices to the Electors *Palatine K. of Prussia's* and of *Mentz*, and induce them to let the Protestants enjoy what the Treaty of *Westphalia* intitles them to. And even supposing the Clergy should pretend, that it lies not in their Power to move the *Electors Palatine* to other Resolutions (which however their own Conscience will contradict) yet your *Imperial Majesty* has Right and Power enough to oblige them speedily, and with Authority, to observe the Treaty of *Westphalia*; by which means all *Roman* Catholicks in my Dominions will be restored to perfect Tranquility, and the undisturbed Enjoyment of all their Liberties, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

I cannot think your Majesty will desire, as long as the Constitutions of the Empire, infringed in the most unjustifiable Manner, are not put in Execution in Favour of the Protestants, that I shall recede from my just Retortion, and that the afflicted Protestants, oppressed contrary to the plain Tenor of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other fundamental Laws, be thus turned off to Law Suits, to be kept at Bay to no Purpose, and at length brought to utter Ruin.

What is alledged by the *Electors Palatine*, to prove that the State of the Protestants in the *Palatinate* was not fixed by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, but that rather the *Electors* obtained by it an unlimited Power of Reforming; all this has no more Ground than what has been alledged on that Side on too many Occasions already. It is refuted at large in the last Representations delivered by the Protestant Body to your Majesty's principal Commissary at *Ratisbon*, and is so evidently a wrested Interpretation of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, that it cannot be read without Indignation; for at this Rate there can be no Certainty in any Treaty in the World. The express Words of the Third and Fourth Articles of the said

Anno Reg. VI.  
 K. of Prussia's  
 Answer to the  
 Emperor.

Treaty, &c. and the Third and Sixth Points of the Convention made for executing that Treaty, &c. are so plain in determining the Point in Question, that if the Meaning of such Statutes can be called dark, and be reserved to a further Determination at the Diet of the Empire, every unprejudiced Person must own, that there is no longer any Room for Truth and Faith, that all Treaties are in vain, that nothing can be said intelligibly, and that there is no more Safety in Society: To which pernicious Maxims of the *Romish* Clergy, which must banish all Peace from the Face of the Earth, your Majesty's known love of Justice will permit you to give Place, but you will rather curb them by virtue of your *Imperial* Authority; and I hope your Majesty will speedily oblige the Elector *Palatine*, and all Disturbers of the publick Peace, by the Means pointed out in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to behave according to the Regulations made therein. The Protestants cannot be perswaded, that the Right of Patronage of the *Romish* Church (with which besides they do not concern themselves) will be of more Weight with your *Imperial* Majesty, than the maintaining of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and the equal Administration of Justice pursuant thereto; nor that it will be so far extended, as to make your Majesty espouse and support the Party of the *Romish* Clergy, in which Sense the Right of Patronage cannot subsist with the Office of supreme Judge. Therefore I, and all the Protestants, are in hopes, and once more instantly desire it of your Majesty, you will now, without any further Delay, proceed against the Elector *Palatine*, and other Offenders, so as the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and other fundamental Laws do direct. All the *Roman* Catholicks in my Dominions shall thereby enjoy the full Benefits of the said Treaty, and all Seeds of Discord in the Empire will thereby be stilled. *I am, &c.*

Berlin, Jan. 9, 1720.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Some



Some Time after we received the following Advices from *Holland*, That the Affair of Religion in the *Palatinate*, which was thought as good almost as amicably concluded, between the Protestant Powers on the one Part, and the Elector *Palatine* on the other, grew more and more embroiling: For beside, that his Electoral Highness gave an equivocal sort of Answer lately to the Envoys of *Great Britain*, *Prussia*, *Holland*, and *Hesse Cassel*, residing at *Heidelberg*; it was fear'd the Imperial Ministers were rather inclined to connive at the Grievances complain'd of by the Subjects of that Elector, and of other Princes of the Empire of his Communion, than to redress them: At least, it was written from *Vienna* the third Instant, that they appear'd more incens'd against the Powers who made use of Reprizals, than against the Prince who was plainly the Aggressor, and therefore the Author of all these Miseries. However, the Popish Chapels in the Seven Provinces, wherein at present the *Romanists* enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, were immediately shut up, pursuant to their High Mightinesses Resolution, as soon as the fix'd Term of Three Months was expired, if the Reformed *Palatines* did not, in the mean while, receive the Satisfaction due to them by virtue of divers Treaties and Conventions. And afterwards we were told, That as to what related to the Complaints of the Protestants in the *Palatinate*, the Dutch Resident at *Vienna* had a Conversation with Father *Tonnemann*, the Emperor's Confessor; who assured him, That his Imperial Majesty would do all that could reasonably be desired of him, to pacify those Differences; but then it was expected all that Circumspection would be used, which is due to the Person of his Imperial Majesty. If Men could suppose the said Father to be in the Secret of this Affair, they might hence conceive Apprehensions lest the Emperor's final Resolution upon this Subject should tend more to favour the *Romanists* than the Reformed, because there had not been the

Advices from  
Holland relating to the Protestants, &c.

Anno Reg. VI. least Ground given for a Hint of that Nature. However, Mynheer *van Spina*, their Minister at the *Palatine* Court, wrote from thence the 17th Instant, that the Baron *van Hundheim* had made him hope, the Elector would, at last, consent to restore the Church of the Holy Ghost; but that as for the obnoxious Passage in the *Heidelberg* Catechism, his Electoral Highness would not take one Step therein, without the Emperor's and Empire's Advice. He adds, that when the said Church is restored, the Elector *Palatine* designs to remove with his Court from *Heidelberg* to *Newbourg* or *Manheim*.

According to these Suggestions, on the 29th of *February*, N. S. the Elector *Palatine* came to a Resolution, which, Two Days after, was communicated to the Ministers of the Four Protestant Powers, as follows :

*Electoꝛ Pala-*  
*tine's Resolu-*  
*tion.*

**H**IS Electoral Highness has been duly inform'd of what has been represented to him by the Ministers of the high Powers, which intercede in Behalf of his Reformed Subjects in the Electorate, and particularly what Mr. *James Haldane*, the King of Great Britain's Minister, represented both by Word of Mouth, and in Writing on the 13th Instant; and again after his Electoral Highness's Resolution in writing, dated the 8th Instant, had been delivered to him. His Electoral Highness therefore, to give a further Proof of the great Regard he has for that high and powerful Interposition, and the repeated earnest Instances made by the said Ministers, is willing to permit, that his said Reformed Subjects retake Possession of the Moiety of the Church of the *Holy Ghost* here. As to what relates to the Reformed Catechism, which was ordered to be in some Measure suppressed, seeing the Reformed would not admit of a Modification of the opprobrious Expressions and Condemnation contained in it; and it being known that the Complaint thereof has been laid before his

Imperial Majesty, by Means of the principal Commissary Resident at the Diet of the Empire, his Electoral Highness is resolved to wait for a Resolution, according to the Constitutions of the Empire, and duly to conform to it: As for the rest, it never was, nor is it now his Electoral Highness's Intention to suffer his Subjects to be grieved in the least, contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the ensuing Treaties on which the Declaration issued in 1705, is grounded; and therefore his Electoral Highness has farther graciously resolved, and given Orders, That the Grievances delivered by the Reformed Consistory be impartially examined by a particular Commission, consisting of an equal Number of Counsellors of both Religions, and provisionally redressed upon the Foot of the abovesaid Declaration, 'till other Provision be made on the Part of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, pursuant to its Constitutions; which Committee are forthwith to begin with the Grievances which may have happen'd during his Electoral Highness's Government; and to go on till those, and all other religious Grievances be redressed.

His Electoral Highness has judged proper to satisfy also the high Principals of the said Ministers, by transmitting to them his Answer hereby delivered, to each of them, and, at the same Time, to issue to his Regency here, an Order, of which a Copy is hereby joined; and acquainted the said Ministers, that this is his final Resolution. To conclude; He assures them of his Favour and all good Will. Witness the Seal of his Privy Council set to these Presents.

The Protestant Powers were not satisfied with this Resolution, as appears by the Answer of the *States General* to the Elector's Letter, which was deliver'd to him by their Resident, the Baron *Spina*, on the 27th of *March*, N. S. importing in Substance, That their High Mightinesses have seen, with a great deal of Satisfaction, the Atten-

*The States General's Answer to the Elector.*



Anno Reg. VI.  
*The States General's Answer  
 to the Elector.*

tion and Regard his Electoral Highness has for their Intercession, to procure the redressing of the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects, and preserve to them the Liberties and Privileges they have enjoy'd and possess'd for so long a Time: That the Relation they have with the said Protestants of the *Palatinate*, as having the same Confession of Faith, has been the true Motive of their Intercession, in which they have no other View than to preserve the common Tranquility, and prevent the dismal Consequences that may proceed from those Grievances, unless his Electoral Highness by his Wisdom, Moderation and Equity, put a stop to the same, seeing all Protestants cannot take those Grievances, and hard Usage of their Brethren in the *Palatinate*, and other Parts, but as a Presage of what they are to expect themselves, if these Proceedings are not stopp'd in their beginning: That their High Mightinesses thank his Electoral Highness for having begun the redressing of their Grievances, with the Restitution of the Church of the Holy Ghost; but that they wish he would have taken a more satisfactory Resolution, which would not have little contributed to the Preservation of the common Tranquility, in relation to the other Grievances of the Protestants, and chiefly in respect to the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, and that the same, which has been taken from them in a violent Manner, had been restored to them, and that they should be allowed the free Use of a Book, which they have used above Three Hundred Years, without any Trouble or Opposition, as containing the Principles of their Confession of Faith, of which they believe to be accountable to God alone: They desire his Electoral Highness to weigh and consider, that as to the Articles of the Confession of Faith, and namely those in which the Protestants differ from the Roman Catholicks, the said Protestants can never submit to the Decision of any Body whatsoever, and less still to that of those whose Doctrine and Sentiments are contrary to theirs; and that therefore the referring of this Affair to the Decision

cision of the Emperor, for whom they have all the Veneration imaginable, can in no Ways satisfy them: And that even in this Case Reason and Equity require, that all Things be restored as they were before the Proceedings against the said Catechism: That their High Mightinesses look upon the Establishment of a Commission to examine the Grievances complain'd of, as a Proof of the good Disposition of his Electoral Highness to do Justice to his Subjects; but they cannot forbear to insist, with the other Protestant Powers, That the redressing of the said Grievances, of which many are so palpable and notorious, that they need no Examination at all, be no longer deferr'd, but on the contrary executed before all Things, and that afterwards every Thing be regulated according to the Foot of the Treaty of Munster: That their High Mightinesses desire his Electoral Highness to give the necessary Orders for the same, and that the Number of the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects be not augmented, as they hear with Grief it happens very often by very hard Proceedings, occasioned through a mistaken Zeal, and contrary, as they believe, to the Intentions of his Electoral Highness: That as to the Demand of his Electoral Highness, That they would put a stop in their Provinces to the Reprisals occasioned by the Usage of the Protestants in the *Palatinate*, their High Mightinesses have always expected from the Wisdom and Equity of his Electoral Highness, that these Grievances would be redressed, and upon that Consideration have not yet used any Reprizal; but cannot conceal, that the Violences committed in so many Respects against the Protestants, and which cannot be looked upon by the bare Restitution of the Church of the Holy Ghost to be redressed, has so sensibly affected them, that they could not forbear to consider, as other Protestant Powers have done, of the most proper Means to let the World see, that they concern themselves at the Sufferings of their Brethren, and that they will be obliged to continue these Deliberations, if contrary to the Expectations these Proceedings

Anno Reg. VI.  
The States General's Answer  
to the Elector.

against

**ANNO REG. VI.** against the Protestants in the *Palatinate* and other Parts, are continued, and the Violences so justly complained of are not effectually remedied : That their High Mighrinesses desire again his Electoral Highness to apply a suitable Remedy thereto, and prevent the dismal Consequences that may otherwise ensue thereupon, &c.

The Reformed of *Heidelberg* were not forward to take Possession of the *Nave* of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, because the *Papists* would not rebuild the Partition-Wall between the Choir and the Body of the Church, but, instead of it, put up a Curtain, intending thereby to keep Possession of the Church, and perform their Service therein, in Hopes to drive the Protestants from thence upon the first Opportunity. But upon the Receipt of a Mandate or Order from the Emperor, for restoring the said Church, they begun to rebuild the Partition-Wall ; And on the 4th of *April*, N. S. the Elector *Palatine* sent the following Rescript to the Ecclesiastical Senate, viz. That his Electoral Highness had signified to the Ecclesiastical Reformed Senate, by his Resolution of the 29th of *February*, that his Reformed Subjects might retake Possession and the Use of the *Nave* of the Church of the *Holy Ghost* : That his Electoral Highness was informed, That upon the Proposition of the Senate, they had provisionally separated the *Nave* from the Choir by a Curtain, made other necessary Regulations, removed the Altars, and other Ornaments of the Catholics, placed for them a Pulpit in the Choir, and deliver'd the Keys to the said Senate, who had accepted the same, and made Use of the Bells ; but that the Reformed had not yet performed their Service therein, the Reason of which was not yet known to his Electoral Highness : And whereas the Emperor has required, by a Rescript of the 9th of *March*, the Elector to put again his Reformed Subjects into the Possession of the half of the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, which he thinks he has already done, having granted what the Ecclesiastical Senate have desired themselves, he requires

Church of the  
Holy Ghost  
restor'd.



requires them to cause the Divine Service to be performed, for the future, in the Nave of the said Church, or forthwith declare what hinders them from performing the same; that his Imperial Majesty may not impute the Blame thereof to his Electoral Highness, but to the Ecclesiastical Senate. In the mean Time, a new Affront was offer'd to the Minister of the States General, in the Person of one of his Menial Servants, who meeting with the Host in the Streets, and endeavouring to retire, was pursued by a Soldier, and Two Scholars of the Jesuits, who beat him unmercifully. Upon Baron Spina's Complaint, some Persons were taken up, but having made it appear that they were not concern'd in that Affair, they were immediately released. Not many Days after, one of the Two Scholars, being seized in a neighbouring Village, was also set at Liberty, through the Connivance of the Electoral Court.

On the 4th of April, N. S. Mr. Haldane, the British Minister, presented the following Memorial to the Elector Palatine, in Answer to his Electoral Highness's Resolution before-mention'd.

**T**HE underwritten Minister of the King of Great Britain is order'd to represent, That His Majesty has seen and consider'd his Electoral Highness's Resolution of the 29th of February, importing, That his Electoral Highness, out of Regard to the Instances of the King, allows the Reformed again to make Use of the Church of the Holy-Ghost: That he refers the Affair of the Catechism to the Decision of the Emperor, and that he has appointed a Commission for examining the Grievances presented to him by the Ecclesiastical Council, and redressing them on the Foot of the Declaration in 1705, which ought to serve as the Rule for Matters of Religion, until it be otherwise determin'd by his Imperial Majesty and the Empire: This, he says, must be taken as his final Resolution.

Mr. Haldane's  
Memorial.

The King will be ready on all Occasions to acknowledge the repeated Assurances of Friendship and Regard which

Anno Reg. VI. which his Electoral Highness is pleased to give; and it will be most agreeable to his Majesty to find that any *Mr. Haldane's* Step is made towards restoring the Churches and Revenues to the Reformed, of which they have been deprived; and to see the Affairs of Religion establish'd on such a Foot, that all Fears and Jealousies on so tender a Point as the Maintenance of Religion, may entirely cease.

But his Majesty does not see that this Resolution of his Electoral Highness is sufficient to answer that End; and he is perswaded, That next to the seizing of that Church, nothing makes appear more evidently a Design of introducing an arbitrary Management, than this Way of restoring it; and that the whole Resolution has no other Tendency but to establish an unlimited Power of reforming in Matters of Religion. It is not pretended that his Electoral Highness should divest himself of any of his Rights in Favour of his Protestant Subjects, or that he should give up to them the least Title of what belongs to himself; but they have a Right to insist upon the Restitution of what is their Property, and do not think it sufficient to have no more than an Allowance to make Use of it.

It has been often represented to his Electoral Highness, that it is not at the Disposal of the Reformed in the Palatinate, to make any Alteration in what is contained in the Catechism, and that they cannot be constrain'd to do so, nor discharg'd the Use of it, without a direct Infringement of the Treaties of Peace, particularly the Third and Fourth Articles of that of Augs-burg. They have, however, offered so reasonable an Explication of the Passages in Question, as leaves no Ground for treating them as scandalous Imputations, and personal Daminations; nor can they easily comprehend how any one can look on them as such. Had there been no other Motive for discharging the Catechism, it would have been restor'd before this Time; but a Step of that Nature would have derogated from the absolute Right of Reforming, which they design to introduce, and baulk'd the Designs of those who have no other View, but the Ruin of the Protestant Religion.

The Emperor allows the free Use of the Heidelberg Catechism in his own Dominions, without assuming to himself a Power which he knows to be inconsistent with the Laws of the Empire; nor is it probable that he will exercise

exercise an Authority over the Subjects of another Prince, Anno Reg. VI. which he does not pretend to over his own; so that the King can look on the referring that Affair to the Emperor, as nothing but an Amusement. *Mr. Haldane's Memorial.*

The King is fully persuaded, That the Intentions of his Electoral Highness, with regard to his Subjects, have always been just and equitable; but a great many Things which he has observ'd during the Course of this Negotiation, make him plainly see that the Protestants will never feel the good Effects of them, and that they can have no Hopes of Repose, until the Affairs of Religion be restored on the Foot of the Treaty of Westphalia. It's for that Reason his Majesty cannot acquiesce in the Method propos'd for redressing the Grievances, nor be satisfied with the Rule his Electoral Highness would lay down.

A particular Convention cannot invalidate a publick Treaty, unless it be made with the unanimous Consent of all concern'd; that of 1705 is not of this Nature; and as it is not a Contract with the Subjects, it cannot be founded on the Treaty of Westphalia, so that this Trans- action could never hinder the Execution of the Treaty; and without being ratified by the Emperor and the Diet, it cannot weaken the fundamental Laws of the Empire. Besides, his Prussian Majesty, the only one of the Protestant Powers who had any Hand in it, has declar'd himself free from his Engagement, and can sufficiently justify his doing so. His Highness the Elector was of Opinion a few Months ago, that he himself was not bound by this Convention; and there was no Point maintained upon more solid Reasons, by the Gentlemen who were appointed Commissaries to treat of this Affair at the Beginning. Since that Time nothing has happened that can render it more obligatory, and the Protestant Powers will never give their Consent to make the Will of the Sovereign the Law for the State of Religion in these Countries. After this, it would be superfluous to shew how disadvantageous this Convention is to the Protestants, and that it is defective and insufficient; as is evident from the great Number of Grievances presented to his Electoral Highness, and the Occasion of Complaints that are given every Day. It subsists now no more; and his late Prussian Majesty, of Glorious Memory, went into it only to prevent the utter Ruin of the Protestants in the  
Time



Anno Reg. VI. Time of War, when the Situation of Affairs made it dangerous to enter upon Debates that might occasion a *Mr. Haldane's fatal Breach among the Allies.*  
*Memorial.*

In short, the King of Great Britain does not see how this Resolution can be looked on as final, except in so far as his Electoral Highness declares therein, that he is subject to the Laws of the Empire, and will comply with the Emperor's Orders. His Majesty is not ignorant, that of Right the Emperor may be required to execute the Laws of the Empire; and he is well assured, that his Instances for the entire Re-establishment of the Protestants would not have been unsuccessful, if he had apply'd himself to him at the Beginning: But the particular Regard which the King had for his Electoral Highness, engaged him to represent first to himself a Thing which he had so near a Concern in, and to desire, as a Favour, that Justice, which he could have procured by other Means, that would not have been so agreeable to his Electoral Highness.

His Majesty thinks he has acquitted himself on this Occasion, of all the Duties of a Friend, and after having had so much Patience under all the Delays he has met with, and the small Effect his Instances have had, he could not have imagined that his Electoral Highness would refer him to the Emperor and Empire, with an Answer so little satisfactory: But at the same Time the King yet desires his Electoral Highness to consider, That what he demands is just; and that he has the Support of Religion too much at Heart, not to use all the Means in his Power to maintain and defend it. And seeing the Protestants can neither hope for Security, nor Repose, in any Thing else, but the exact Observation of those Treaties, which are the Basis and Foundation of their Liberties; His Majesty cannot but insist, That his Electoral Highness would order Restitution to be made to his Subjects, of the Churches and the Revenues whereof they were put in Possession by the Execution of the Peace of Westphalia, and that he would allow them quietly to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges belonging to them, by Virtue of the said Treaty.

Heidelberg, April 4, 1720.

To

To this Memorial the following Answer was returned on the Part of the Elector Palatine.

**T**HE Contents of the Memorial of Mr. Haldane, Elector Palatine Minister of the King of Great Britain, of the 4th of this Month, concerning the Affairs of Religion in the Palatinate, have been duly laid before his Electoral Highness, and thereupon it has been thought proper to give for an Answer to the said Minister, That since Recourse has been had to the Emperor, from whom his Electoral Highness has receiv'd a Gracious Mandate, it follows, That it is not left to the Elector's Disposition to do any Thing in this Place, but what relates to the Execution of the said Imperial Mandate; therefore it is easy to judge, That all Applications already made here, or that shall be made hereafter on that Subject, are, and will be superfluous, and of no Effect; and that Application must be made to the Emperor, in case any Thing further is desired, besides what is contained in the said Imperial Mandate, to which due Obedience shall be paid at all Times, as has been already done. But that in all other Affairs, which may be reasonably desired of his Electoral Highness, and which are in any wise in his Power, he will always shew, as far as in him lies, that the good Offices of his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall always be with him of the greatest Weight and Value: That in the mean Time his Electoral Highness has been surprized, that the said Minister should make mention in his Memorial of an Arbitrary Power, and unlimited Right of Reforming in Matters of Religion, seeing his Electoral Highness does not remember that he ever declared, or that he ever had in his Mind to make Use, on his Part, of any other Rights, but such as are founded and established upon Treaties of Peace, the Constitution of the Empire, and other lawful Conventions and Engagements, and which belong to him by Virtue thereof. His Electoral Highness hopes, That the said Minister will not hereafter trouble him with more Representations of this Nature. As to the rest, his Electoral Highness assures him of his Favour on all Occasions, and has ordered his Seal to be affixed to this his last and final Declaration. Given at Heidelberg, April 11, 1720.

Anno Reg. VI. Four Days before, April 7, N. S. Three Servants of Mr. Haldane, the British Minister, were *Mr. Haldane's* insulted at a publick House by the Scholars of the Jesuits; but the former firing at the Aggressors, the Guards came to their Assistance, and secured Three Scholars. Mr. Haldane complained to the Court of this Violence, and demanded Satisfaction with the greater Earnestness, because he was inform'd, That some of the Scholars had own'd, that the Jesuits had given them Leave even to kill the first of the Servants of the Protestant Ministers they should meet, and promised them Protection in their College: For which Reasons the said Servants were allow'd to carry Fire-Arms for their own Defence. What pass'd about this Time, at the Diet of the Empire, is contain'd in the following Account from Ratisbonne, April 15, N. S. On the 12th Instant, the Cardinal of Saxe-Zeitz, first Commissary of the Emperor, communicated, but not in the usual Form, the Imperial Decree he had received some Days before, about the Affairs of Religion, and which he kept private, foreseeing, as 'tis thought, that it would not be altogether acceptable to the Protestants. That Decree contains in Substance, That the Emperor is always ready, and dispos'd to let every one enjoy their Rights, and will contribute thereto, according to the Obligations of his Imperial Dignity, and the Constitutions of the Empire; but that he understands with Grief, that the Deputies of the Confession of *Augsburg*, in the Diet, have advis'd their respective Masters to use Reprisals against the Roman Catholicks in their Dominions, by seizing their Churches and Monasteries, and had desired Foreign Potentates to do the like: That the said Evangelical Body, or some of their Members, have accordingly attempted several Things relating thereto, and declared certain Things of no Effect, though it was notified to them, that their Grievances in the *Palatinate* should be redressed; and namely, about the Church of the Holy Ghost, and the Catechism of *Heidelberg*: That accordingly his Imperial Majesty sent a

Mandate

*The Imperial  
Decree.*



Mandate to the Elector *Palatine*, dated March 9, Anno Reg. VI. requiring him to restore that Church, and all other Things to his Protestant Subjects, according to the Treaties of *Westphalia*. That his Imperial Majesty does not approve what has been done by the Elector of *Mentz*, and has written to him on that Account, wishing, That every Thing had remained in the same Condition. But as to the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and the 3d of the Treaty of *Baden*, his Majesty cannot understand and imagine, how part of the Members of the Empire could take upon them to declare a publick Convention to be in the whole, or in part, just or unjust, or derogatory to former Resolutions of the Empire, and take off the Obligation contracted by Treaties of Peace: That therefore, for the redressing of Grievances in Matters of Religion, the Emperor refers himself to the Resolution taken the 11th of March, 1704, in the Three Colleges of the Empire; that is, to have these Matters fully examin'd by an extraordinary Deputation of the Three Colleges aforesaid, and desire that peaceable and understanding Ministers may be appointed for that Purpose, and that their Resolution be transmitted to him for his Ratification as soon as possible, &c. The Deputies of the Protestant Princes have sent that Declaration to their respective Masters, and expect new Instructions thereupon.

The Ministers of the Protestant Princes met the 13th, to consider this Imperial Decree; and seeing they were charg'd therein to be in some Measure the Authors of these Differences, by having advised their respective Masters to make Reprizals upon the Roman Catholicks; and considering besides, that the like Expressions have not been hitherto us'd in Decrees of this Nature, they resolv'd to complain thereof, and drew up Remonstrances on that Subject, which they deliver'd to the Cardinal of *Saxe Zeitz*, as first Commissary of the Empire. That Cardinal having examin'd the same, sent them back to the said

Q

De-

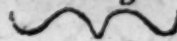
Anno Reg. VI. Deputies, and signify'd to them, That the Emperor would be always ready to receive Representations and Remonstrances from the States of the Empire, provided they were drawn up in the usual Stile, but that he thought they had not observ'd, in this Representation, the Rules of Decency and Respect due to the Emperor. This was a great Surprize to the Protestants, who sent Expresses to their respective Masters for new Instructions, and signify'd to the Cardinal, That most of them having been Deputies to the Diet long before he ever appear'd in that Assembly, they were not to learn from him the Decency and Order to be observ'd therein. This Decree of the Emperor falls certainly very short of the Expectation People had entertain'd of it, upon the solemn Assurances given by the Imperial Ministers; for instead of exposing the Incendiaries who have disturbed the Peace of the Empire, it appears, That those who have drawn up that Decree, are very tender, and careful to spare them, and would fain lay the Blame thereof at the Door of the other Party.

*The Reform'd* On the 19th of April, N. S. The Reformed *retook Possession* retook Possession of the Church of the Holy Ghost, of the Church of and perform'd Divine Service therein, in the Presence of the Prussian and Dutch Ministers, the British Envoy being then at Weynheim: And this is the only Effect which the Imperial Mandate has yet produced, the Palatine Court having found Means to evade the Execution of the other Articles.

*Earl Cadogan* arriv'd at Vienna.

The Earl of Cadogan being, by this Time, arriv'd at Vienna, had several Conferences with the Imperial Ministers, particularly about the Affairs of Religion; but found that Court less complying than he had Reason to expect at this Juncture, when the British Nation is at so great an Expence for asserting the Pretensions of the House of Austria in Italy and Sicily.

On the other Hand, the Emperor having about this Time expostulated with the King of Prussia, about the Reprizals he made upon the Roman Catholicks in his Dominions; and, in that Letter, used

used very lofty and unusual Expressions, his Prus- Anno Reg. VI-  
sian Majesty thought fit to return the following   
Answer :

**I** HAVE receiv'd Two Letters from your Imperial K. of Prussia's  
Majesty, of Feb. 23, and 24, about the Affairs of Answer to the  
Religion in the Palatinate. The harsh and unkind Ex- Emperor's Ex-  
pressions, that I have not deserved of you, with which <sup>postulation.</sup>  
they are for most part filled, made me doubt whether I  
should answer them, and the rather, because all Circum-  
stances give me reason to believe, that your Imperial Ma-  
jesty (otherwise Noble and Just) is so prejudiced against  
me, by the Insinuations of my Enemies, that all I can  
say in my own Justification would be in vain, and not  
acceptable. For this Reason I don't enter into the Par-  
ticulars of your Imperial Majesty's groundless Reproaches  
against me ; but I comfort my self with this, that when  
my Counsels, Actions, and the Conduct I have always ob-  
served towards your Imperial Majesty, are examin'd  
without Passion, it will appear that ill-minded Persons,  
who are my Enemies, have unjustly, and without my  
giving any Occasion for it, accused me to your Imperial  
Majesty of those Things which Time will shew to be false,  
and that they cannot prove that I have in any Instance  
forgot what I owe to your Imperial Majesty, and the  
Empire.

In particular, as to the Affairs of Religion in the Pa-  
latinate, your Imperial Majesty ought not to take it ill  
that I, with the other Protestant Powers, make use of all  
those Precautions, to which God and my Conscience  
oblige me, for preserving and maintaining our Religion,  
according as it is established by the fundamental Laws  
of the Empire.

And as your Imperial Majesty has testified your Dis-  
satisfaction with what the Protestants have hitherto done,  
I hoped you would not only have shewn the like, but much  
more Dissatisfaction against the Catholick Powers, who  
have pushed their Violences much further, in persecuting  
their Protestant Subjects ; and also against those who  
were the Authors of those Disorders. I have not hither-  
to perceived, that they had any sincere Intention to de-  
sist from Persecution, or to redress Grievances, since ac-  
cording to my last Advices from Heidelberg, they  
have not yet redressed the two principal Grievances so



Anno Reg. VI. notorious, with respect to the Church of the Holy Ghost, and the Catechism; and that the Affair was like to continue in statu quo. Nevertheless, hoping that those un-Answer to the just and unaccountable Proceedings in the Palatinate Emperor's Ex-postulation. would be stopped, and the Grievances redressed, I had already begun to put a stop to the Ordinance, which I issued on this Occasion against my Catholick Subjects.

Further, being informed that your Imperial Majesty had writ several Things to the Diet of the Empire, with respect to the Negotiation about the Affairs of Religion, I expected Information of it from Ratisbon; and as this Affair did not relate to me alone, but to the whole Evangelick Body, your Imperial Majesty ought to allow me to persist in taking Notice of them with the other Protestant States, as we ought to do. I, and they, have no other End in View, but the Preservation of the Peace and Quiet of the Empire, the Maintenance of the Imperial Authority, and securing to the Two Religions the Enjoyment of all that is allow'd them by the Laws of the Empire.

Mean Time I must intreat your Imperial Majesty not to hearken to those who make it their Business to provoke you against me; but that you would rather have the Goodness to believe, that I have nothing so much at Heart as the Welfare of my Country, and the Preservation of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, to which I shall always contribute the best I can, and in Time, by my Conduct, put to Shame and Confusion those who possess your Imperial Majesty with contrary Thoughts of me, and shall always be, &c.

This Letter was made publick at Ratisbon, and other Parts of the Empire, and alarmed certain Persons at Vienna, who are suspected to have misrepresented the King of Prussia's Conduct to the Emperor, and occasion'd a sort of Misunderstanding between the Two Courts, which would have been of dangerous Consequence, if the King of Great Britain had not seasonably interposed his good Offices by the Earl of Cadogan. About this Time the Roman Catholicks in the Palatinate endeavourd to regain by Artifice, what they could not keep by Force, as appears by the following Translation of a Latin Letter to Mr. Hal-

Haldane, his Majesty's Minister at the Palatine Anno Reg. VI.  
Court, from Two Gentlemen of the Reformed Ecclesiastical Council.

Most Illustrious Sir, and our ever to be respected Friend,

**B**E pleased to excuse our giving you the Trouble of *A Letter sent* this Letter, for remembring our Promise when you to Mr. Haldane were going to Strasburg, that we would send you an Account of what should be done here with Respect to our Religion, which it is your Concern to know: We could not forbear writing this, especially considering that the Station in which we are, and the Importance of the Thing seem to require it of us. The Matter is in short as follows:

Some Days ago a certain Petition (drawn up by whom we do not say) To the most Serene, and most Potent, King of Great Britain, and to the other Kings, Princes and States, who have hitherto defended our Cause, was offered to our Citizens to be subscribed, in which they most humbly desire to know, if some Medium can't be found out to appease the Wrath of our most Serene Elector, and to retain the Ecclesiastick Senate, and the other Tribunals here; and whether, towards that End, the Church, lately restored to us, may not, on certain Conditions, be given back to the Roman Catholics? The Citizens gave us the Petition to read, and begged our best Advice in this arduous Affair. When we had read it over, we could not approve of it, and easily prevailed with them not to sign it. We do not give our Reasons here, hoping that you will return very shortly, when we shall impart them to you by Word of Mouth, or by Letter directed to such Place as you shall please to appoint. To us indeed this Affair seemed very dangerous: And to Day the said Petition was laid before the Presbytery, where it was read, and rejected. Yet since there's a strong Report that the same has been subscribed by some of our Perswasion, in eminent Stations, and otherwise good Men, whom we care not to mention, nor their Reasons for doing it; and that they are actually sending it to the most Serene and most Potent King of Great Britain; and, perhaps, without your Advice (which would be a very unworthy Action) as well as without our Knowledge (who according to the Ability God has given

Anno Reg. VI. us, have taken Care of this Church, and numerous Flock, *(for a very troublesome Period of Fifteen Years)* and with-

A Letter sent out the Participation of the Citizens, who have hitherto to Mr. Hal- shown great Firmness of Mind under many strong Temp- dane. tations and Trials, give Proofs that they will do the like

hereafter, and conceive great Hopes of a better Security for their Religion and Consciences in Time to come; and therefore do nothing of themselves in this Affair, but leave all Things to God, and those Powers that have hitherto pleaded their Cause: Of all this we were willing to acquaint you, That you might consider with your self what was necessary to be done. We are not so wedded to that Church, as to think we ought to live and die in it; but, on the other Hand, we don't think the Arguments contained in the Petition are sufficient Reasons why the said Church should be delivered up to the Papists, and much less voluntarily offered them.

May God Almighty confirm your most Serene and Potent King in that Favour and good Will, which as the true Defender of the true Faith, he has hitherto manifested towards our afflicted Churches, and may he return it to his Majesty in Eternity. May the same God give you a safe and happy Return to us, and so bless your Abilities and Diligence, that the Work which is begun, may at length be brought to the desired End. Farewel, most illustrious Sir, and continue your Friendship to

Your most humble Admirers, &c.

Heidelberg,  
May 2, 1720.

J. P. HERMANNI,

L. MEHRENSCHELD.

This Artifice of the Jesuits being render'd ineffectual, and the Ministers of the Protestant Princes at Ratibon having declared, That if the Reformed in the Palatinate departed from their Rights, the same ought to be look'd upon as of no Force, as being an Effect of Compulsion and Menaces, those Incendiaries were oblig'd to have recourse to other Artifices.

In the mean Time, the British Minister Mr. Haldane, who was gone to Strasburg, being return'd to Heidelberg, and finding, that the Students



dents who had form'd the Design to assassinate Anno Reg. VI.  
 his Servants had been discharg'd, tho' there was  
 sufficient Evidence against them, deliver'd a De-  
 claration to the Chancellor of the *Palatine* Court,  
 importing, ' That if the Elector desir'd to pre-*Mr. Haldane's*  
 ' serve the Friendship of the King his Master, *Declaration to*  
 ' he would forthwith express his Resentment *the Elector.*  
 ' against the Guilty in a manner proportionable to  
 ' their Crime; his *Britannick* Majesty being high-  
 ' ly offended by the Insult offer'd to his Mini-  
 ' ster, who expected a speedy Answer to that  
 ' Declaration, that he might execute his further  
 ' Orders, in case the same were not satisfactory.

The *Palatine* Court return'd, it seems, no An-  
 swer to this Declaration, but, on the contrary,  
 pretended, That *Mr. Haldane*, and the other Mi-  
 nisters of the Protestant Princes, could not be  
 used as publick Ministers, unless they had new  
 Credentials; whereupon *Mr. Haldane* set out for *British Mini-*  
*Francfort*, and from thence proceeded to *Cassel*, *ster retir'd from*  
 to expect new Orders from the King his Master. *Heidelberg.*

What Effect this sudden Departure produced, *Proceedings of*  
 will appear by the following Articles from *Hei-the Palatine*  
*delberg*, May 29, N. S. The *Palatine* Court ap-*Court thereup;*  
 pears alarmed at the sudden Departure of *Mr. on.*  
*Haldane*, Minister of *Great Britain*, and therefore  
 they seem resolved to retract some Resolutions  
 they had taken. On *Thursday* last there was a  
 Conference at Court, wherein it was debated,  
 Whether the foreign Protestant Ministers, who  
 are still here, were to be used as heretofore,  
 notwithstanding they had no new Credentials;  
 and after a long Consideration it was resolv'd to  
 continue to use them as publick Ministers; and  
 therefore a Secretary was sent to the *Sieur Hecht*,  
 Minister of the King of *Prussia*, to acquaint him  
 therewith, and at the same Time excuse the  
 Proceedings of the Master of the Horse to the  
 Elector, who having been desired by that Mi-  
 nister to send him, according to Custom, a Coach  
 of his Electoral Highness to go to Court, refused  
 to do it; and returned the same Answer to the  
 like Demand of the *British* Minister. They use  
 the *Prussian* Minister with great Civilities, to ex-

Anno Reg. VI. tenuate that Affront, in hopes that Mr. *Haldane* will be prevail'd upon to return hither. The

*The Jesuits* Jesuits, and some Ministers of the Elector, *Contrivance to* having engaged some Protestants to consent that *get the Church* the Church of the Holy Ghost be yielded to the *of the H. Ghost* Roman Catholicks, and to write a Letter to the Ministers of the Protestant Princes on that Subject, the Majority of the Ecclesiastical Senate, and Protestant Burghers, have been obliged to apply themselves to those Ministers, and declare, That they intirely disown'd that base Proceeding, which has wrought such an Impresson upon these deluded Persons, that they are likely to disown themselves, seeing they openly declare that they are ashamed of their Weakness, and heartily repent for the same. 'Tis hoped this will oblige the Protestants to stand upon their Guard against the like Artifices of the Papists, and cement more and more their Union. The *Lutherans* begin to be more convinced than ever of the Necessity of uniting themselves with the Reformed in this Affair; and therefore have signified their Resolution to do nothing therein but in concert with them.

*Mr. Haldane* Mr. *Haldane* set out on Thursday, June 2, for *set out for Cassel* Cassel, where he expected new Orders from the King his Master, about the Affront he has received at *Heidelberg*, and for which he had not received Satisfaction. The *Palatine* Court seemed very uneasy thereat, and dispatch'd an Express to the *British* Court about that Affair. The Mandate of the Elector, dated the 16th of May, about the Catechism of *Heidelberg*, was publish'd there,

*The Elector's* importing in Substance, That his Electoral High-  
*Mandate about* nesses never intended; nor intends, to hinder or di-  
*the Heidelberg* sturb his Reformed Subjects in the Exercise of  
*Catechism.* their Religion, and their Liberry of Conscience: That therefore his Electoral Highness granted them again the Use of their Catechism, provided the same be printed without the Arms of his Electoral Highness; and without making mention of any Privilege or Authority for printing the same; as also, without inserting therein the Explanation of the 80th Question, till it is  
 other-

otherwise ordained by the Empire ; ordering besides, That the present Mandate be printed with the said Catechism, in all the Editions that shall be made thereof, with an Exhortation to forbear the Terms of Hereticks, Idolaters, and other opprobrious Language, according to the Tenor of the Imperial Decree, of the 18th of July, 1718, whereby it was order'd, That such as shall presume to act contrary thereto, shall be punished according to the Laws of the Empire, &c.

The Elector affects all along the Stile of Authority, and would make the World understand, That what he has done in this Respect is an Act of Favour ; whereas the Use of the Catechism belongs of Right to his Subjects. The Question excepted against having been often mentioned, we think it necessary to insert it here with the Answer,

Quest. 80. *What Difference is there between the Lord's Supper and the Mass of the Papists?*

*The Question and Answer of the Heidelberg Catechism.*

Ans. ' The Lord's Supper is a Testimony to us, that we have full Remission of all our Sins by the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, which he himself has once fulfilled upon the Cross ; and that we are incorporated by the Holy Ghost in Jesus Christ, who with his real Body is now in Heaven, at the right Hand of God the Father, and requires our Worship. But the Mass of the Papists teaches, That neither the Living, nor the Dead, obtain Remission of their Sins by the Death of Jesus Christ, unless he be again offered up daily for them by the Hands of the Priests. It teaches also, That Jesus Christ is corporeally under the Species of Bread and Wine, and by Consequence ought to be adored there : So that the Mass is at the Bottom nothing less than blaspheming the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and a cursed Idolatry.

These last Words are chiefly excepted against by the Papists, who pretend that they were not in the first Editions of this Catechism. Be that



Anno Reg. VI. as it will, the Protestants are not likely to be satisfied with this Order of the Elector for restoring the Catechism; but they have thought fit to suspend all Deliberations at *Ratisbon*; in Hopes, That upon the Instances of the Earl of *Cadogan*, the Emperor will do them Justice, and redress their Grievances.

About the Beginning of *June*, O. S. Monsieur *Schmidtman*, the *Palatine* Minister in *London*, deliver'd to the Earl *Stanhope* a Packet, with a Letter from the Elector his Master, to His *Britannick* Majesty, wherein his Electoral Highness endeavour'd to excuse what had pass'd at *Heidelberg*, in Relation to Mr. *Haldane*; and complaining of that Minister's resenting too warmly, the Affront offer'd to his Domesticks; for which his Electoral Highness demanded Satisfaction. The Earl *Stanhope* return'd the Letter directed to him unopen'd; and, at the same Time, sent to Monsieur *Schmidtman* the following Letter:

E. Stanhope's  
Letter to the  
Palatine Mi-  
nister.

HIS Majesty being inform'd, That there has been deliver'd to the Sieur *Haldane*, His Minister at the Court of the Elector *Palatine*, a Letter from his Electoral Highness to His Majesty; giving him, at the same Time, to understand, That he ought to look upon it as a Re-Credential, or Dismissory Letter; and that in Effect, by the Usage he has met with, on several Occasions, he has had Reason to apprehend, that he was no longer look'd upon as a publick Minister: His Majesty has thought fit to send you the Re-Credential Letter here inclosed for his Electoral Highness, and to signify to you, that henceforward, you shall not be look'd upon at this Court as a publick Minister. However, if your private Business require you to stay any longer Time in this Country, His Majesty most willingly consents to it; and if you desire any Thing else that personally concerns you, I shall receive your Orders thereupon with Pleasure, and shall be glad of finding an Occasion to testify the Regard I have for you, and that I am most perfectly, &c. STANHOPE.  
My

My Lord Stanhope, at the same Time, charg'd Anno Reg. VI. Monsieur *Schmidtman* to intimate to the Elector his Master, ' That the only Way to give the King Satisfaction for what has pass'd, is to re-  
 ' instate his Protestant Subjects in the Possession of what belongs to them, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia* ; if not, His Majesty would use more effectual Means than he had done, for the Time past ; and would shew to all the World, how much he took to Heart the Restoration of the Protestants to their Rights and Privileges, and that he is in a Condition to procure Respect to his Instances.

On Thursday, the 2d of June, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester complain'd to the House of Peers, of a Printed Weekly Paper, call'd *MIST's Journal*, as containing many injurious and scandalous Reflections, both on the Protestants in the Palatinate, and on the generous Interposition of the Protestant Powers in their Favour. After which, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury made a very pathetick and moving Speech, on the deplorable Condition of the Protestant Religion in the Palatinate, and other Parts beyond Sea, which was still expos'd to the private Machinations, and open Injuries of its Enemies ; and, to that Purpose, took Notice of the Insults lately offer'd to the Ministers of the Protestant Powers at *Heidelberg*, and, in particular, to His Britannick Majesty's Minister. His Grace added, That Great Britain was ever look'd upon as the principal Part, and strongest Support of the Reformation ; and therefore urged that it was incumbent upon that Illustrious Assembly to come to some vigorous Resolutions, in Favour of the oppress'd and persecuted Protestants, contrary to the most solemn Treaties ; which was the more necessary at this Juncture, because some Princes of the Empire had forsaken both their Religion and their Cause.

Hereupon the Lords came to an unanimous Resolution, to address His Majesty in Behalf of the persecuted Protestants Abroad ; which being the next Day reported and agreed to, it was resolved

Anno Reg. VI. solved to desire the Concurrence of the Commons in the said Address; for which Purpose a Message was immediately sent down to them. The Commons having unanimously agreed with their Lordships on that Address, both Houses presented it the next Day, *June* the 4th, as follows:

*Address of both Houses in Behalf of the Protestants abroad,*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*  
**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly return Your Majesty our most hearty Thanks, for the Continuance of Your seasonable Interposition, in Conjunction with the other Protestant Powers, on the Behalf of the poor persecuted Protestants abroad. We also beg Leave, humbly to express our Satisfaction in the Prospect there is, That by Your Majesty's Gracious Endeavours they may obtain the Redress of their Grievances, and be restored to the Enjoyment of those Rights and Privileges, to which they have the justest Title by the most Solemn Treaties, and be secured in the future Enjoyment of them.  
 And we do assure Your Majesty, That we will cheerfully concur with Your Majesty, in the Prosecution of such Measures as Your Majesty, in Your Wisdom, shall judge most conducive to so Great and Good an End.

To which the King was pleased to return the following Answer:

*The King's Answer.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
**I** Hope that my Endeavours, in Conjunction with the other Protestant Powers, to procure Ease and Security to our distressed Brethren Abroad, will, by the Blessing of GOD, prove successful.  
 The unanimous and commendable Zeal, which you express upon this Occasion, cannot fail to add Weight to my Instances; and you may depend upon it, that nothing shall be

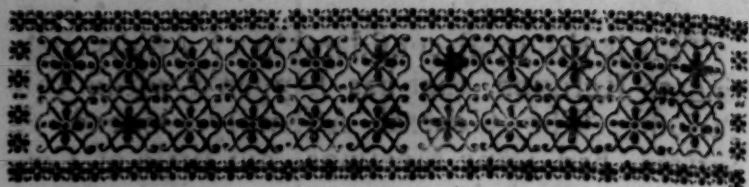


' be wanting on my Part, to comply with what Anno Reg. VI  
' you so justly desire.

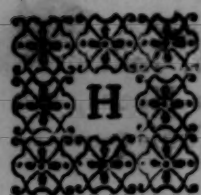
This is the most considerable of Affairs relating to Religion, that has happen'd within this Period. The General Assembly, indeed, in *Scotland*, had some Meetings, but little of Consequence pass'd, but voting very dutiful and loyal Addresses to His Majesty. And in *England* the Convocation was continued, by Adjournment, from Time to Time, without sitting; which, it seems, hath given so much Disgust to some busy Tempers, that a Project hath been form'd, to remonstrate great Occasions given from thence, for the Growth of Atheism, Infidelity, Impiety, &c. But wiser and cooler Heads, are not apprehensive of any such Consequences therefrom.



*Inde-*



## *Independent Occurrences.*



His Majesty being inform'd of several indirect and irregular Practices, used in the buying and selling of Commissions in the Army; to the great Prejudice both of His Majesty's Service, and of many brave and experienc'd Gentlemen, who were postpon'd, while younger Officers were advanc'd, because they were better able to pay the high Prices set upon Commissions: His Majesty, in His great Wisdom thought fit to apply a proper Remedy to that growing Evil; and having re-ferr'd this important Matter to a Board of General Officers, after mature Deliberation, they made the following REGULATIONS, viz.

*Regulations of  
the Prices of  
Commissions for  
all His Maje-  
sty's Forces.*

I. That whatever Officer shall desire Leave to sell, shall be obliged to resign his Commission, at the Rates, and on the Conditions hereafter mention'd; to which End the Seller is not to be admitted, in any Manner whatsoever, in the Recommendation of his Successor.

II. That no Officer, above the Degree of a Lieutenant, be admitted as a Purchaser, whereby he may obtain any higher Rank, unless he hath serv'd as a Commission-Officer upwards of Ten Years.

III. That no Colonel shall sell but to such as have Rank as Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel; and no Lieutenant Colonel, but to such as have Rank of Major; no Major, but to such as have Rank

Rank of Captain ; no Captain, but to such as Anno Reg. VI. have Rank of Lieutenant ; and no Lieutenant, but to a Cornet, or Ensign.

*Regulations of*

IV. That every Officer having Leave to purchase any higher Commission, shall be at Liberty to dispose of his then present Commission, for the Prices hereafter mentioned, and according to the preceding Rules.

To avoid any Doubt, it is declar'd, That Captains of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, as well as Lieutenants in the Foot-Guards, may be admitted to purchase Companies in either of the Three Regiments of Guards, and the Ensigns to purchase the Posts of Lieutenants ; subject to the Regulations and Prices hereafter mentioned.

Every Officer desiring Leave to dispose of his Commission, shall sign such his Request, and that he is content to resign at the Price fix'd, and lodge the same in the War-Office, that a Successor may be appointed by His Majesty.

*His Majesty hath approv'd and allow'd of the foregoing Rules, and following Prices of Commissions ; nevertheless, subject to such Alterations and Variations, as His Majesty, in His good Pleasure, shall, from Time to Time, think fit.*

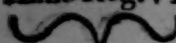
By His MAJESTY'S Command,  
Whitehall, the 27th  
Feb. 1719-20.

Signed,  
GEO. TREBY.

*First Troop of Horse-Guards.*

|                            |   | Price of Commissions. |    |    |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|----|----|
|                            |   | l.                    | s. | d. |
| Captain and Colonel        | — | —                     | —  | —  |
| Lieutenant, and Lieutenant | — | —                     | —  | —  |
| Colonel                    | — | 4000                  | 00 | 00 |
| Cornet                     | — | 3400                  | 00 | 00 |
| Guidon                     | — | 3200                  | 00 | 00 |
|                            |   | Exempt                |    |    |



|                                                                                             |       |       |      |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|----|----|
| Anno Reg. VI. Exempt                                                                        | _____ | _____ | 1600 | 00 | 00 |
|  Brigadier | _____ | _____ | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Prices of Com- Sub-Brigadier                                                                | _____ | _____ | 500  | 00 | 00 |
| miffions. Chaplain                                                                          | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |
| Adjutant                                                                                    | _____ | _____ | 300  | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                                                                                     | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |

Second Troop, Ditto

Third Troop, Ditto

Fourth Troop, Ditto

*First Troop of Horse-Grenadier Guards.*Price of Commissions.  
l. s. d.

|                                |       |       |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|----|----|
| Captain and Colonel            | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |
| Lieutenant and Lieutenant Col. | _____ | _____ | 3600 | 00 | 00 |
| Major                          | _____ | _____ | 2900 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant and Captain         | _____ | _____ | 2000 | 00 | 00 |
| Guidon and Captain             | _____ | _____ | 1600 | 00 | 00 |
| Sub-Lieutenant                 | _____ | _____ | 900  | 00 | 00 |
| Chaplain                       | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |
| Adjutant                       | _____ | _____ | 270  | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                        | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |

Second Troop, Ditto

*Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards.*Price of Commissions.  
l. s. d.

|                                |       |       |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|----|----|
| Colonel and Captain            | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | _____ | _____ | 4000 | 00 | 00 |
| Major and Captain              | _____ | _____ | 3300 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain                        | _____ | _____ | 2500 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain-Lieutenant             | _____ | _____ | 1500 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant                     | _____ | _____ | 1200 | 00 | 00 |
| Cornet                         | _____ | _____ | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Quarrer-Master                 | _____ | _____ | 300  | 00 | 00 |
| Chaplain                       | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |
| Adjutant                       | _____ | _____ | 200  | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                        | _____ | _____ |      |    |    |

Lord

# Independent Occurrences.

241

Anno Reg. VI.

## Lord IRWIN's Regiment.

Price of Commissions.

Prices of Commissions.

|                                |       | l.   | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|----|----|
| Colonel and Captain            | _____ | 9000 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | _____ | 4000 | 00 | 00 |
| Major and Captain              | _____ | 3300 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain                        | _____ | 2500 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain-Lieutenant             | _____ | 1500 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant                     | _____ | 1200 | 00 | 00 |
| Cornet                         | _____ | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Quarter-Master                 | _____ |      |    |    |
| Chaplain                       | _____ |      |    |    |
| Adjutant                       | _____ | 200  | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                        | _____ |      |    |    |

## L. Londonderry's Regim.

Major General Wade's

Major General Wynne's

Brigadier Warren's

Brigadier Nappier's

Major General Sybourg's

The Colonels of these Corps to dispose at 7500 l. each, and all the other Officers at the Price allow'd of in L. Irwin's Regiment.

## Royal Regiment of Dragoons.

Price of Commissions.

|                                |       | l.   | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|----|----|
| Colonel and Captain            | _____ | 7000 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | _____ | 3200 | 00 | 00 |
| Major and Captain              | _____ | 2600 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain                        | _____ | 1800 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain Lieutenant             | _____ | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant                     | _____ | 800  | 00 | 00 |
| Cornet                         | _____ | 600  | 00 | 00 |
| Chaplain                       | _____ |      |    |    |
| Adjutant                       | _____ | 200  | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                        | _____ |      |    |    |

R

Colonel

Anno Reg. VI. Colonel Sydney's  
Regiment

Prices of Com-  
missions.

Brigadier Bowles's,  
late Pepper's  
Colonel Campbell's  
Lord Carpenter's  
Major General E-  
vans's  
Earl of Stair's  
Colonel Ker's

All these Regiments are in-  
cluded in the above Regu-  
lation, excepting such as  
have, or shall have any  
Additional Troops; in  
which Case, regard is to  
be had to the Colonels of  
such Regiments, when they  
shall be allow'd to dispose  
of their Commands.

Brigadier Gore's Regiment,  
Brigadier Honeywood's,  
Brigadier Cross's,  
Colonel Bowles's,  
Brigadier Munden's,  
Brigadier Dormer's,

These Regiments  
are included in the  
following Regula-  
tion.

|                                |       | Price of Commissions. |    |    |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----|----|
|                                |       | l.                    | s. | d. |
| Colonel and Captain            | _____ | 6000                  | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | _____ | 2700                  | 00 | 00 |
| Major and Captain              | _____ | 2200                  | 00 | 00 |
| Captain                        | _____ | 1500                  | 00 | 00 |
| Captain Lieutenant             | _____ | 850                   | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant                     | _____ | 680                   | 00 | 00 |
| Cornet                         | _____ | 520                   | 00 | 00 |
| Chaplain                       | _____ |                       |    |    |
| Adjutant                       | _____ | 172                   | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                        | _____ |                       |    |    |

First Regiment of Foot-Guards.

|                                |       | Price of Commissions. |    |        |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----|--------|
|                                |       | l.                    | s. | d.     |
| Colonel and Captain            | _____ |                       |    |        |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | _____ | 6000                  | 00 | 00     |
| First Major and Captain        | _____ | 3600                  | 00 | 00     |
| Second Major and Captain       | _____ | 3600                  | 00 | 00     |
| Captain                        | _____ | 2400                  | 00 | 00     |
| Captain Lieutenant             | _____ | 1500                  | 00 | 00     |
| Lieutenant                     | _____ | 900                   | 00 | 00     |
|                                |       |                       |    | Ensign |



# Independent Occurrences.

243

|                |   |   |     |    |    |                |
|----------------|---|---|-----|----|----|----------------|
| Ensign         | — | — | 450 | 00 | 00 | Anno Reg. VI.  |
| Chaplain       | — | — |     |    |    |                |
| Adjutant       | — | — | 200 | 00 | 00 | Prices of Com- |
| Quarter-Master | — | — | 150 | 00 | 00 | missions.      |
| Solicitor      | — | — |     |    |    |                |
| Surgeon        | — | — |     |    |    |                |

Second Regiment of Foot-Guards,  
Third Regiment of Foot-Guards,

} These Two Regiments are included in the above Regulation, excepting the Lieut. Colonel and Captain, who is to dispose for 5000 l. each.

## Colonel KIRK's Regiment of Foot.

Price of Commissions.  
l. s. d.

|                                |   |   |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------|---|---|------|----|----|
| Colonel and Captain            | — | — | 6000 | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | — | — | 2400 | 00 | 00 |
| Major and Captain              | — | — | 1800 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain                        | — | — | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Captain Lieutenant             | — | — | 450  | 00 | 00 |
| Lieutenant                     | — | — | 300  | 00 | 00 |
| Ensign                         | — | — | 200  | 00 | 00 |
| Chaplain                       | — | — |      |    |    |
| Adjutant                       | — | — | 150  | 00 | 00 |
| Quarter-Master                 | — | — | 150  | 00 | 00 |
| Surgeon                        | — | — |      |    |    |

Lieut. General Wills's Regiment

Colonel Cadogan's  
Brigadier Groves's  
Colonel Montague's  
Brigadier Stanwix's  
Colonel Cotton's  
Colonel Clayton's  
Colonel Harrison's  
Colonel Cholmley's  
Major General Wightman's  
Lieutenant General Mackartney's  
Dormer's  
Geo. Groves's  
Howard's

} All these Regiments are included in the above Regulation, excepting Lord Orkney's Royal Regiment of Foot; which consisting of Two Battalions, Regard is to be had to the Colonel there.

Anno Reg. VI. *Morrison's*  
*Handasyde's*  
*Prices of Com- W'berham's*  
*missions.*

*O Hara's*  
*Cosby's*  
*Pierce's*  
*Egerton's*  
*Shannon's*  
*Preston's*  
*Sabine's*  
*James Otway's*

thereof, when he shall be allow'd to dispose of his Command: And all the other Officers to dispose at the Price allow'd of in Colonel Kirk's Regiment.

*Lord JOHN KER's Regiment.*

*Price of Commissions.*

|                                |       | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Colonel and Captain            | _____ | 5000      | 00        | 00        |
| Lieutenant Colonel and Captain | _____ | 2000      | 00        | 00        |
| Major and Captain              | _____ | 1500      | 00        | 00        |
| Captain                        | _____ | 840       | 00        | 00        |
| Captain Lieutenant             | _____ | 380       | 00        | 00        |
| Lieutenant                     | _____ | 250       | 00        | 00        |
| Ensign                         | _____ | 170       | 00        | 00        |
| Adjutant                       | _____ | 125       | 00        | 00        |
| Quarter-Master                 | _____ | 125       | 00        | 00        |
| Surgeon                        | _____ |           |           |           |
| Chaplain                       | _____ |           |           |           |

*Lord Mark Ker's*  
*Colonel Barrel's*  
*Colonel Hawley's*  
*Colonel Charles Otway's*  
*Lieutenant General Sankey's*  
*Brigadier Bisset's*  
*Sir Charles Horham's*  
*Brigadier Borr's*  
*Lord Hinchinbroke's*  
*Colonel Chudleigh's*  
*Colonel Lucas's*  
*Colonel Philips's*

All these Regiments are included in the above Regulation.

In September the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* presented the famous Mr. Law, in *France*, with his Freedom of their City, of which he is a Native. The Letters of Freedom were inclos'd in a Gold Box of 300 *l.* Value, with the following Inscription engrav'd on the Bottom of it.

Anno Reg. VI.  
The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* present  
Mr. Law with  
a Copy of his  
Freedom.

The Corporation of *Edinburgh* having done themselves the Honour to inroll in the Liberties of their City, John Law, Earl of Tankerville, &c. A Gentleman of a graceful Person, fine Parts, the first of all the Bankers in Europe, a happy Contriver and Manager of Societies for Trade in the remotest Parts of the World, and one that has well deserv'd of his Country, give their publick Testimony of it with Pleasure, by Letters herein inclosed.

To this Purpose we may take Notice, That Mr. Law having, some Months before, establish'd in *France* a Company of Merchants trading to the *West Indies*, under the Name of the Company of the *Indies*, or of *Mississippi*, to whom the King gave the vast Tract of Land, called *Louisiana*, in North America, and granted other great Privileges. The shares in the Stock of that Company, which at first were subscribed at the Rate of 100 French Livres, partly in Money, partly in State Bills, on which there was a great Discount, rose so fast in the Months of *July* and *August*, this Year, that by the beginning of *September* they were advanced to a 1000 Livres. Among other Arts used all over Europe, by the Emisaries of that Company, the Extract of some Accounts of *Louisiana* was industriously publish'd.

The Establishment of the French Indian Company could not but give some Jealousy and Uneasiness to the British Nation, the rather, because the *Louisiana* lies all along, from the 29th to the 47th Degree of Northern Latitude, on the back of our Plantations; on the Continent of North America, viz. *Carolina*, *Virginia*, *Mary Land*, *Pensilvania*, and *New-England*: And some Differences being lately arisen between the British and French Subjects, about the Limits between *Cape Breton*,



Anno Reg. VI. and Nova Scotia, and other Territories yielded or restored by the Treaty of Utrecht, *Martin Bladen*, Col. Bladen, and *Daniel Pulteney*, Esqs; were appointed Commissioners on the Part of Great Britain, to treat in teney, Esqs; France, with Commissioners of that Crown, in named Commis- order amicably to adjust those Differences; and sioners to treat on the 12th of September Colonel Bladen set out in France. for Paris.

The strange Turn this Project gave to the Peoples Inclinations, and the Effects it had upon their Pursuits after Riches, all Europe hath since been too much Witnesses to; and even how much our own Nation have been Imitators of such pernicious Experiments, we have found to our Cost, particularly in the South Sea Affair.

On Wednesday, the 14th of October, *John Matthews*, a Printer, was arraign'd at the Bar of the Court of the Old Baily, for High Treason, for printing and publishing a treasonable Libel, intituled, *Vox Populi, vox Dei*, and having pleaded not Guilty to his Indictment, his Trial was put off to the 16th, Mr. *Hungerford*, one of his Council, alledging, That his Witnesses were not ready. Accordingly, on Friday the 16th, *Matthews* was brought again to the Bar, in order to be try'd; but his Council raised an Objection against the Pannel of his Jury, for not having the Additions of their Dwelling Places, and Titles, pursuant to a Statute past in the 27th of *Eliz. chap. 7. Sect. 2.* made perpetual by 39 *Eliz. chap. 18.* and mention'd in a Book, intituled, *A Collection of Statutes now in Force relating to High Treason, &c.* Printed by Order of the House of Lords, on the 20th of April, 1709, after being approv'd of by the Twelve Judges, for the better Information of the People of Great Britain. This Objection was thought of such Weight and Concern, that the Decision of it was referr'd to the Twelve Judges of this Realm, who having unanimously over-ruled the same, *Matthews* the on Friday, the 30th of October, his Trial came on Printed try'd at the Old Baily, before the Lord Mayor, and and condemn'd. Ten of the Judges (the Lord Chief Justice *Prat*, and Judge *Powis*, being indisposed) for Printing and

and Publishing the Traiterous and Seditious Li- Anno Reg. VI.  
bel before-mentioned, upon an Indictment found-  
ed on the Statute of the 4th of Queen Anne, for  
Strengthening and Confirming the Act of Suc-  
cession in the most illustrious House of Hanover,  
which makes it High Treason to affirm, either  
by Writing or Printing, That the Pretender, or  
any Person or Persons whatsoever, have any  
Right or Title to the Crown of these Realms, &c.  
In the said Libel he first asserts, 'That the Preten-  
'der has an Hereditary Right to the Crown of this Realm;  
'and after several Arguments, in Conclusion comes  
'to affirm, That all Rights concur in him; and endea-  
'vours to stir up the People to shake off (as he terms it)  
'this arbitrary Government.' The Printing thereof  
was fully prov'd upon him, but his Council used  
many Arguments, in particular, That the Ex-  
pressions made use of in the Libel, did not di-  
rectly tend to affirm that the Pretender had any  
Right to the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice  
sum'd up the Evidence fully and impartially,  
and the Proof being of the clearest Nature, the  
Jury, in about half an Hour, brought him in  
Guilty, and he receiv'd Sentence of Death ac-  
cordingly. This Trial lasted from Ten a Clock  
in the Morning till Eleven at Night.

About the latter End of this Month there hap-  
pen'd a Thing very remarkable, both for Vil-  
lany on the one Hand, and Generosity on the  
other.

Paul Miller, a private Trooper in the first Troop of Horse Grenadiers, having made a Proposal *A villainous Proposal to as-*  
to Mr. Secretary Craggs to go and assassinate the *assassinate the*  
Pretender, was by Mr. Secretary's Warrant pre- *Pretender just-*  
sently taken into Custody of Mr. Bill the Messen- *ly resented.*  
ger; and the Matter being laid before the Lords  
Justices, their Excellencies order'd, That he  
should immediately be discharged out of his  
Majesty's Service, and proceeded against with  
the utmost Severity: But on Wednesday, the  
28th of October, at Night, the profligate Assassin  
made his Escape.

On Friday the 6th of November, John Matthews, John Mat-  
the Printer, was executed at Tyburn for High thews executed  
Trea-

Anno Reg. VI. Treason; but that Part of his Sentence, which related to his being Quarter'd, was remitted, and his Body given to his Relations to be interr'd. He confess'd some Days before to Mr. Skerret, a worthy Divine, who attended him in *Newgate*, at the Desire of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, That he had been inveigled and seduced by the Non-Jurors; but own'd the Justice of his Sentence, and the Right of King *George*. To do Justice to that unfortunate Youth, it must be own'd, That he made a decent End, joyn'd earnestly in Prayer with two Ministers of the Church of *England* who attended him, utter'd no opprobrious Words against the Government, nor left any Speech to that Purpose; but died with a more Christian like Resignation than any that have suffered for the same Cause, and that he generously sacrificed his own Life to keep the Promise he had made, not to discover those who employ'd him. He was about 18 Years of Age.

The following Letter to his Majesty, written by two *Danish Missionaries*, was lately transmitted from *Tranquebar*, a *Danish* Settlement on the Coast of *Malabar*.

Most Serene, most Potent, and most Gracious King  
and Lord,

A Letter from  
the Danish  
Missionaries to  
his Majesty.

YOUR Majesty's most gracious Letter of the 23d of *August* (3d of *September*) 1717. came to us on the 24th of *May* following. We receiv'd it with the greatest Joy imaginable, and were highly comforted and quicken'd in our Zeal for God Almighty's Glory, when we read these your Majesty's most gracious Expressions: As we shall be well pleased to hear the Success of this Work, so we shall always be inclin'd to assist you, according to the Circumstances of Time, in whatever may tend to the promoting of it, and to your Encouragement. Your Majesty hereby most graciously allows us, to make further Report of the State of our Affairs, and we thence conceive joyful Hopes, that  
your



' your Majesty will add to the glorious Title of Anno Reg. VI.  
 ' a powerful Defender of the Faith, the noble *A Letter from*  
 ' Character of, its zealous Promoter ; not only *the Danish*  
 ' by supporting the Reign of Grace of Jesus *Missionaries to*  
 ' Christ in your own Dominions, but also pro- *his Majesty.*  
 ' moting and extending it among the Heathens  
 ' and Infidels in the most remote Parts of the  
 ' World. Therefore, after having heartily  
 ' thank'd God Almighty for inclining your Ma-  
 ' jesty's Heart towards so holy a Design, and  
 ' with the profoundest Submission acknowledge  
 ' your Majesty's high Favour towards us your  
 ' unworthy Servants, may it please your  
 ' Majesty to accept the following Account of  
 ' the State of the Work in which we are em-  
 ' ploy'd.

' We the Missionaries, on our own Part, are  
 ' endeavouring, according to the Measure of  
 ' Grace God Almighty has imparted to us,  
 ' plentifully to spread Abroad the Seed of the  
 ' Word of God among the Heathens in their own  
 ' Language, there being no other Means for  
 ' touching the Hearts of the Heathens in order  
 ' to their Conversion. We also maintain *Indians*  
 ' to assist us as Catechists, for which Function we  
 ' first prepare them, by instructing them in the  
 ' saving Faith in Jesus Christ, and then send  
 ' them to propagate it among the Heathens.  
 ' To such Places, whether the oral Instruction  
 ' in the Gospel cannot reach, we send our print-  
 ' ed *Malabarian* Books, which are read in these  
 ' Parts by many of all Sorts and Degrees. As  
 ' we are perfectly sensible, that to promote and  
 ' perpetuate this Undertaking a solid Founda-  
 ' tion must be laid, by translating the Holy  
 ' Scriptures, and publishing other instructive  
 ' Books in the Language of this Country, we  
 ' did a good while ago finish, and publish, a  
 ' Translation of the New Testament, and are  
 ' now labouring with great Application in trans-  
 ' lating the Old Testament into the *Malabarian*  
 ' and *Portuguese* Languages; besides which, we  
 ' compose every Year some Books for the In-  
 ' structions of the Heathens, containing the Fun-  
 ' damentals

Anno Reg. VI. *dametrals of the Christian Religion; for the*  
*A Letter from the Danish Missionaries to his Majesty.* better Publication of which, the Printing Press  
 which we have received from our Benefactors  
 in England, is of great use to us. And that our  
 Printing House may always be provided with a  
 sufficient Quantity of Letters, we entertain in  
 the Mission Persons for cutting Moulds, and cast-  
 ing Letters, with them; as also, for Binding  
 Books, being furnished every Year with the  
 necessary Tools and Materials from England, by  
 the laudable Society for propagating Christian  
 Knowledge; and to supply the want of Paper,  
 we have been at great Expence in erecting a  
 Paper Mill here.

And so under the Invocation of the Name of  
 God, we plentifully dispense, both by Word  
 of Mouth, and in Writing, in this Heathen  
 Country, the Gospel, which makes a happy  
 Impression on the Minds of many of the Inha-  
 bitants in divers Parts. Some indeed, but par-  
 ticularly their Bramans, or Priests, gainsay and  
 scoff: Others come to a Sense of the Abomi-  
 nation of their Idolatry, and leave off worship-  
 ping Idols: Others are brought to better Prin-  
 ciples, and shew in their Discourse and Wri-  
 tings that they have got a greater Light than  
 their Forefathers: Others, indeed, give full  
 Assent to all the Truths of Christianity, but  
 out of worldly Considerations wave Baptism  
 and the Name of Christians: But some break  
 through all Difficulties, and subduing their  
 Reason to the Obedience of Faith, resolutely  
 profess Christianity. These are, during some  
 Time, instructed by us and our Catechists in  
 the Christian Doctrine, and afterwards, when  
 they give true Signs of Repentance and Con-  
 version, are received into the Bosom of the  
 Christian Church by Holy Baptism.

These, therefore, who are become Members  
 of our Congregation, we are instructing with  
 all Diligence, in order that *Jesus Christ* may be  
 framed within them. Our private Exercises  
 with them are daily Catechisings, by sending  
 our Catechists to their several Habitations, to  
 en-

enquire into their Way of Life, to examine them upon their Catechism, to pray with them, and to make Report to us, the Missionaries, every Day of what passes among them. To exercise them in praying we have set Hours twice a Week, in which Prayers are read with them in private. We give free Access to every one of them to communicate to us their Concerns. Our publick Exercises consist in preaching to them every Sunday in the Morning a Sermon in the Malabarian Language, and another in the Portuguese, and in the Afternoon we Catechise in both Languages: Besides which, we preach a Sermon in the High Dutch for the Europeans. Every Wednesday we Catechise at Church in Portuguese, and every Friday in Malabarian.

As to the Children of either Sex that belong to our Congregation, we receive them all into our Schools, where they are instructed into the Principles of Christianity, in reading, writing, and other useful Knowledge, and are maintained in every Thing at our own Charge. We have erected a Seminary for such as we design for the Service of the Gospel, to be furnish'd from thence with proper Catechists, Preceptors, and Clerks. Such Boys as want necessary Capacity, we put out to learn Handicrafts. We have also established two Schools for the Children of the Heathens, one in this Town, and another in a populous Borough not far off, where they are instructed by Christian Tutors, and have full Allowance, except Victuals and Clothes, in which their Parents find them.

The Lord having so blessed our Labours, that the new planted Congregation increases every Year; the first Church which we built here, became too narrow, upon which we have found it necessary to build one larger and more spacious, and it pleased Almighty God to furnish us with Means to finish it in two Years Time, so that on the 11th of October last it was consecrated in the Name of the Holy Trinity, and we are now constantly preaching in it in three Languages.

We



Anno Reg. VI.

‘ We have likewise, at the Desire of the *Engl*  
 ‘ *ish* who live here, erected two Schools, one  
 ‘ at Fort St. George, and another at Fort St. Da-  
 ‘ *vid*. The present Governor of Fort St. George,  
 ‘ the Honourable *Joseph Collett*, Esq; is a special  
 ‘ Friend to the Mission, and has but lately re-  
 ‘ mitted to it a considerable Present: The rest  
 ‘ of our Friends here have likewise chearfully  
 ‘ supplied our Wants this Year.

‘ The Lord, whose Work it is, guide us for  
 ‘ the future by his Divine Providence, and stir  
 ‘ up in *Europe* many Promoters among Persons  
 ‘ of all Ranks; that in these last Times, the  
 ‘ Salvation of the Heathens may be sought with  
 ‘ Earnestness, and their Conversion promoted  
 ‘ by the whole Protestant Church. Our most  
 ‘ merciful God crown your Majesty’s Person  
 ‘ with constant Prosperity, settle your Throne  
 ‘ through Justice and Piety, and prosper your  
 ‘ Government, and pour down upon the whole  
 ‘ Royal Family all temporal and spiritual Bles-  
 ‘ sings. These are the daily devout Prayers  
 ‘ and Wishes of,

*Most Serene, most Potent, and most Gracious  
 King and Lord, your Majesty’s most humble  
 Servants, &c.*

Tranquebar,  
 Nov. 24, Dec. 3.  
 1718.

Bartholomew Ziegenbalg;  
 John Ernestus Grundler.

On *Wednesday*, the 9th of *March*, died at her  
 Lodgings in *St. James’s*, a Lady, of whom the  
 following Account was published.

*Some Account* IN her Trunk was found a Memorandum;  
*of an unknown* viz.  
*Lady.*

“ That she had left with her Woman a Let-  
 “ ter, directed to *John Ward* of *Hackney*, Esq;  
 “ The Letter incloses some Papers relating to  
 “ her Affairs; and in Case of her Death, it is  
 “ by the Superscription directed to be open’d in  
 “ her Maid’s Presence.

The

The Lady sent to Mr. *Ward* some Hours before Anno Reg. VI. her Death; but he had no other Satisfaction from her, but that her Woman would deliver him a Letter if she died. But as the Lady never had any Servant with her, nor no Person ever seen at her Lodgings; so Mr. *Ward* desires, That if any one have such a Letter, that such Person will signify the same to him, in Church Street, Hackney. *Some Account of an unknown Lady.*

She has said, her Maid Servant had lived with her from Eleven Years of Age, and was a just and faithful Servant: And near two Years ago she sent for her to a House in *Westminster*, and gave her a Curiosity she had, to be preserv'd in Spirits.

Some short Time ago, it is said this Lady carry'd out of her Lodgings a small Box, the Key whereof is now in Mr. *Ward's* Possession; a repeating Gold Watch, a Pearl Necklace, a Diamond Ring of great Value, a Gold Snuff Box with a Picture in it; a Silver Spoon with a Coronet upon it, in a Shagreen Case lin'd with Green, wherein she always carry'd a Silver Handle Knife and Silver Fork, with a Silver Clasp Knife; two Silver Sauce Pans, one large, the other little; a Bundle of Papers, and a Lace Head, which she had been heard to say, cost One Hundred and Ten Pounds. And after she had lodged these with some Friend, she declared she was then easy in her Mind, and not afraid to be robb'd: But, nevertheless, going out of Town for two or three Days, she order'd the Maid to be careful of her Trunks. That Night she return'd she fell sick, and died a few Days after.

She was heard to say, she had been lately at a Masquerade in a *Dominy*, where she had an Opportunity of much Conversation with a V E R Y G R E A T M A N. She lately visited some Friends, and appeared in Black Velvet; and said she was enquir'd after by some there present, who were not personally acquainted with her. She said, in the latter Part of Queen *Anne's* Reign, she frequently visited the Court; but

Anno Reg. VI.

Some Account  
of an unknown  
Lady.

but since her Majesty died, she has been in obscure Lodgings without a Servant; and a few Days before her Death declared, that when once her private Affairs were settled, under the Conduct of her Council in the Temple (which was now near a Conclusion) she might be said to have overcome such a Scene of Troubles, as no Woman before her had ever gone through. In July last she was heard to say, she had writ to a Friend about a Hundred Miles from London, and at her Request he came to Town; but that by Illness she was prevented seeing him for five or six Days; and then he return'd, and had left a Letter for her at the Place she had appointed to meet him; which Letter reproach'd her for the Disappointment, and she seem'd to express a great Concern thereat. The Suit of Black Velvet, mentioned above, is supposed to be with her other Things. And it is likewise supposed she had different Lodgings.

She has said she was the Daughter of a Noble Man deceased, and that the Title was Extinct by the Death of her Brother unmarried; that her Uncle is now a Noble Man of great Virtue, Justice, and Honour; and always excus'd her Absence, by saying she was in the Country. She said he knew the Cause of her Retirement. This she seldom spoke, but when she did, 'twas with great Modesty, and without any apparent View of Gain to her self. When in private and alone, she was generally in Tears, and would say, her Servants she left lived happy to what she did.

Since the Time of her Death, on Enquiry at several Lodgings where she has been, and from the Acquaintance Mr. Ward had with her, she may be justly intitled to the following Character.

She had always Plenty of Money, and manag'd it frugally, but with great Generosity. She was very passionate, but excell'd in her Pity and Compassion for the Misery, Ignorance, and Misfortunes of others. She was exact in her Accounts, and appeared just in her Actions. She

was



was Charitable, Bountiful, Merciful, and Happy, Anno Reg. VI. beyond Conception, in expressing her own Sentiments of those Virtues. Her Notions of Honour always appear'd in her Conversation; and as she never spoke any Thing mean, so therein her Education was very conspicuous. She spoke French, and had been in foreign Courts, and was able to give a very good Account of her Observations there, as well as in the Nunneries, and other Religious Places. Her Carriage was agreeably Courteous, Modest, and Grave, which at the same Time commanded both Distance and Respect. Her Speech, and her Voice, had all the Softness peculiar to the finest of her Sex; and her Words were so fluent, and well apply'd, that her Discourse upon any Subject did command both Admiration and Attention. In Conversation her Satire was very severe; and her Commendation of any one would suffer, if not copy'd in her own Words. When in Health, her Person was middle Siz'd, with dark Brown Hair, as fine as Silk; a rising Forehead; full light Grey Eyes, with a peculiar Sharpness therein; a round Face, Fair, and very Comely; a small Scar cross her Right Eye-Brow, scarce discernable: She said she got it, when a Child, by a Fall. She had a fine Hand and Arm as could well be seen; a yellow Mole on the Pit of her Breast, and several others on the Inside of her Right Arm. She had, and wore at several Times, all those Jewels and other Things hereafter-mention'd (besides those above) which some Time ago she declared she left with a Friend, viz. a large Pearl Necklace of great Value; a Diamond Necklace, with several very large Diamonds in it; a Diamond Cross; two large Diamonds to button up her Gown; two Pair of Diamond Ear-Rings of different Sizes, the small ones she wore in her Ears, the larger ones round her Ears; a Pair of Diamond Buckles for her Shoes; a Diamond Buckle for her Girdle. She had several Diamond Rings, Two of great Value with single Stones, and a Third she valued above all, having something curiously wrought

Some Account  
of an unknown  
Lady.

Anno Reg. VI. wrought thereon. She had several Diamonds for her Hair, and others she wore on her Breast, not particularly described: A Gold Watch made by *Tompion*: In the Work appear'd the Sun, the Moon, and the rest of the Planets, with the Day of the Month, the Hook set with Diamonds; the Case was curiously wrought, and to the Chain hung several Locketts set with Diamonds; A Gold Tweezer-Case, with a Gold Chain set with Diamonds. She had a Pair of small Buckles to her Clogs, of Gold, and in each Buckle was a small Diamond. She had sometimes a small flat Gold Watch in her Pocket, with a Coronet thereon.

This Lady came in a *London* hir'd Coach and Six Horses from *Mansfield* in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Year 1714, about the Time the late Queen died; and was attended there several Times with a Coach and Six Horses before she left the Country.

Colonel John Mackintosh apprehended.

The Night between *Friday* and *Saturday*, the 19th and 20th of *February*, Colonel John Mackintosh, who, with his Brother, Brigadier Mackintosh, Commander in chief of the *Scotch* Rebels, broke out of *Newgate* and made his Escape, was apprehended at the *Four Swans* Inn, in *Bishopsgate-street*, by His Majesty's Messengers. He was discovered by a Person imprison'd for the Highway, in the *Marshalsea*, where the Colonel coming to release a Woman arrested for Debt; the said Person made it known to the Keeper, who, when the Woman was set at Liberty, caus'd her to be dogg'd to the Place, where the Colonel was taken with her. After his Examination at the *Earl Stanhope's* Office, he was committed to *Newgate*; and being, on the 4th of *March*, charged with a fresh Treason; in having been again in Rebellion at the Battle of *Gleneshiels*, he was order'd to be carried into *Scotland*, to be try'd there. It unluckily fell out for him, that his Name happen'd to be mention'd in the ACCOUNT which Major General *Wightman* had, some Time before, laid before His Majesty and Council; which was as follows:

An ACCOUNT of the Disposition of the Rebels at  
Glensheil, upon the Tenth of June, 1719.

Anno Reg. VI.

Major General  
Wightman's  
Account of the  
Rebels at Glen-  
sheil.

THEIR Right Wing commanded by  
Lord George Murray, and the Laird of  
Mac Dougal, consisting of One Hundred  
of Seaforth's Men, Twenty Volunteers,  
under Captain John Mackintosh, Thirty  
Camerons, Twelve Mac Dougals, and  
Thirty more Camerons, that went to re-  
inforce them; consisting in all of One  
Hundred and Ninety Two Men, were  
posted upon the Hill, on the South  
Side of Water-Sheil, ————— } 192

Several Detachments of Spaniards were en-  
trench'd in the Mouth of the Pass, and  
the Regiment in the Entrenchment up-  
on the Top of the Lower Hill, on the  
North Side of the Water; consisting of  
Two Hundred and Seventy Four; with  
whom was the Lord Tullibardine, ————— } 274

Upon their Left was Lockhill, with Two  
Hundred Camerons, ————— } 200

Next Mac-Donall of Shian, with One Hun-  
dred out of Glengary, ————— } 100

Mac-Donall, Nephew to Glengary, with  
Fifty Volunteers, ————— } 50

Rory Mac Leod, with Fifty out of Glenely, — 50

The Laird of Mac-Kinvin, with Fifty of  
his Men, ————— } 50

Rob. Roy Mac Gregor, with Fifty of that Clan, 50

The late Earl of Seaforth, with the Mac-  
Kenzies, had Seven Hundred posted on  
the Left; with him was Earl Marshal,  
besides the Hundred that were de-  
tach'd for Lord George Murray, ————— } 700

Total, 1666

There were betwixt Three and Four Hun-  
dred Spectators upon the Top of the Hill, who  
came out of several Counties, but did not en-  
gage. S Clan-



Anno Reg. VI. *Clanranald*, with 400 Men, were at the Head of *Lochurn*, within Three Miles of the Engagement, but could not come up Time enough.

*Glenco*, was in the Breast of *Glengary*, on his March to join the Rebels next Morning.

The Laird of *Glenmorison*, and the Laird of *Chisolm*, were come within View of the Engagement, on the North and South Side of the Hills, in Order to have attack'd the Baggage.

*An Account of what Arms were distributed amongst the Rebels, at and before the Battel of Glenshiel.*

|                                                        |                                                             |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Number of<br>Arms distribu-<br>ted to the Re-<br>bels. | THE late Earl of <i>Seaforth</i> _____                      | 800  |
|                                                        | <i>Locheill</i> _____                                       | 200  |
|                                                        | <i>Mac-Kinvin</i> _____                                     | 50   |
|                                                        | <i>Mac-Donall of Shian</i> , with <i>Glengary Men</i> _____ | 100  |
|                                                        | <i>Rob. Roy Mac Gregor</i> _____                            | 50   |
|                                                        | <i>Chisolm of Strathglas</i> _____                          | 50   |
|                                                        | <i>Glen-morison</i> _____                                   | 50   |
|                                                        | <i>Glenco</i> _____                                         | 50   |
|                                                        | The Laird of <i>Mac-Dougall</i> _____                       | 12   |
|                                                        | <i>Clanranald</i> _____                                     | 200  |
|                                                        |                                                             | 1612 |

The Number of all brought to Scotland— 2000

The Lords Justices of Great Britain taking Notice, That notwithstanding a late Act of Parliament, and His Majesty's Proclamation conformable thereto, several of the late fraudulent and illegal Projects, commonly call'd BUBBLES, were still carrying on, their Excellencies thought fit to put a Stop to those pernicious Practices; in Order to which they came to the following Resolution :

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 12th  
of July, 1720.

Resolution of  
the Lords Ju-  
stices against the  
Bubbles.

P R E S E N T,

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in  
Council.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in  
Council, taking into Consideration the many In-  
conveniencies arising to the Publick from several  
Projects set on Foot for raising of Joint Stocks,  
for various Purposes, and that a great many of  
His Majesty's Subjects have been drawn in to  
part with their Money, on Pretence of Assuran-  
ces that their Petitions for Patents and Charters,  
to enable them to carry on the same, would be  
granted: To prevent such Impositions, their  
Excellencies this Day ordered the said several  
Petitions, together with such Reports from the  
Board of Trade, and from His Majesty's Attor-  
ney and Solicitor General, as had been obtained  
thereon, to be laid before them; and after ma-  
ture Consideration thereof, were pleased, by  
Advice of His Majesty's Privy-Council, to order  
that the said Petitions be dismiss'd. Which are  
as followeth:

*Petition of several Persons, praying Letters Patents  
for carrying on a Fishing Trade, by the Name of the  
Grand Fishery of Great Britain.*

*Petition of the Company of the Royal Fishery of  
England, praying Letters Patents for such further  
Powers as will effectually contribute to carry on the said  
Fishery.*

*Petition of George James, in Behalf of himself,  
and divers Persons of Distinction, concerned in a Na-  
tional Fishery, praying Letters Patents of Incorpora-  
tion to enable them to carry on the same.*

*Petition of several Merchants, Traders, and others,  
whose Names are thereunto subscribed, praying to be In-  
corporated for Reviving and Carrying on a Whale Fi-  
shery to Greenland, and elsewhere.*

Anno Reg. VI. Petition of Sir John Lambert, and others thereto Subscribing, on Behalf of themselves, and a great Number of Merchants, praying to be Incorporated for carrying on a Greenland Trade; and particularly a Whale Fishery in Davis's Streights.

Another Petition for a Greenland Trade.

Petition of several Merchants, Gentlemen, and Citizens thereto Subscribing, praying to be Incorporated for Buying and Building of Ships to Lett or Freight.

Petition of Samuel Antrim, and others, praying Letters Patents for sowing Hemp and Flax.

Petition of several Merchants, Masters of Ships, Sail-Makers, and Manufacturers of Sail-Cloth, praying a Charter for an Incorporation to enable them to carry on and promote the said Manufactory by a Joint Stock.

Petition of Thomas Boyd, and several Hundred Merchants, Owners and Masters of Ships, Sail-Makers, Weavers, and other Traders, praying a Charter of Incorporation, empowering them to borrow Money for purchasing Lands, in Order to the Manufacturing Sail-Cloth, and fine Holland.

Petition on Behalf of several Persons interested in a Patent granted by the late King William and Queen Mary, for the Making of Linnen and Sail-Cloth, praying that no Charter may be granted to any Persons whatsoever, for making Sail-Cloth; but that the Privilege now enjoyed by them may be confirmed, and likewise an Additional Power to carry on the Cotton and Cotton-Silk Manufactures.

Petition of several Citizens, Merchants, and Traders in London, and other Subscribers to a British Stock, for a General Insurance from Fire, in any Part of England, praying to be Incorporated for carrying on the said Undertaking.

Petition of several of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of the City of London, and other Parts of Great Britain thereto Subscribing, praying to be Incorporated for carrying on a General Insurance from Losses by Fire within the Kingdom of England.

Petition of Thomas Burges, and others His Majesty's Subjects thereto Subscribing, in Behalf of themselves, and others, Subscribers to a Fund of One Million, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. for carrying on



a Trade to His Majesty's German Dominions, praying Anno Reg. VI to be Incorporated by the Name of the Harbours Company.

Petition of Edward Jones, a Dealer in Timber, on Behalf of himself, and others, praying to be Incorporated for the Importation of Timber from Germany.

Petition of several Merchants of London, and others, praying a Charter of Incorporation for carrying on a Salt Work.

Petition of Captain Mackpheadris, of London, Merchant, on Behalf of himself, and several Merchants, Clothiers, Hatters, Dyers, and other Traders, praying a Charter of Incorporation, empowering them to raise a sufficient Sum of Money to purchase Lands for planting and rearing a Wood called Mader, for the Use of the Dyers.

Petition of Joseph Galendo, of London, Snuff-Maker, praying a Patent for his Invention to prepare and cure Virginia Tobacco for Snuff, in Virginia, and making it into the same within all His Majesty's Dominions.

Besides the PROJECTS and Undertakings above-mention'd, many others had been set up and carried on, under the Names of BUBBLES, viz.

For the Importation of Swedish Iron.

For supplying London with Sea-Coal, a Subscription of Three Millions. List of other Bubbles.

For building or rebuilding Houses throughout all England, Three Millions.

For making of Muslin.

For carrying on and improving the British Alum-Works.

For effectually settling the Island of Blanco and Sal Tortugas.

For an Engine to supply fresh Water for the Inhabitants of the Town of Deal.

For Buying and Importing of Holland, Flanders-Lace, &c.

For Improvement of Lands in Great Britain, Four Millions Subscription.

Anno Reg. VI. For encouraging the Breed of Horses in *England*, and improving of Glebe and Church-  
*List of other* Lands, and repairing and rebuilding Parsonage  
*Bubbles.* and Vicarage Houses.

For making of Iron and Steel in *Great Britain*.  
 For improving Land in *Flintshire*, One Million.  
 For purchasing Lands, &c. to build on, Two Millions.

For Trading in Hair.

For erecting Salt-Pans in *Holy-Island*, Two Millions.

For buying and selling Estates, lending Money on Mortgages, &c.

For carrying on an Undertaking of great Advantage, but no Body to know what it is.

For paving the Streets of *London*, Two Millions.

For furnishing Funerals to any Part of *Great Britain*.

Another for buying and selling Lands, and lending Money at Interest, Five Millions.

For carrying on the Royal Fishery of *Great Britain*, Ten Millions.

For Assurance of Seamen's Wages.

For erecting Loan-Offices for the Assistance and Encouragement of the Industrious, Two Millions.

For purchasing and leasing improvable Lands, Four Millions.

For importing Pitch and Tar, and other Naval Stores, from *North Britain* and *America*.

For the Clothing, Felt, and Pantile-Trade.

For purchasing and improving a Manor and Royalty in *Essex*, &c.

For insuring of Horses, Two Millions.

For exporting the Woollen Manufacture, and importing Copper, Brass and Iron, Four Millions.

For a grand Dispensary, Three Millions.

For erecting Mills for Milling of Lead, and purchasing of Lead-Mines, &c. Two Millions.

For improving the Art of making Soap.

For a Settlement on the Island of *Santa Cruz*.

For sinking Pits, and melting Lead-Oar in *Derbyshire*.

For making Glass-Bottles, and Glass.

For

For a Wheel for perpetual Motion, One Mil- Anno Reg. VI.  
lion.

For improving of Gardens.

For insuring and increasing Children's For- Bubbles.  
tunes.

For entring and loading Goods at the *Custom-  
House*, and negotiating other Business for Mer-  
chants.

For cartying on a Woollen Manufacture in the  
*North of England*.

For importing Walnut-Tree from *Virginia*,  
Two Millions.

For making *Manchester* Stuffs of Thread and  
Cotton.

For making *Joppa* and *Castle* Soap.

For the wrought Iron and Steel Manufactures  
in this Kingdom, Four Millions.

For dealing in *Lace*, *Hollands*, *Cambricks*, *Lawns*,  
&c. Two Millions.

For trading in, and improving certain Commo-  
dities of the Product of this Kingdom, &c.  
Three Millions.

For supplying the *London* Markets with Cattle,

For making Looking-Glasses, Coach-Glasses,  
&c. Two Millions.

For the Tin and Lead Mines in *Cornwall* and  
*Derbyshire*.

For making *Rape-Oil*.

For importing *Beaver-Fur*, Two Millions.

For making of Pastboard, Packing-Paper, &c.

For importing of Oils and other Materials  
used in the Woollen Manufactures.

For improving and Increase of the Silk Manu-  
facture.

For lending Money on Stocks, Annuities, Tal-  
lies, &c.

For paying Pensions to Widows, &c. at small  
Discount, Two Millions.

For improving Malt-Liquors, Four Millions.

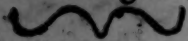
For a grand *American* Fishery.

For purchasing and improving Fenny Lands  
in *Lincolnshire*, Two Millions.

For improving the Paper Manufacture in *Great  
Britain*.

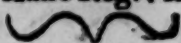


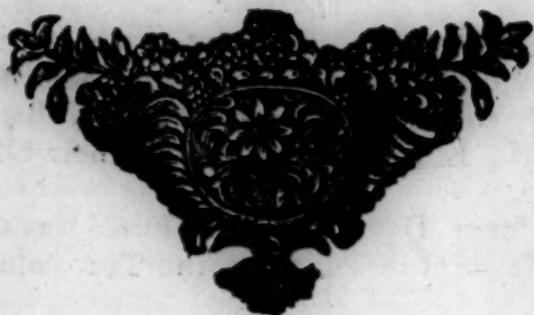
Anno Reg. VI.

List of other  
Bubbles.

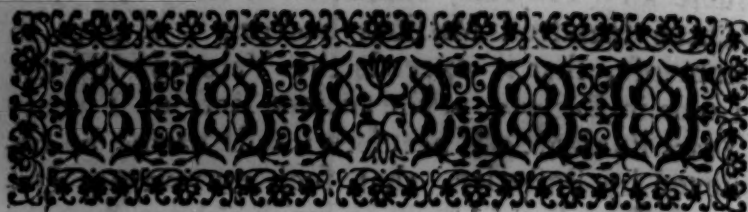
- The Bottomrey Society.  
 For drying Malt by hot Air.  
 For carrying on a Trade in the River *Oronoko*  
*in America.*  
 For the more effectual making of Bays in *Col-*  
*chester*, and other Parts of *Great Britain.*  
 For buying of Naval Stores, supplying the  
 Victualling, and paying Wages of the Workmen.  
 For employing poor Artificers, and furnishing  
 Merchants and others with Watches.  
 For Improvement of Tillage, and the Breed  
 of Cattle.  
 Another for the Improvement of our Breed of  
 Horses.  
 Another for insuring of Horses.  
 For carrying on the Corn-Trade of *Great Britain.*  
 For insuring to all Masters and Mistresses, the  
 Losses they shall sustain by Servants, Three  
 Millions.  
 For erecting Houses, or Hospitals, for taking in  
 and maintaining Bastard Children, Two Millions.  
 For bleaching of coarse Sugars, without the  
 Use of Fire, or Loss of Substance.  
 For Turnpikes and Wharfs.  
 For insuring from Thefts and Robberies.  
 For extracting Silver from Lead.  
 For making *China* and *Delft* Ware, One Million.  
 For importing of Tobacco, and exporting it  
 again to *Sweden*, &c. Four Millions.  
 For making Iron with Pit-Coal.  
 For furnishing the Cities of *London* and *West-*  
*minster*, and the Suburbs with Hay and Straw.  
 For a Sail and Packing-Cloth Manufactory in  
*Ireland.*  
 For taking up Ballast.  
 For buying and fitting out Ships to suppress  
 Pyrates.  
 For importing Timber from *Wales*, Two Mil-  
 lions.  
 For Rock-Salt.  
 For the Transmutation of Quick-silver into a  
 malleable fine Metal.

With many others more secretly carried on.  
 The

The several Sums intended to be raised by Anno Reg. VI. these airy Projects, amounted to little less than  Three Hundred Millions Sterling; a Sum so *Reflection on* immense, that it exceeds the Value of all the *the Extrava-* Lands in *England*, at the ancient Rate of Twenty *gance of the* Years Purchase: Therefore it will hardly be be- *Bubbles.* lieved by Posterity, that such extravagant Undertakings should have so much as been thought of, or proposed in a Nation formerly so fam'd for Prudence, and Skill in Commercial Affairs: But the Eagerness of getting Riches, by quick and easy Methods, though never so mean and dishonourable, had, at this Time, intoxicated the Minds of most People, of all Ranks and Conditions, to such a Degree, that most of the said BUBBLES found many Subscribers: Some of whom sold their *Permits*, or first *Subscriptions*, at a great Profit, whereby the last Buyers were, at last, *bubbled* out of considerable Sums.



Ad-



## Advancements, Removes, and New Commissions.

August.

Mr. Hewet,  
Surveyor of the  
Works.

IN this Month *Thomas Hewet, Esq;* Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods, was appointed Surveyor of His Majesty's Works, in the Room of *William Benson, Esq;* who obtain'd a Grant of the Wharf at *Whitehall*, worth upwards of 300*l. per Annum*, for 30 Years.

September.

The two Sher-  
riffs sworn into  
their Office.

On Monday, the 28th, the Two Sheriffs of the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing, viz. *Sir John Eyles, Bart.* and *John Tass, Esq;* were sworn into their Office at *Guildhall*.

Sir G. Thorold  
Lord Mayor.

The next Day *Sir George Thorold* was elected Lord Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing.

January.

Dr. Offley, and  
Mr. Burrel, ap-  
pointed Chap-  
lains to the K.

About the middle of this Month the Reverend *Dr. Timothy Offley*, and the Reverend *Mr. William Burrel*, were appointed Chaplains in Ordinary to His Majesty, the former in the Room of *Dr. Grey*, deceased, and the latter in the Room of *Dr. Boulter*, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*.

Mr. Plumtree  
Treasurer of  
the Ordnance.

About this Time, *John Plumtree, Esq;* Member of Parliament, and one of the Commissioners for Stating the Accompts of the Army, was appointed



pointed Treasurer of the Ordnance, in the Room Anno Reg. VI. of the Honourable Harry Mordaunt, Esq; deceased.

And the Honourable Coniers Darcey, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Holderness, and a Representative of the Borough of Newark, upon Trent, was made Master of the Household, in the Room of Edmund Dunch, Esq; deceased.

On the 21st Dr. Edward Jones was install'd Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in the Room of Dr. Saunders deceased.

*February.*

About the Middle of this Month Benjamin Mildmay, Esq; was appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise, in the Room of Sir William Ashburst, deceased; and was succeeded, as a Commissioner of the Duties on Salt, by Robert Baylis, Esq; Mr. William Parr succeeded the latter as Comptroller of the Penny Post Office; and Captain Joseph Bell was made Deputy Comptroller of the General Post Office.

About this Time the Reverend Mr. Wade, Brother of Major General Wade, was made Canon of Windsor. Dr. Lewis Atterbury, Brother to the Bishop of Rochester, and Minister of High Gate, Rector of Hornsey. The Reverend Mr. Piers, Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, Rector of St. Bartholomew behind the Royal Exchange, in the Room of Dr. Adams, deceased; and Dr. Snape, Master of Eaton College, succeeded him, as Provost of King's College in Cambridge.

About the same Time also the Reverend Mr. Maurice, who some Time ago preach'd a remarkable Sermon at Oxford, and was censur'd by the University for it, was prefer'd to a considerable Benefice in the Diocese of Bangor.

Not many Days after Captain Onslow was made Treasurer of the Post Office, in the Room of his Brother Arthur Onslow, Esq; who was chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Guilford, in the County of Surrey.

About this Time, Sir Robert Corbet, Bart. was appointed one of the Clerks Comptrollers of His Majesty's

Mr. Darcey  
Master of the  
Household.

Dr. Jones  
Chancellor of  
St. Pauls.

Mr. Mildmay  
Com. of Excise.

Mr. Baylis  
Com. of Salt.

Mr. Parr Comp.  
of the Penny  
Post Office.

Mr. Bell Dep.  
Comp. of the G.  
Post Office.

Mr. Wade Ca-  
non of Windsor

Dr. Atterbury  
R. of Hornsey.

Mr. Piers  
Rector of St.

Bartholomew  
R. Exchange.

Dr. Snape  
Provost of K.C.  
Cambridge.

Mr. Maurice  
presented to a  
Benefice in the  
D. of Bangor.

Capt. Onslow  
Treasurer of  
the Post Office.

Sir R. Corbet,  
Clerk Comp. of  
his M. Household

Anno Reg. VI. jesty's Household, in the Room of Major General *Wroth*, deceased.

*Mr. East Com-* And *William East*, Esq; was appointed one of  
*missioner of the* the Commissioners of the *Wine Licence*, in the  
*Wine Licence.* Room of *Mr. Cresset*, deceased.

*Mr. Stanyan* And *Temple Stanyan*, Esq; was appointed one of  
*one of the Clerks* the Clerks in Ordinary of His Majesty's most  
*of the P. Council* Honourable Privy Council, in the Room of his  
 Brother, *Abraham Stanyan*, Esq; His Majesty's  
 Ambassador Extraordinary to the *Ottoman Port*.

March.

*E. of Coventry* On the 22d of *March*, *William Earl of Coventry*,  
*a P. Counsellor.* was sworn one of the Lords of His Majesty's most  
 Honourable Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant  
 of the County of *Worcester*.

*Mr. Yorke So-* The next Day it was publickly declared, that  
*licitor General.* *Philip Yorke*, Esq; was appointed His Majesty's  
 Solicitor General.

*Sir R. Sutton* About this Time *Sir Robert Sutton*, Knight,  
*sent to France.* His Majesty's late Ambassador at the *Ottoman*  
*Port*, was appointed His Majesty's Envoy Extra-  
 ordinary at the Court of *France*, in the Room of  
 the Earl of *Stair*.

*Col. Stanhope* And Colonel *Stanhope* was also appointed to go  
*to Madrid.* to the Court of *Madrid* with a publick Cha-  
 racter.

April.

*Mr. Smith* About the beginning of this Month, *Jonathan*  
*Clerk of the* *Smith*, Esq; Serjeant of the Royal Chapel at *St.*  
*Cheque.* *James's*, was made Clerk of the *Cheque*, in the  
 Room of *Mr. Daniel Williams*, deceased.

*Mr. Manning-* And the Reverend *Mr. Manningham*, Chaplain  
*ham Preben-* to the Honourable House of Commons, was  
*dary of West-* made a Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the Room  
*minster.* of Dean *Kimberley*, deceased.

*Dr. Waugh* And the Reverend *Dr. Waugh*, Rector of *St.*  
*Dean of Glou-* *Peter's* in *Cornhill*, and Lecturer of *St. Bride's* in  
*cester.* *Fleet Street*, was made Dean of *Gloucester*, in the  
 Room of *Dr. Chetwood*, deceased.

*Mr. Hudson* About the middle of this Month, *Charles Hud-*  
*Consul at Al-* *son*, Esq; was appointed His Majesty's Consul at  
*gier.* *Algier*.

And

And the Reverend Mr. John Russel, Fellow of Anno Reg. VI. Merton College, Oxon, was made one of the Prebends of Peterborough, in the Room of Mr. Blackwell, deceased.

Mr. Russel  
Prebend of Peterborough.

May.

On Sunday, the 8th, Sir Robert Raymond had the Honour to kiss the King's Hand, being appointed His Majesty's Attorney General, in the Room of Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Chancellor of the Dutchy.

Sir R. Raymond  
Attorney General.

Sir George Peers, one of the Clerks of the Signet Office, being Dead about this Time, he was succeeded by Robert Tothill, Esq; who had a Reversionary Grant of the same.

Mr. Tothill  
Clerk of the Signet Office.

About the middle of May, Robert Dundas, Esq; sole Solicitor of Scotland, was made Lord Advocate of that Kingdom, in the Room of Sir David Dalrymple, and Walter Stewart, Esq; was made Solicitor General.

Mr. Dundas  
L. Advocate of Scotland, and  
Mr. Stewart  
Sol. General.

About the same Time, Mr. Gore, Attorney General of Ireland, was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in that Kingdom, in the Room of Sir Gilbert Dolben; and was succeeded by John Rogerson, Esq; as Attorney General.

Mr. Gore  
Judge of the Common Pleas,  
and Mr. Rogerson  
Attorney General.

About the same Time, Dr. Cobb, Dean of Kilaloo in Ireland, and Chaplain to the Duke of Bolton, was made Bishop of Elphin, in the Room of Dr. Simon Digby, lately deceased.

Dr. Cobb Bp.  
of Elphin.

And William Burnet, Esq; eldest Son of the late Bishop of Salisbury, was declared Governor of New York and New Jersey, in the Room of Brigadier Robert Hunter.

Mr. Burnet,  
Governor of New York, &  
New Jersey.

Towards the latter End of this Month it was declared, That the Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; Brother to the Duke of Newcastle, was made Treasurer of His Majesty's Chamber, in the Room of the Earl of Radnor.

Mr. Pelham  
Treasurer of the Chamber.

And Joshua Churchill, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, in the Room of Mr. Buckingham, deceased.

Mr. Churchill  
Com. of the Victualling Office.

About the same Time Captain Stewart, Commander of a Man of War, was appointed His Envoy to the Ma- Emp. of Fez, &c

Capt. Stewart  
Envoy to the Ma- Emp. of Fez, &c



Anno Reg. VI. Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor  
 of Fez and Morocco.

June.

**Dr. Dunstat** About the beginning of this Month **Dr. Dun-**  
**Prebend of Sa-** **star** succeeded the late **Dr. Hinton**, Vicar of **New-**  
**rum.** **bury in Berks**, in his Prebend of **Sarum**.

**Mr. Warbur-** And **John Warburton**, Esq; was appointed **So-**  
**ton Herald at** **merfet Herald at Arms**, in the Room of **Samuel**  
**Arms.** **Stebbing**, Esq; deceased.

**Mr. Cox** **Samuel Cox**, Esq; Brother to **Sir Charles Cox**,  
**Commander in** Knight, was about this Time appointed **Presi-**  
**Barbadoes.** dent, and **Commander in Chief** in **Barbadoes**, du-  
 ring the Absence of **Robert Lowther**, Esq; the  
 Governor.

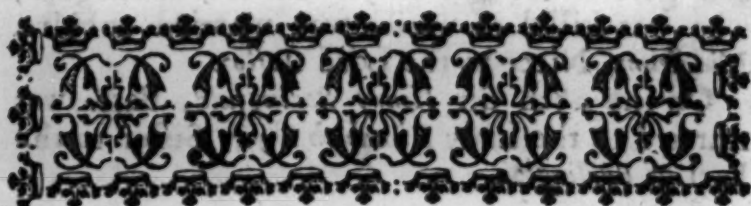
July.

**Capt. Calvert** About the beginning of this Month **Captain**  
**Governor of** **Calvert**, a Relation of the **Lord Baltimore**, was de-  
**Mary Land.** clared **Governor of Mary Land**.

**Mr. Mosley**, About the same Time it was declared, That  
**and Sir Will.** His Majesty had been pleased to create **Oswald**  
**Sanderfon, cre-** **Mosley**, of **Rolleston**, in the County of **Stafford**,  
**ated Baronets.** Esq; and **Sir William Sanderfon**, Knight, Gentle-  
 man Usher of the **Black Rod**, **Baronets of Great**  
**Britain.**



Mar-



# Marriages, Births and Deaths, of Persons of Distinction.

August.

ON Tuesday, the 4th of this Month, *Mr. Hyde dies,*  
Michael Hyde, Esq; Commissary  
General of the Musters, dy'd at  
Richmond.

The same Day died Sir Charles And Sir Charl.  
Ingolsby, a Judge of the Court of Ingoldsby.  
Common Pleas in the Reign of King James II.

The same Night his Grace the Duke of Schon- Duke Schon-  
berg lay in State in the Jerusalem Chamber, in the berg interr'd.  
greatest Magnificence, and from thence was car-  
ried, with all his Trophies of Honour, and in-  
terr'd in the Duke of Ormond's Vault in King  
Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Funeral Ser-  
vice was perform'd by the Bishop of Rochester,  
his Pall supported by his Grace the Duke of  
Kent, Duke of Roxburgh, Earl of Pembroke, Earl  
of Portmore, Lord Abergeveny, and Lord Howard of  
Effingham. The Earl of Holderness and Count Da-  
gensfeldt, were the chief Mourners.

About the same Time Sir Richard Farrington, Sir Rich. Far-  
Baronet, one of the Members of Parliament for rington dies,  
Chichester, in Sussex, died at the Bath.

As did also the Lord Culpeper, at his Seat in the Ld. Culpeper,  
Country. By his Death a Pension of 2500*l.* re-  
verts to the Crown, and the Honour is become  
extinct.

On the 20th died Mary Countess Dowager of And the Count.  
Northampton, a Lady of exemplary Piety and Dow. of Nor-  
Virtue. thampton.

About

**Anno Reg. VI.** About this Time Mr. *Cunningham*, Nephew and Heir of the late Major General *Cunningham*, Mr. *Cunningham* who was kill'd in *Spain*, was married to Mrs. *Middleton*, Niece to the Lord *Onslow*.

*Mrs. Middleton* On the 28th Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Bart. was married to the Lady *Elizabeth Boyle*, Sister to the Sir *H. Bedingfield* Earl of *Burlington*.  
*the L. Boyle.*

September.

**Mr. Keck dies.** On the 10th, died at *Paris*, in *France*, Robert *Keck*, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; a Gentleman of great Integrity, polite Learning, and affable Conversation, Courteous towards all Men, Candid in his Judgment, dutiful to his Parents, dear to his Relations, and kind to his Friends. He was the only Son of Mr. *Anthony Keck*, in *Fleet Street*, now living, and a Relation of Sir *Anthony Keck*, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in King *William's* Reign, both sincere Lovers of their Country, and Friends to the Protestant Religion. The Gentleman lately deceased was about Three and Thirty Years of Age, and as he had a Happiness almost peculiar to himself, never to make any Man his Enemy, so doubtless, every one that knew him will do Justice to his Memory now he is dead; for as his Father made a large Allowance for his Expences; so his chief Business was to employ the same in doing good Offices to Mankind; and if his Modesty would have suffer'd him to have appear'd in publick Affairs, he would have prov'd of great Use to his Prince, and Service to his Country.

**Marq. Caermarthen marries Lady Seymour.** On the 17th the Lord Marquis of *Caermarthen* was married to the Lady *Anne Seymour*, third Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*, at his Grace's Seat of *Petworth*.

**L. Compton's Son born.** About the same Time the Lord *Compton's* Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

**C. of Essex's Daughter born.** On the 19th Instant the Countess of *Essex* was delivered of a Daughter.

**Bp. of Lincoln's Lady deliver'd of a Daughter.** And, on the 20th, the Lord Bishop of *Lincoln's* Lady was deliver'd of a Daughter.

About



About the same Time died the late Bishop of Anno Reg. VI.  
Worcester's Relict.

And her Son, Dr. Lloyd, Chancellor of that Dioceſe. *L. Lloyd dies, Also her Son.*

On the 25th Instant the Lord Viſcount Town-ſhend's Lady was delivered of a Son. *Lady Town-ſhend deliver'd*

On the 26th Day of this Month, the Lord of a Son.  
*Archibald Hamilton* was married to the youngſt *Ld. Hamilton*  
Daughter of the Earl of *Abercorne*, of the King-*marries the E.*  
dom of *Ireland*. *of Abercorne's*

On Sunday, the 27th, Dr. George Smalridge, Dean *Daughter.*  
of *Chriſt Church*, Oxon, and Lord Biſhop of *Bristol*, *Bp. of Bristol*  
died at *Oxford*, of a violent Fit of Vomiting. He *dies. His Cha-*  
was a Divine of great Piety and Learning, and a *raſter.*  
warm Stickler for the Interſt of the Church of  
*England*; for which Reaſon he was much lament-  
ed by the High Church Party. The following  
Account of him was inſerted in a publick Paper.  
The firſt Promotion of that Prelate in the  
Church, was his being choſen Proctor in Convo-  
cation for the Chapter of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*,  
which was in 1703. In 1709. he was made one  
of the Truſtees of the Brief for the poor *Pala-*  
*tines*. In 1711. he was advanc'd to be one of  
Queen *Anne's* Chaplains, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Ca-  
non of *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*, and afterwards Dean  
of *Chriſt Church*. In November 1712, he was ap-  
pointed one of the Commiſſioners for building  
the Fifty new Churches. In March 1714, Queen  
*Anne* made him Biſhop of *Bristol*, her Lord Al-  
moner, and one of the Truſtees of the Contri-  
butions for diſtributing the Common Prayer  
Book in *Scotland*. November 14, 1714, he admi-  
niſter'd the Sacrament to his Royal Highneſs the  
Prince of *Wales*, after a Sermon preach'd at *St.*  
*Anne's Weſtminſter*. Next Month he was one of  
thoſe who held up the Pall at Dr. *Ratcliff's* Fu-  
neral; and, on the 27th, kiſs'd his Majeſty's  
Hand for the Place of Lord Almoner. At the  
opening of this Parliament he was one of the  
Lords that excepted againſt the firſt Addreſs of  
the Houſe to the King for his firſt Speech to the  
Parliament. On *Eaſter Sunday*, 1715, he preach'd  
before the King, and their Royal Highneſſes, at  
T St.

Anno Reg. VI. St. James's Chapel, and gave them the Sacrament; but refusing to sign the Declaration of the Bishops against the Rebellion, he was libell'd, and afterwards remov'd from being Lord Almoner. He was one of the Court of Delegates appointed to try the Cause of the Duke of Newcastle, against the late Duke's Daughter; and was one of those who voted for the Earl of Oxford in the Debates about his Impeachment.

## October.

L. Blythe deliver'd of a Son. About the beginning of this Month, the Lady Theodosia Blythe, Daughter to the Earl of Clarendon, was deliver'd of a Son.

Sir H. Johnson dies. About the same Time Sir Henry Johnson, Member of Parliament for Aldborough in Suffolk; and Elder of Trinity House, died at the Bath. He married Martha Lovelace, Daughter, and at length sole Heir to John Lord Lovelace, who was Captain of the Band of Pensioners in the Time of King William the Third; one of the first of the English Nobility that met in the West; and Baroness Wentworth of Nettlested, declared so in Parliament, 1702-3, by whom he had his sole Daughter and Heir, Anne, Wife of Thomas Earl of Strafford, to whom, and his Descendants, the said Barony of Nettlested, as well as a very considerable Estate, devolves.

L. Brooke, deliver'd of a Son, was deliver'd of a Son.

also the Lady Carteret. About the middle of this Month the Lord Carteret's Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

E. of Coventry dies. On Tuesday, the 27th of October, died Gilbert Earl of Coventry, at Croom in Worcestershire. He had only one Daughter, his Heiress, married to Sir William Carew, of Anthony, in the County of Cornwall, Baronet; so that the Honour, that is, the Title of Baron Coventry, of Allesborough, in Worcestershire, with a good Part of the Estate intail'd with it, descended to William Coventry, Esq; one of the Clerks-Comptrollers of the Green Cloth; sprung, as we are inform'd, from Sir William Coventry, Knight, youngest Son of Thomas, the first Baron Coventry of Allesborough, Lord Keeper

Keeper of the Great Seal in the Reign of King *Anno Reg. VI.*  
*James I.*

On the last Day of *October* the Countess of *C. of Stanhope*  
*Stanhope* was deliver'd of a Daughter. *deliver'd of a*  
*Daughter*

*November.*

On the 3d of this Month *Daniel Germaine, Esq; Mr. Germaine*  
died at his Seat at *Chalfield*, in the County of *dies,*  
*Wilts*, very much lamented by all that knew  
him; being a Person noted for his Steadiness in  
the late Revolution, and the present happy  
Establishment; leaving a very considerable  
Estate, to the Value of Sixteen Thousand Pounds;  
to *Madam Aminta Morrison*, the Wife of *William*  
*Morrison, Esq; of Preston Grainge*; besides other  
large Legacies.

About this Time *Henry Vincent, Esq; Member And Mr. Vitt-*  
of Parliament for *Fowey*, in *Cornwall*, died at *Aix cent.*  
*la Chapelle* of an Apoplexy.

On *Thursday*, the 12th, *Dr. Boulter*, the new *Bp. of Bristol*  
Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, was married to *Mrs. Sa-marries.*  
*vage*, with whom he had Ten Thousand Pounds  
Fortune.

On the 23d of this Month the Lady *Wenman, L. Wenman*  
of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was deliver'd of *deliver'd of a*  
a Son. *Son.*

On *Tuesday*, the 24th Instant, the Lord Bi-*Bp. of London*  
shop of *London* was married to *Mrs. Corn-marries.*  
*wallis.*

On *Thursday*, the 26th, died the Reverend *Dr. Hudson*  
*Dr. Hudson*, Head Keeper of the *Bodleian Library dies,*  
at *Oxford*; and a Convocation being holden the  
*Saturday* following, the learned *Mr. Joseph Bowles;*  
*M. A. and Fellow of Oriel College*, was chosen  
to succeed him in that Place; and *Dr. William*  
*King* (Secretary to the Earl of *Arran*, as Chan-  
cellor of that University) succeeded him as Prin-  
cipal of *St. Mary's Hall*.

*December.*

About the beginning of this Month *Richard And Mr. Har-*  
*Harnage, Esq; a Member of Parliament for Bi-nage.*  
*shop's Castle*, in *Shropshire*, died at his Seat in that  
County.



Anno Reg. VI. About the same Time died also Dr. Charles *Oliphant*, an eminent Scotch Physician, and a Member of Parliament.

*dies,* And *Hugh Fortescue*, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament.

*And Mr. Fortescue.* On the 9th dy'd at her House in *Bloomsbury Square*, *Mary Countess of Denbigh*, Widow and Relict of *William Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*, Father of *Basil*, the late Earl, but not by her, for she was his second Wife, and he had no Issue by her. She was Daughter, and one of the Co-Heirs of *Henry Carey*, the last Earl of *Monmouth* of that Name, and died in a very advanc'd Age.

*C. of Shrewsbury deliver'd of Shrewsbury* was deliver'd of a Son.

*The yearly Bill.* A general Bill of the Christnings and Burials, from the 16th of December, 1718. to Tuesday the 22d of December, 1719.

Christned Males 9679. Females 9062.

In all 18741.

Buried Males 14454. Females 14481.

In all 28935.

Increased in the Burials this Year 1870.

#### CASUALTIES.

Broken Leg 3. Broken Scull 1. Bruised 7. Burnt 1. Died by Accident 1. Died by a Wound 1. Drown'd 82. Excessive Drinking 16. Executed 18. Found dead 29. Kill'd by several Accidents 44. Kill'd by a Fall 23. Kill'd with a Sword 1. Murder'd 6. Overlaid 69. Scalded 4. Self-Murder'd 26. Starv'd 1. Suffocated 1. Total 334.

*Mr. Flamsteed dies.* On Thursday, the last Day of December, died the celebrated Mathematician and Astronomer *Mr. Flamsteed*, Governor of the Royal Observatory in *Greenwich Park*, and Rector of *Burford* in *Surrey*. Upon his Death His Majesty was pleas'd to bestow the Observatory on *Dr. Halley*, and the Lord Chancellor the Living on *Mr. James Rouse*, Rector of *Wanstead* in *Essex*.

January.

# Marriages, Births and Deaths.

277.

Anno Reg. VI.

January.

~~~~~

About the beginning of this Month died the Honourable Madam Mitchel, Wife to Robert Mitchel, of Petersfield, Esq; (in the Revolution, as well as several other Parliaments, a Member of the said Borough.) She was Sister to the famous and celebrated Patron of the Muses, the right Honourable Charles Montague, late Earl of Halifax, and Aunt to the present Earl. She has left behind her a young Lady, and an only Child, that's likely to become a vast Heiress: Her Death is very much lamented by all her Friends and Relations, as being a Person of excellent Endowments.

Mad. Mitchel dies,

The Night between the second and third of January, the Baron de Schuylemberg, Brother to her Grace the Dutchess of Kendal, and Chamberlain to His Majesty at Hanover, died almost suddenly of the Gout in his Stomach. He was very much regretted by all that had any Acquaintance with him, being a Person of most affable Temper, and entertaining Wit.

And Baron Schuylemberg.

On Sunday, the third of January, the Lady L. Grimstone Viscountess Grimstone was brought to Bed of a Son.

deliver'd of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 5th, died also the Honourable Henry Mordaunt, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Peterborough, Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Armies, Treasurer of the Office of Ordnance, and Member of Parliament for Richmond in Yorkshire.

G. Mordaunt dies,

About the same Time died also Colonel Stanhope's Lady, a Daughter of the Lady Mohun by her first Husband, Colonel Griffith: She was lately brought to Bed of Two Sons.

And L. Stanhope.

On Tuesday, the 12th of this Month, her Grace the Dutchess of Argyle was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

D. of Argyle deliver'd of a Son.

The same Day died also Sir William Ashhurst, Sir William after a very long Indisposition, at his House at High Gate. He was Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, a Commissioner of Excise, President of the Artillery Company, Colonel of the first Regiment of

Ashhurst dies,

Anno Reg. VI. the Train'd Bands, Governor of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and first Alderman of the City. *Robert Heysham*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for this City, was elected Alderman of *Billinggate* Ward in his Room.

M. d'Auverquerque dies. On Thursday, the 21st, died also at her House in St. James's Park, *Madam d'Auverquerque*, in the Eighty Second Year of her Age. She was Relict of that great Commander *Henry de Nassau*, Lord *d'Auverquerque*, Master of the Horse to King *William*, and Velt Marshal of the Forces of the States General, in which Post he died, in the Camp of *Roufelaer*, 1708. She was Daughter of *Cornelius* Lord of *Gomerdyke*, in *Holland*, and had by her said Husband, *Henry*, now Earl of *Grantham*, Lord Chamberlain to his Royal Highness the Prince; *Cornelius*, Count *Nassau* of *Woudenburg*, a Major General in the Armies of the States General, and kill'd at the Battle of *Denain*; Count *Maurice*, now a General Officer in the Army of the States General; and Count *Francis*, Colonel of Dragoons under Queen *Anne* in the late War, and kill'd at the Battle of *Almenara* in *Spain*. Her eldest Daughter, *Lady Isabella*, was the second Wife of *Charles* Lord *Granville*; and Mother by him of *William Henry*, late Earl of *Bath*, who died under Age; and her youngest Daughter, *Lady Frances*, Wife of the Earl of *Bellamont*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Lord Bruce The Lord *Bruce*, Son and Heir apparent to the *marries the L. Earl of Ailesbury*, was about this Time married to the *Lady Juliana Boyle*, second Daughter to the Countess of *Burlington*, and Sister to the Earl of *Burlington*. His Lordship's first Wife was the *Lady Savile*, eldest Daughter to *William* Marquis of *Hallifax*.

Lady Russel dies. On Wednesday, the 27th, died also the *Lady Frances Russel*, Daughter to *Oliver Cromwel*, aged upwards of Eighty Years. She was first married to the Honourable Mr. *Rich*, Grandson, and Heir apparent to the Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*; and afterwards to Sir *John Russel*, Barr. of *Chippenham*, in *Cambridgeshire*.

On

On Thursday, the 28th, the Duke of Queensberry and Dover, was married to the Lady Catherine Hyde, second Daughter of the Earl of Rochester. *Ann Reg. VI. D. of Queensberry marries the L. Hyde.*

On Sunday, the last Day of January, died Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford, &c. in the Sixty-Sixth Year of his Age. He was always an earnest Stickler against Popery and Arbitrary Power, and was one of the Lords, who in the Parliament of the first of King James II. protested against reversing the Order as to Impeachments of three Popish Lords, then in the Tower for the Popish Plot; and also against reversing the Attainder of William Viscount Stafford, Beheaded for the said Plot, which very probably drew on him the Resentment of that Prince; for soon after he was seiz'd by a Messenger at his House in Leicestershire, brought Prisoner to London, and committed to the Tower for High Treason, in Conspiring the Death of King Charles II. A Bill of Indictment for High Treason was also found against him at Hicks's Hall, the Proceedings of which, by virtue of a Writ of Certiorari, upon his Lordship's Petition, were return'd into the House of Peers, where he often insist'd to know the Charge against him, and upon what Matters and Evidence the said Bill was found, but cou'd never learn, tho' a Day was fix'd for his Trial. In the Interim the Parliament was prorogu'd, and after several Prorogations dissolv'd. He was formerly Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and died without Issue; but was succeeded in Honour, and part of his Estate, by Henry Grey, Esq; descended from a younger Son of Henry, the first Earl of Stamford, Grand-Father of the deceased Lord.

February.

About the beginning of this Month died Henrietta, Countess of Brodalbine, Wife of John Earl dies, of Brodalbine, of Scotland: She was Daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and Sister of Edward late Earl of Jersey.

Anno Reg. VI. On the 4th died also Major-General *Wroth*, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of His Majesty's Household.

Mr. Trotman, And, on the 6th, died likewise *Samuel Trotman*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Bath.

Capt. Obryan, About the same Time died Captain *Christopher Obryan*, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the *Rippon*, and a younger Son of the Earl of *Inchiquin*, of the Kingdom of Ireland, died in the Mediterranean.

And *Mr. Ant. Lechmere*. About this Time also died, at his Seat in Gloucestershire, *Anthony Lechmere*, Esq; Brother of the Chancellor of the Dutchy, and joint Receiver General of the Customs: He was Member in the present Parliament for *Tewksbury* in Gloucestershire, till his accepting the said Office, when his Brother was elected for that Borough in his Room.

Earl of Drogheda married. On Thursday, the 11th, the Earl of *Drogheda*, of the Kingdom of Ireland, was married to the eldest Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

Lord Kinsale dies, About this Time *Almeric de Courcy*, Baron of *Kinsale*, in Ireland, died without Issue, and was succeeded by his Nephew.

Mr. Hughes, On Wednesday, the 17th, died *John Hughes*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissions of Peace, under the Lord Chancellor, and Author of the new Tragedy, call'd, *The Siege of Damascus*.

And *Colonel Levingstone*. On Friday, the 19th, died, of the Gout, *Colonel Levingstone*, a Gentleman who had distinguish'd himself by many Services to his Country Abroad; particularly, he commanded a Regiment of Indians at the Reduction of *Nova Scotia*; and had several Times been sent by the Government of the *Massachusetts*, to execute Commissions at *Canada*, which he perform'd with great Resolution.

Mr. Throgmorton married. Towards the end of this Month *Robert Throgmorton*, Esq; Son of Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, Bart. was married to a Daughter of the Lord *Powis*.

March.

On the First Day of March *William Bateman*, Mr. Bateman Esq; Son and Heir of the late Sir *James Bateman*, marries the L. was married to the Lady *Anne Spencer*, Daughter Anne Spencer. to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, by his second Wife, the Lady *Anne Churchill*, Daughter to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The same Day died *Philip*, Marquis of *Mal-* Marquis of
mesbury, only Child to his Grace the Duke of *Malmesbury*
Wharron, within a few Days of a Year old. dies,

On the 7th died the Reverend Dr. *Kimberly*, Dr. Kimberly,
Dean of *Litchfield*.

The same Day died the Lord Viscount *Ikerine*, Lord *Ikerine*,
of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And about the same Time Sir *Edward Mansell*, Sir E. Mansell,
Baronet, died at his Seat in *Wales*.

As did also the Lady of Sir *Richard Grosvenor*, And the Lady
Baronet, a Representative of the City of *Chester*, Grosvenor.
who was Sister of Sir *William Windham*.

On the 19th died at *Edinburgh*, Dr. *Alexander* Dr. *Rosse* dies,
Rosse, Lord Bishop of *Edinburgh*, in the Seventy His Character.
Fourth Year of his Age, greatly lamented. He
was the last of the Bishops of *Scotland*, who were
all deprived by the Convention of Estates in the
Year 1689, when their Order, and the Govern-
ment of the Church by Bishops was abolish'd.
His first Preferment in the Church was to the Par-
sonage of *Perth*. He afterwards filled the Chair
of Professor of Divinity in the Universities of *St.*
Andrew and *Glasgow* successively; which Stations
he adorn'd with Primitive and Learned Prelecti-
ons, and every Thing else which was necessary to
answer the Character of an excellent Professor.
Afterwards he was promoted to the Bishoprick
of *Murray*, and from thence translated to the See
of *Edinburgh*, where he kept his Residence ever
since. He was allow'd by all to be a Man of
great Piety, Wisdom, and Prudence; of good
Learning, an excellent Preacher, and endued
with the Spirit of Government. He was blef-
sed with a very happy Temper, and was much
respected, as well as beloved, by the Clergy;
and well esteem'd of, even by the Presbyterians.

Nci-

Anno Reg. VI. Neither did his constant firm adhering to his Principles, lose him the Esteem and Friendship of either Noblemen or Gentlemen, however zealous in their Opposition to both his Principles and Practice. He left behind him a most virtuous disconsolate Widow, in such Circumstances as are consequent to above Thirty Years Deprivation, and Eight Children, Sons and Daughters.

L. Brooke dies, On Sunday, the 27th, in the Evening, the Lady of William Greville, Lord Brooke, of Beauchamps Court in the County of Warwick, was seiz'd with an Apoplexy as she was taking the Air in Hyde Park, and died the next Day about Noon. Her Ladiship was Daughter to the late Honourable Henry Thynne, and Grand-Daughter to the late Lord Viscount Weymouth.

And Mrs. Addenbroke. The latter end of this Month, Mrs. Addenbroke, Niece to his Grace the present Archbishop of York, and Widow of that eminent Physician,

Great Benefaction left by her late Husband. Dr. Addenbroke (whom she survived but Three Quarters of a Year) departed this Life. Upon her Death, about Four Thousand Pounds, which the Doctor gave to that good Purpose, is to be apply'd to the Building, and Furnishing a *Physical Hospital* at Cambridge, in which poor diseased People are to be cured *Gratis* of their several Distempers. Of this Benefaction, the Master and Fellows of Katherine Hall are appointed Trustees, who have lately obtain'd a Decree in Chancery in Confirmation of it, against the Heir at Law, who had there put in his Claim. It is much to be wished, that God would put it into the Hearts of some rich charitable Persons, to build upon the Doctor's Foundation, and to improve, and add to this excellent Piece of Charity, which tends so much to the Relief of the Miserable.

April.

Dr. Chetwood dies. On the 4th of April died the Reverend Dr. Knightley Chetwood, Dean of Gloucester, at his Seat in Bedfordshire. He was a Gentleman of a very antient Family; and yet more Conspicuous for his bright

bright Parts, and polite Literature; of which *Ann Reg. VI* he has left noble Specimens, both in Prose and Verse; and, in particular, a very Ingenious and Learned Dissertation on *Pastorals*, which the late Famous Mr. Dryden prefix'd to his Translation of *Virgil's Eclogues*. Some Time before the Revolution, he was by King James the Second, nominated to the See of *Bristol*, which he declined; and was afterwards made Chaplain General to the *English Forces in Flanders*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*.

On Tuesday, the 5th of April, the Earl of *Dalkeith*, a Grand-Son of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, was married to the Lady *Jane Douglass*, Sister to the Duke of *Queensbury* and *Dover*.

The same Day died the Lady *Christian Gayer*, Daughter of *Robert*, late Earl of *Ailesbury*, and Relict of *Sir Robert Gayer*, Knight of the Bath.

And the next Day *William Heathcote*, Esq; was married to the only Daughter of the Lord Chancellor *Parker*.

About this Time *Sir John Packington* received the melancholy News, That his eldest Son, *Thomas*, died of a Fever at *Rome*.

On the 21st of this Month the Lord Viscount *Baltinglass*, an *Irish* Peer, and a *Roman Catholick*, died suddenly.

About the same Time died the Earl of *Kilmare*, another *Irish* *Roman Catholick* Peer, at *Brussels*.

As also the Lord Bishop of *Elphin*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

May.

On the 5th of this Month *Robert Middleton*, of *Chirk Castle*, Esq; a Gentleman of 6000 l. a Year, was married to a Daughter of the Lady *Read*, in *Soho Square*; a 30000 l. Fortune.

On the 10th died *Thomas Sprat*, A. M. Son of the late Bishop of *Rochester*, Archdeacon of *Rochester*, and a Prebend of *Westminster*, *Winchester*, and *Rochester*. He was succeeded in the Prebend of *Winchester* by the Reverend Mr. *Charles Trelawny*, Son to the Bishop of *Winchester*. In the Prebend of *Westminster* by the Reverend Mr. *William Craig*, A. M.

Anno Reg. VI. A. M. and in the Archdeaconry of Rochester by
 Dr. Bridges.

Lord Caven- The same Day, May 10, died the Lord John
 dish dies, Cavendish, youngest Son to his Grace the Duke
 of Devonshire.

L. Seymour, And also the Lady Frances Seymour, a Daughter
 of the Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Hare, On the 14th died also John Hare, Esq; Rich-
 mond Herald.

And Sir Gre- On the 25th died Sir Gregory Page, Baronet, a
 gory Page. Representative for New Shoreham, in the County
 of Sussex.

June.

E. of Carn- On the 2d of June the late Earl of Carnwath,
 wath marries was married to a Daughter of Alexander Urquhart,
 Mrs. Griffin. Esq; Member of Parliament for the Shires of
 C. of Lincoln Nairne and Cromarty in Scotland.

deliver'd of a About the beginning of this Month the Coun-
 Son. tiffs of Lincoln was deliver'd of a Son.

Mr. Carr dies, On the 4th died William Carr, Esq; one of the
 Commissioners of Excise, senior Alderman of the
 Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, and
 Deputy Lieutenant of Northumberland.

And the E. of On the 5th died the Earl of Dundonald, a Scotch
 Dundonald. Noble Man, formerly removed from being Co-
 lonel and Captain of one of the Troops of Life
 Guards, died of a high Fever in Scotland.

Mr. Hyde On the 9th of this Month — Hyde, of Buck-
 married. inghamsire, Esq; was married to a Sister of the
 Earl of Baltimore.

Mr. Grey mar- And also Henry Grey, alias Nevil, Esq; a Gen-
 ries Mrs. Grif- tleman of a very plentiful Fortune, Member of
 fin. Parliament for Wallingford in Berks, was married
 to the Honourable Mrs. Griffin, Grand-Daughter
 to the late Lord Griffin.

Mr. Howard On Friday, the 10th, the Honourable Henry
 dies. Charles Howard, Esq; died at his House in Surrey
 Street, in the Strand. He was a near Relation of
 the Duke of Norfolk, and was a Person universally
 belov'd and esteem'd, as well by those of the
 Protestant as of the Romish Communion. He
 was privately interr'd at Dorking in Surrey, on
 Thursday the 16th; but though the Interment

was

was private, there were great and distinguishing Honours paid to his Memory. The Duke of Norfolk, as chief Mourner, was supported by his two Brothers, Mr. Edward and Mr. Philip Howard, and his Train born by two Noble Men of the same Name and Family. The Pall was supported by the Earl of Berkshire, the Lord Stafford, the Lord Morpeth, the Lord Howard of Effingham, and two other Lords of the Name of Howard. Anno Reg. VI.

About the middle of this Month Colonel John Col. Campbell Campbell, Member of Parliament for the Burgh of Elgin in Scotland, and Nephew to the Duke of Argyle, presented Mrs. Balandine, as his Wife, to their Royal Highnesses, who thereupon made her the usual Present, as Maid of Honour to the Princess.

On the last Day of this Month the Lord Lempster married Mrs. Jefferies, Grand-Daughter of the late Lord Chancellor Jefferies. L. Lempster marries Mrs. Jefferies.

Towards the end of this Month the Honourable Simon Harcourt, Esq; only Son to the Lord Harcourt, died in Paris. Mr. Harcourt dies.

About the same Time William Penn, Esq; Pro. prietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Liege. He was Grand-Son of Admiral Penn, and Son of William Penn, Esq; to whom King Charles II. granted Pennsylvania, for his Father's eminent Services at the signal Victory over the Dutch at Sea. Mr. Penn.

July.

About the beginning of this Month the Lord Chief Justice Forster, of the Kingdom of Ireland, died there. And the L. Chief Justice Forster.

On the 9th of July the Honourable George Mordaunt, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Peterborough, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Collier, youngest Daughter to Colonel Collier, late Lieutenant Governor of Jersey. Mr. Mordaunt marries Mrs. Collier.

On the 21st Horatio Walpole, Esq; was married to a Daughter of Mr. Peter Lombard, a great Fortune. Mr. Horatio Walpole marries.

About

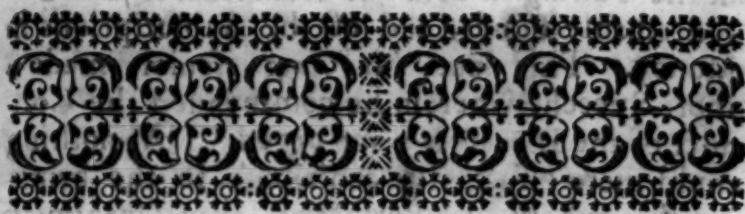
Anno Reg. VI. About the same Time Sir Francis Dashwood, Baronet, was married to Mrs. Windsor, eldest Daughter to the late Lord Viscount Windsor.

Sir F. Dash-wood marries Mrs. Windsor. Also about the same Time died the Lord Strathnaver, only Son to the Earl of Sutherland,

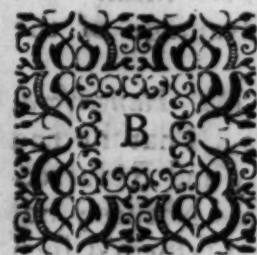
Lord Strathnaver died, at his Lordship's Castle of Dun Robin, in the North of Scotland.

And General Erle. On the 23d the Right Honourable Thomas Erle, Esq; General of His Majesty's Foot Forces, Privy Counsellor, and formerly Member of Parliament for Wareham in Dorsetshire, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Portsmouth, died at his Seat at Chisbury (in the County before-mention'd) in an advanc'd Age.





APPENDIX.



BECAUSE the most surprizing Incident of this Period can be given but an imperfect Account of, without following it further than the Limits here commonly observed, it is judged proper to trace the Glare of this Meteor, even to its Expiration, for which Purpose we shall resume the Historical Account of this important Affair, and take Notice, That the Directors having proceeded so far, as beforementioned, they thought it high Time to get the Sanction of the whole Corporation; for which purpose they appointed a General Court of the said Company to be held at Merchant Taylors Hall, in Threadneedle Street, on Thursday the 8th of September, on special Affairs; declaring withal, That that Assembly should be one of the Half Yearly General Courts appointed by the Charter; and to chuse a Committee of Seven, to inspect the By-Laws.

Further Proceedings of the South Sea Company.

On the appointed Day the Friends of the Directors took care to repair betimes to Merchant Taylors Hall, which by Nine a Clock in the Morning was fill'd up, and abundance of Proprietors and Annuitants, who endeavour'd to get in, could not get Admittance. The Directors having taken their Seats between Eleven and Twelve of the Clock, Sir John Fellows, Sub-Governor, acquainted the Assembly with the Subject Matter of their Meeting; read to them the several Resolutions of the Court of Directors; and gave them

Anno Reg. VI. them an Account of their Proceedings thereupon; of the Taking in both the Redeemable and Un-redeemable Funds, and of the Subscriptions in Money. This done, Mr. Craggs, senior, made a short Speech, wherein he commended the Conduct of the Directors; and urged, That nothing could more effectually contribute to the bringing this Scheme to Perfection, than Unanimity and Union among themselves; and concluded with a Motion, for returning Thanks to the Court of Directors, for their prudent and skilful Management, and for desiring them to proceed in such Methods as they should think most proper for the Interest and Advantage of the Corporation.

Further Proceedings of the South Sea Company.

Mr. Craggs was seconded by Mr. Hungerford, who said, among other Things, That he had seen the Rise and Fall, the Decay and Resurrection of many Communities of this Nature; but that, in his Opinion, none ever perform'd such wonderful Things in so short a Time, as the South Sea Managers had brought about. That they had done more than the Crown, the Pulpit, and the Magistrate could do; for they had reconciled all Parties in one common Interest, and thereby laid asleep, if not wholly extinguish'd, our domestick Jars and Animosities. That by the Rise of their Stocks the Money'd Men had vastly increased their Fortunes; the Country Gentlemen had seen the Value of their Lands doubled and trebled in their Hands; and they had, at the same Time, done Good to the Church, not a few of the Reverend Clergy having got great Sums by this Project. That, in short, they had enrich'd the whole Nation; and he hoped they had not forgot themselves. One or two Members of the Assembly having offer'd to speak in favour of the *Annuitants*, and to censure the Conduct of the Directors, they were presently hiss'd to Silence; and Mr. Hungerford resuming his Speech, continued justifying and applauding the Directors, and concluded with backing Mr. Craggs's Motion. His Grace the Duke of Portland spoke on the same Side; and said,

said, *He did not know what Reason any Body had to* Anno Reg. VI.
be dissatisfy'd; and gave in the Draught of the Motion for returning Thanks to the Directors, *Further Pro-*
 which being read by the Clerk, and the Questio-*ceedings of the*
 on put thereupon, was unanimously approved. South Sea
 It was also agreed, That, according to the for-*Company.*
 mer Resolution of the Directors, *The next Christ-*
mas Dividend on the Stock, and Subscriptions in Mo-
ney, should be 30 per Cent. and that a Dividend of
not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum, be made
from and after Christmas next, in Half Yearly Pay-
ments, for not less than twelve Years, upon the whole
Stock and Subscriptions. They likewise agreed
 with the Court of Directors to omit the 20 per
 Cent. Subscription in Money, which had been in-
 tended for the Proprietors of the original Stock
 and former Subscriptions: After which a Motion
 was made, *That the last Subscribers both of the Redeem-*
able and Unredeemable Funds should have the Alterna-
tive, either to withdraw their Orders, or to accept the
Terms offer'd them by the Court of Directors. But the
 Question being put thereupon, it was carried in
 the Negative, three or four Voices excepted.
 Then upon the Earl of Orkney's Motion, the ge-
 neral Court was adjourn'd.

But tho' the Directors of the South Sea carried
 their main Point in the General Court, yet the Ne-
 gative put in that Assembly, upon the Motion
 in the Behalf of the last Subscribers, highly in-
 creased their Discontent, and raised such a Dis-
 trust of the Honesty of the Managers, that that
 very Day, Sept. 8. the South Sea Stock fell to 640,
 and the next to 550. Hereupon the Directors
 resolved to cause the Transfer Books to be open-
 ed the Monday following, which having put
 some Damp on the Stock Jobbing in the Alley,
 the South Sea rose up that Day, Sept. 9. to 640.
 On the other Hand, several of the last Subscribers
 of Annuities went with a publick Notary to the
 South Sea House, to demand their Orders; and
 upon the Refusal of the Officers of the Compa-
 ny to deliver back the same, the said Proprietors
 made their Protests in due Form, and resolv'd to
 seek their Remedy at Law. In the mean Time
 U they

Anno Reg. VI. they loudly complain'd of the unfair Manner in which they were drawn in to subscribe their *An-*

Further Pro-nuities: For, it seems, at the Top of every Page *ceedings of the* of the Subscription Book, there was a short Letter of Attorney, whereby the Subscribers im-
South Sea powered Three Persons therein named to accept
Company. such Terms as the Company should think fit to give them for their respective Effects; which they pretended to be a mere *Trick*, not one in a Hundred of the Subscribers having read the said *insnaring Preamble.*

On Saturday, the 10th of September, the Directors caused the following Advertisement to be published, viz.

‘ THE Court of Directors of the *South Sea*
 ‘ Company give Notice, That the Divi-
 ‘ dends for *Christmas* next, and afterwards, voted
 ‘ by the General Court of the said Company on
 ‘ the 8th Instant, which shall become due on
 ‘ the four Money Subscriptions already taken for
 ‘ Sale of the Stock of the said Company, will
 ‘ be allowed in part of the Payments which shall
 ‘ become due on the said Subscriptions; and
 ‘ that the 10 *per Cent.* Stock for the last *Midsum-*
 ‘ *mer* Dividend, on the First, Second and Third,
 ‘ of the said Money Subscriptions, will be in-
 ‘ titled to the like Dividends, and be allowed
 ‘ in further part of the said Payment on those
 ‘ Subscriptions. And whereas the Transfer
 ‘ Books of the said Company was advertised to
 ‘ be shut from and after *Wednesday* the 31st of
 ‘ *August* last, to *Wednesday* the 21st of *September*
 ‘ Instant, in order to the making the Subscription
 ‘ of 20 *per Cent.* intended for the Proprietors;
 ‘ and the general Court having since agreed,
 ‘ that the said Subscription be omitted, the said
 ‘ Court of Directors give Notice, That the
 ‘ Transfer Books of the said Company will be
 ‘ opened on *Monday* the 12th Instant, and will
 ‘ continue open as usual.

Some of the *South Sea* Managers fondly expect-
 ed, That this *Advertisement* would have some-
 what

what contributed to the keeping up of the *Stock*; Anno Reg. VI. but the same continuing sinking, they were obliged to have recourse to more effectual Methods. *Further Proceedings of the* Thereupon they made some secret Advances to- *South Sea* wards an Union with the *East India Company*; but a secret Committee of the latter, appointed to consider of their Offers, not having thought proper to accept them, they were necessitated to court the Assistance of their Rival, the *Bank of England*, as the NEVER FAILING SUPPORT OF PUBLICK CREDIT. At the earnest Desire, and by the vigilant Interposition of Mr. Secretary Craggs, several Conferences were held between a select Number of Directors of those two Corporations; which raised so great an Expectation, that on the 12th of *September*, in the Morning, upon a Report that they had come to an Agreement for Circulating Six Millions of the *South Sea Company's Bonds*, the *South Sea Stock* rose immediately to 670; but, in the Afternoon, as soon as that Report was known to be altogether groundless, the *Stock* fell again to 580; the next Day to 570, and so gradually (on the 19th of *September*) to Four Hundred; which increased the Murmurings and Complaints of the *last Subscribers*, and exposed several of the *South Sea Directors* to publick Insults.

In order to put a stop to this growing Evil, the *South Sea Directors* held a Court on *Monday* the 19th of *September*, wherein several Proposals were made to give Satisfaction to the last Subscribers. At last it was resolved to summon a general Assembly of the Company to meet the next Day, at the usual Place; and to desire a fresh Conference with the Directors of the *Bank of England*. The latter consented to it, at the Desire of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, President of the Council, Mr. Secretary Craggs, and Mr. *Robert Walpole*; and this Conference, which was held at the General *Post-Office*, lasted from about Nine a Clock in the Evening, till near Three the next Morning. It was strongly reported, That either in this, or a preceeding Conference, when the *South Sea Managers* had

Anno Reg. VI. offered their Proposals for a Contract, they seem'd somewhat impatient, and desir'd the Resolution of the Directors of the Bank immediately. That thereupon Sir Gilbert Heathcote (who had before been reflected on, for not coming into the South Sea Project) told them, very gravely and deliberately, *He could by no Means be so hasty, for old Men cannot walk so fast as the young: And when it was urged, That the Sword Blade Company should come into the Treaty; by no Means, reply'd Sir Gilbert, For if the South Sea Company be wedded to the Bank, he ought not to be allow'd to keep a Mistress.* The Event shew'd, That the Bank acted with their usual Prudence, in not admitting the Sword Blade Company into a Partnership; but whatever private Debates pass'd in that Conference, it was therein agreed, That the South Sea Company should give to the Bank One Million of their Capital Stock, in lieu of the 3,700,000 l. which the South Sea Company was to repay to the said Bank, on or before Lady Day, and Michaelmas, 1721, which is Five per Cent. cheaper than the said Stock was given to the First Subscribers of Annuities: In Consideration whereof, the Bank undertook to circulate a certain Number of South Sea Bonds payable at Christmas next.

On Tuesday, the 20th of September, there was a General Court of the South Sea Company, at Merchant Taylors Hall, where Sir John Fellows, the Sub-Governor acquainted them, ' That since their last Meeting, their Stock having taken an unexpected Turn to the Disadvantage of the Company, the Directors had been consulting what might be most for the Benefit of the Corporation; and considering the great Credit the Bank of England had justly gain'd, both at Home and Abroad, they had thought it for their Interest to treat with that Company, for the Circulating their Bonds; and to grant them Stock at a moderate Price, in lieu of the 3,700,000 l. which the South Sea Company was to pay them at Lady Day, and Michaelmas, 1721, And that from the Result of the Meeting they had the Night before with some Gentlemen

' of

of the Bank, and some Persons of the first Anno Reg. VI.
 Rank, they doubted not but such an Agree-
 ment might soon be perfected.' Hereupon *Further Pro-*
 Mr. Dawson moved, That the Directors be impowered *ceedings of the*
 to agree with the Bank of England, or any other Per- *South Sea*
 sons, to circulate the Company's Bonds, or make any *Company.*
other Agreement with the Bank, which they should judge
 proper; and he was seconded by Sir John Eyles.
 Hereupon Mr. Hungerford moved, for amending
 the latter Part of the Question, by making ex-
 press Mention of that *other Agreement*: But Mr.
 Pulteney spoke for the Question, and thought it
 best to use a Latitude of Expression, and so leave
 the Directors at liberty to act as they should
 think proper, for the Interest of the Company.
 He added, ' It was Matter of Surprize to see
 ' what Pannick had seized upon the Minds of
 ' People, at a Time when the Nation was in
 ' profound Peace, and had nothing to fear, either
 ' at Home, or from Abroad. That, indeed, a
 ' Rumour had been universally spread, as if the
 ' Armament of the Spaniards was design'd either
 ' against Port Mahon, or Gibraltar; but that he
 ' took that Report to be altogether False and
 ' Groundless, and only intended to scandalize
 ' that Potentate, and to terrify the People here;
 ' for he himself had seen and perused a Copy of
 ' a Letter, written by the express Command of
 ' the King of Spain, by his Secretary of State,
 ' to the British Minister at Madrid, absolutely de-
 ' nying, in the strongest Terms, any Designs of
 ' the Spanish Forces against any of his Britannick
 ' Majesty's Dominions. That he was as much
 ' concern'd in the Company, as most People;
 ' but that notwithstanding this general and ter-
 ' rible Alarm, he had not disposed of any Part
 ' of his Stock: For he would think it a Scandal
 ' to be rich, if the Nation were ruin'd. That,
 ' however, he hoped the Case would be quite
 ' otherwise, and he doubted not but the Com-
 ' pany would soon be restor'd to its former flour-
 ' ishing Condition, since it was like to be sup-
 ' ported by the Bank of England; a Corporation,
 ' who by wise, though slow and cautious Mea-

Anno Reg. VI. 'sures, had establish'd its Credit, not only at Home, but even among Foreigners.' Upon

Further Proceedings of the South Sea Company. this the Question was unanimously agreed to. Sir John Fellows then farther acquainted the Assembly, 'That the Proprietors of the several

'Annuities lately subscribed, as well as those interested in the Two last Money Subscriptions, being very much dissatisfy'd, fearing thereby to be great Losers, the Directors had thought it proper, that the Terms should be lower'd to make them easy.' Whereupon Sir Mathew Decker moved, That Power be given to the Directors, to relieve the Annuitants who came in upon the last Subscription; as likewise the Proprietors of the Third and Fourth Money Subscriptions. He was seconded by Mr. Craggs, senior, who, among other Things, said, That nothing could be more reasonable and just, than to give Satisfaction to People, who had trusted their Fortunes and Estates with the Company; and that it would be a notorious Robbery to take any Advantage of their Confidence in the Honour and Integrity of the Directors. This gave Occasion to Eustace Budget, Esq; formerly Secretary of State in Ireland, under his Grace the Duke of Bolton, to make a Speech; which was very much cried up by the Enemies to the Company, but not of sufficient Consequence to be mentioned here.

Mr. Budget having ended his Speech, Mr. Chester, one of the Directors, spoke in Vindication of the Body of whom he had the Honour to be a Member. He said, 'He knew of no Proceedings among them but what were intended for the Good of the whole Company: That for his own Part, he had not sold any of his Stock, nor reserv'd to himself any more of the Subscriptions than was allow'd to each of the Directors, and that his Fortune would have been as large, if he had not been a Director. That as to the great Gap between the Second and Third Subscription in Money, which was objected as a wrong Step in the Management of the Company's Affairs, he could assure them, that it was none of the Directors Fault; since they design'd to have made the Third Sub-

scription

scription at Five or Six Hundred, but the Humour and Eagerness of the People having run up the *South Sea* Stock to Seven or Eight Hundred, they could not in Prudence open a Subscription at less than a Thousand. The Assembly seem'd to be extreamly well pleased with Mr. *Chester's* Speech; but many wonder'd that none of his Brethren took that Opportunity to clear themselves, as he had done. Upon the whole Matter, the Court unanimously agreed to the Question for relieving the last Subscribers, and then adjourn'd.

Anno Reg. VI.

Two Days after, *Sept. 22.* there was a General Proceedings of Court of the *Bank of England*, when the Governor acquainted them, That this was one of their Quarterly and Half Yearly Meetings, and that their Directors had come to a Resolution to declare the last Half Yearly Dividend at Four per Cent. if the Court consented. No Body opposing, the Question was put, That the Half Yearly Dividend to the 29th of this Month, be Four per Cent. with Interest and Profits: To which the Court unanimously agreed. Then the Governor said, That he presumed none could be ignorant there had of late been divers Meetings and Conferences between the Directors of this Company, and the Directors of the *South Sea*, under the Influence and Interposition of some Persons of the highest Figure and Station: That they had made no Agreement yet with the *South Sea*; but that the Directors had thought fit to come to a Resolution upon the Matter, which Resolution was read; and without any Body's speaking to it, was immediately form'd into a Question to this Effect, That for the better Support of the Publick Credit, the Directors of the *Bank of England* be empower'd to agree with the Directors of the *South Sea*, to circulate their Bonds to what Sum, and upon what Terms, and for what Time, they shall think proper, and to make what other Agreements with the *South Sea*, they shall judge to be for the Interest of this Corporation; which Question was instantly agreed to with the most perfect Unanimity. Then the Governor

Anno Reg. VI. acquainted them, that he believed Books would be ready for a Subscription to be taken in the next Day, for the Purpose aforesaid, and that it would be upon the usual Terms, viz. Fifteen *per Cent.* Deposit, Three *per Cent.* Premium, and Five *per Cent.* Interest; and then the Court adjourn'd.

Accordingly, on Friday, the 23d of this Month, Books were open'd at the Bank, for taking in a Subscription for the Support of PUBLICK CREDIT, to which was prefix'd the following PREAMBLE.

*Preamble to the
Subscription of
the Bank of
England.*

WHEREAS the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for the surer Establishment and Support of Publick Credit, have resolved at this Time to take in the Aid and Assistance of such Person, or Persons, who shall voluntarily enter into a Contract and Agreement concerning the same, in the manner herein after mentioned: And who shall pay unto the said Governor and Company, at, or before the Time of his, her, or their subscribing, Fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* of the Sums respectively subscribed.

Now the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England, do hereby acknowledge to have received of, and from all, and every the Person and Persons, whose Names and Surnames are hereunto subscribed, the said Fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* of the Sums subscribed, or written against his, her, or their respective Names.

And it is Contracted and Agreed by and between the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for themselves and their Successors of the one Part; and the said Subscribers for themselves severally (and not jointly) and for their respective Executors and Administrators of the other Part; That the said Fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* shall remain in the Keeping of the said Governor and Company, and their Successors, as a Caution and Security for making good the Payment of the Remainder of the Sums to be subscribed, or so much thereof as shall be called for, in the Manner herein after mentioned. And the

the said Governor and Company shall and will, Anno Reg. VI. within Ten Days after the making of every such Subscription, deliver, or cause to be delivered, *Preamble to the Subscription of* to each Subscriber, his or her Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, demanding the same, *at the Bank of* Receipt or Notice for the Repayment of such *England.* Fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* on the Twenty Ninth Day of *September*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty One, with Interest for the same, at the Rate of Five Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*; Conditionally, that he, she, or they, shall have duly complied with his, her, or their Part of this Contract.

And the said Subscribers, for themselves severally, and not jointly, nor one for another, and for their several and respective Executors and Administrators, do Contract and Agree to and with the said Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*, and their Successors, That they the said Subscribers respectively, for, and in Consideration of the *Premium*, or Reward, which they are to receive respectively, as is herein after mentioned; shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Governor and Company, or their Successors, or their Cashier for their Use, the remaining Eighty Five Pounds *per Cent.* of the Sum, or Sums by him, her, or them respectively subscribed, at such Times, and in such Proportions (not exceeding one Tenth Part of the whole Sum subscribed at a Time) as the Court of Directors of the said Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*, for the Time being, shall on, or before the said Twenty Ninth Day of *September*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty One, require the same to be paid, by publick Notice to be from Time to Time publish'd on the *Royal Exchange*, or in the *London Gazette*; which Publication shall allow Ten Days, after the Publishing thereof, for making of each respective Payment.

And the said Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*, for themselves and their Successors, do Contract and Agree to and with the said Subscribers severally and respectively, and

Anno Reg. VI. to and with their several and respective Executors, Administrators and Assigns, That as any Part of the remaining Payments shall be made to the said Governor and Company, or their Successors: They the said Governor and Company, and their Successors, shall and will, within Ten Days after every such Payment respectively, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the respective Subscribers, demanding the same, his, her, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, Bank Bills, or Notes, for the Amount of every such Payment, payable at such Time or Times as the Court of Directors shall think fit, not exceeding One Year, with Interest at the Rate of Five Pounds *per Cent. per Annum* for the same.

Preamble to the Subscription of the Bank of England.

And that they the said Governor and Company, or their Successors, shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Subscribers, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, respectively complying with their Contracts herein contained, an Allowance, or Reward, after the Rate of Three Pounds for every Hundred Pounds of the whole Sum by him, her, or them subscribed and contracted for, within Fourteen Days after the said Twenty Ninth Day of *September*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty One, although the whole Subscription may not happen to be called for; or in case the whole shall be called for, within Fourteen Days after the Payment thereof by each Subscriber, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.

Provided always, and it is hereby Contracted and Agreed by and between the said Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*, for them and their Successors, and the said Subscribers, every one of them for him, or her self only, and not the one for the other, That in case any Subscriber shall make Default in paying to the said Governor and Company, or their Successors, any Sum or Sums of Money, which he, she, or they, do respectively hereby undertake to furnish, or pay, or any Part thereof, at the Time or Times the same is, or are to become payable by the Tenor hereof, contrary to the Intent and

true

true Meaning of these Presents (Bank Bills or Anno Reg. VI. Notes as aforesaid being delivered, or ready to be delivered, at the Bank, for the preceeding Payments made by such Subscriber or Subscribers, in the manner before-mentioned) That then, and in such Case, the said Fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* paid down by such Subscriber or Subscribers so making Default (which was herein before agreed to be deposited for securing the remaining Payments, and for which a Conditional Receipt or Note is to be given in manner aforesaid) and the Interest thereof, together with the Reward or Allowance of Three Pounds *per Cent.* before-mentioned, and contracted to be paid to such Subscriber or Subscribers, so making Default, shall be forfeited and lost by such Subscriber or Subscribers, and shall thenceforth remain to the Use of the said Governor and Company, and their Successors for ever.

And lastly, It is Declared and Agreed, That the said Subscribers shall not be hereby obliged to furnish any Monies upon this Contract, which shall not be called for by the said Governor and Company, or their Successors, as aforesaid, on or before the said Twenty Ninth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty One.

In Witness whereof, the said Governor and Company have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affix'd ; and the said Subscribers have set, or allowed to be set, their respective Hands, the Twenty Third Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty, and in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, King of Great Britain, &c.

We under Written do Subscribe, upon the Terms of this Contract, the Sums written against our respective Names.

The Concourse of People who readily brought their Money to the Bank, was, at first, so very great,

Anno Reg. VI. great, that it was judg'd the whole Subscription (which was said to be intended for Three Millions) would have been fill'd that very Day: But it unluckily fell out, That the Fall of the *South Sea Stock*, and the *Discredit* of that Company's Bonds, occasion'd a Run upon the most eminent Goldsmiths and Bankers, some of whom having lent out great Sums upon *South Sea Stock*, and other publick Securities, were obliged to shut up their Shops, and abscond; whereupon Statutes of Bankrupt were awarded against them. On the other Hand, the *Sword Blade Company*, who hitherto had been the chief *Cash Keepers* of the *South Sea Company*, being almost drain'd of their ready Money, were also forced to stop Payment; and, on *Saturday*, the 24th of *September*, affixed up at their Office written Bills, giving Notice, That they would pay any of their Notes in *South Sea Stock*, at Four Hundred per Cent. or pay Part in *Cash* on the Monday following, and give Five per Cent. Interest on the rest till paid; and that they would take their own Notes in Payment for the Monies they had lent. This being look'd upon as a kind of Bankrupcy, increased the publick Calamity, and occasion'd a great Run upon the *Bank*, who were oblig'd to pay out Money faster than they received it upon the Subscription. But the Festival of *Michaelmas*, on which the *Bank* was shut of Course, gave it some Breathing Time.

In the mean Time the *South Sea Stock* continued sinking till *Michaelmas* Day, when it was about One Hundred and Fifty, which Price it bore on the 2d of *February* last, the Day after the House of Commons accepted the Proposals of the *South Sea Company*; whose *Low Credit* appear'd yet more glaringly, in that their Bonds, payable on *Michaelmas*, 1721, were now at above Twenty Five per Cent. Discompt. Thus in the Compass of Eight Months, we have seen the Rise and Progress of that mighty Fabrick, which being wound up by mysterious Springs, and artful Machines, to a stupendous Height, had fix'd the Eyes and Expectations of all *Europe*; but whose main Foundation being Fraud, Illusion, Credulity, and

In

Intoxication, tumbled down to the Ground, as Anno Reg. VI, soon as the Ambidextrous and Selfish Management of the principal Projectors was discover'd. With its Fall Multitudes of unwary, but covetous Persons, were unfortunately crush'd, and not a few antient and honourable Families almost intirely ruin'd.

However, we may here take Notice, That on the last Day of the Month of September, a general Court of the South Sea Company was held at Merchant Taylors Hall, wherein the Agreements with the Bank for the Circulating a large Sum of the Company's Bonds, or Bank sealed Bills, for the Use and Service of the South Sea Company, and for the Benefit of Publick Credit; and also the Agreement with the Bank for their redeemable Fund of 3,775,000*l.* to be paid in the Stock of the South Sea Company at Four Hundred *per Cent.* adding the Midsummer Dividend of Ten *per Cent.* in Stock, and the Bank to receive the Interest of those Funds to the 29th Instant, was unanimously agreed to by the General Court.

And likewise, that the Proprietors of the redeemable Debts taken in on the last Subscriptions to the Company, should be allowed for their several Interests in the said Funds, the same Terms, in all Respects, as the Bank; and that the last Subscription of the Long Annuities be valued at Thirty Two Years Purchase. And the Nine *per Cents.* and the Tickets of Lottery 1710, be valued at Seventeen Years Purchase, all which to be paid for in Stock of the Company, at Four Hundred *per Cent.* and be intitled to an Addition of Ten *per Cent.* in Stock for the last Midsummer Dividend; and that the Proprietors of the Long Annuities, and Nine *per Cents.* be intitled to their Annuities due the 29th Instant. And it was also agreed, That the Third Subscription, which was taken at One Thousand *per Cent.* be reduc'd to Four Hundred *per Cent.* and the Subscription Receipts given out accordingly. That the One Hundred *per Cent.* already paid, be taken in Part of the said Payment, and that the remaining Three Hundred *per Cent.* be paid in Nine Payments, whereof the
Three

Anno Reg. VI. Three next Payments to be at Forty *per Cent.* each; and the other Six Payments at Thirty *per Cent.* at

Further Pro- Six Months Distance from each other; the first
ceedings of the Payment of Forty *per Cent.* to be the Second of
South Sea July, 1721.
Company.

It was also agreed, That the Fourth Subscription, which was taken at One Thousand *per Cent.* whereof Two Hundred *per Cent.* is paid down, be also reduced to Four Hundred *per Cent.* and the Subscription Receipts be given out accordingly; and that the remaining Two Hundred *per Cent.* be paid in Eight equal Payments of Twenty Five *per Cent.* each, the first of which is to be the 26th of September, 1721, and the remaining Payments, each at Six Months Distance from each other. That Interest is to be allowed to the Company from Michaelmas, 1720, after the Rate of Five *per Cent. per Annum*, to the respective Times of Payment of the said Third and Fourth Subscriptions. And that the Ten *per Cent.* Dividend at Midsummer, be also allowed on the said Third and Fourth Subscriptions.

N. B. It has been already declared by the Court of Directors, That the Proprietors of the Receipts of all the Money Subscriptions, will be allowed in Part of their Payments, the several Dividends that shall be made on the Stock of the said Company, until their Payments are compleated. It was also agreed, That Five *per Cent.* Interest be allowed on all the Company's Bonds, from the 29th Instant, until they shall become due; and that any of the Company's Bonds will be taken as Money in the Fourth Payment of the First Subscription, which becomes due the 14th of October next; and there is no Doubt they will be taken in all future Payments.

Here it may not be improper to insert an Account of the LONG and SHORT ANNUITIES, *Subscribed, or Unsubscribed.*

APPENDIX.

303

Anno Reg. VI.

LONG ANNUITIES.

An Account of
Long and Short
Annuities.

Years.	Per Annum.	l.	s.	d.
1697	4 per Cent. —————	124409	01	09
1694	$\frac{2}{7}$ of 9 d. Excise ———	15236	12	00
1704	3700 l. per Week, ———	194745	10	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
1705	Ditto —————	45000	00	00
1706	—————	184242	14	00
1707	—————	72187	10	00
1708	} ————— {	40000	00	00
		80000	00	00
Total per Ann. of long Ann.		666821	08	03 $\frac{1}{2}$

Subscription of LONG ANNUITIES.

First Subscription ———	427340	18	09
Second Subscription ———	125392	17	06
Total Subscribed ———	552733	16	03
Remains Unsubscribed ———	114085	12	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total of Subscribed and Un-	} 666821	08	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
subscribed Long Annuities,			

SHORT ANNUITIES, 81000 Per Ann.

First Subscription ———	48132	00	00
Second Subscription ———	18750	00	00
Total Subscribed	66882	00	00
Remains Unsubscribed ———	14118	00	00
Total of short Annuities, Sub-	} 81000	00	00
scribed and Unsubscribed			

Lottery

Anno Reg. VI.

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Lottery Annuities, 1710. —</i>	Total	46260	06 01
Of which taken			
in on the first	Subscription,	15918	04 00
On the se-	cond Subscrip-	14906	06 00
tion,			

Remains unsubscribed ——— 15365 16 01

Redeemables at 5 per cent. Total 11770660 11 04
 ——— at 4 per cent. Total 4760821 15 09

Total of all the Redeemables 16546482 07 01

Of which taken in by Subscrip. 14391781 08 00

Remains unsubscribed 2152694 07 01

Now, supposing that the last Subscribers of Long and Short Annuities in the South Sea Company's Books, shall not be admitted to withdraw their Orders, there will still be paid annually at His Majesty's Exchequer.

For the Long and Short Annuities unsubscribed,	128205	12	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
On Lives, ———	22499	08	00
On Survivorship, ———	7000	00	00

Total of what the Exchequer still pays annually, ——— 157705 00 00 $\frac{1}{2}$

Proceedings of On Thursday, the 6th of October, there was a
the Royal Ex- General Court of the ROYAL EXCHANGE Assurance;
change Assu- which the Sub-Governor open'd, with asking the
vance Company Assembly, Whether they would be pleased to hear
 the Minutes of the last General Court read?
 Which was assented to. When the Secretary
 had read them over, Sir John Williams desired the
 Court

Court to confirm them: But was answered by Anno Reg. VI. an universal Negative, all crying out at once, No, No, No.

After some Time Silence was obtained, when the Sub-Governor said, ' That he hoped they would proceed regularly, and not run into Disorder: That 'twas a Thing always done, to confirm the Agreements of the last General Court. That by so doing, they would not bind them upon themselves, in such Manner, as that, if they found it necessary, they might not alter them afterwards; that it was but complying with the Form of all Assemblies of that Nature, and therefore he desired them to confirm them.

Proceedings of the Royal Exchange Company

To this it was replied, That it was improper to desire this General Court, which did not approve of that Scheme, to confirm those Minutes, with a View of annulling them afterwards; that if they should do so, it would look very oddly for a Body of Men to confirm and contradict, in one and the same Breath.

Several of the Directors here spoke for the Court's complying with the desired Confirmation: But the Clamour increasing, Sir John Williams once again silenced them, and (without insisting on the Point) said, ' That if any Body had a better Scheme than what the Directors had agreed upon, he should be glad to receive it; but he was sorry to see the Face of this General Court so very different from the last; insomuch, that one would think they were none of them the same Men, but that the Stock was intirely shifted into new Hands. However, if they would be orderly (without which he could not continue the Court) they should first hear the Resolutions read, which their Directors had thought proper to lay before them at this Time; and then they might the better judge of their present Business.

Mr. Billingley desired he might first be heard, before the Secretary should read those Resolutions; and proposed that the Halved Stock should be made Whole Stock; and, that instead of a Call

Anno Reg. VI. of Twenty *per Cent.* upon the Half, Ten *per Cent.* upon the Whole Stock might be called in.

Proceedings of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company 'Twas alledged by the Managers, That it was exactly the same Thing, whether they called in Twenty upon the Half, or Ten upon the Whole: And therefore they desired the Secretary might proceed in the reading the Papers to the Court.

Here arose another confused Clamour, all calling out together, *Let every Man have Whole Stock, Whole Stock, Whole Stock.* Upon this the Sub-Governor cried out, 'For God's sake, Gentlemen, don't run Matters into Confusion; if you will not be orderly, 'twill be impossible to proceed; and there is nothing but what we now lay before you; that can secure our present Advantages, obtain our *Fire Charter*, and save the Corporation from Ruin.' Hereupon the Secretary beginning to read, was again interrupted by Mr. *Billingley*, who said, That the Subscribed Stock was worth nothing; that the going on with the Subscription was the depreciating their Stock, and, that no Body would buy in upon it.

He was answer'd by Mr. *Lockwood*, who said, That the Gentleman who spoke last was mistaken. That the Stock was depreciated only in Opinion, and by the present Disposition of Mankind. That it was no Wonder their Stock should feel the general Shock of the Times. That it was a Season of universal CALAMITY; and, that it was not their Stock alone, but every Stock, and every Thing of publick Concernment, had been, of late, very much depreciated: That even the Bonds of the *South Sea Company* had been lately at Thirty *per Cent.* Discount, though now, People beginning to recover their Spirits, they were not above Five *per Cent.* Discount, and he doubted not but in a little Time they would bear a Premium. In like manner, though by the present Misfortunes their Stock was depreciated, he did not question, but by a prudent and hearty Concurrence with the good Designs of the Directors, it would quickly be brought again into a flourishing Condition.

Sir

Sir *Justus Beck* said, ' That what he was Anno Reg. VI. going to deliver, he would offer to every Gentleman there, that understood Numbers, and *Proceedings of* was a Merchant. That having been all his *the Royal Ex-* Life, from his very Childhood, conversant *change Assu-* with Figures, and used to Calculations, he *rance Company* would undertake to shew, there must be a very great Alteration for the better in a few Weeks. Gentlemen, *added he*, what I said is no Chimera, no Fancy, but I will undertake to prove, by Mathematical Demonstration, that in a little Time all the Gold in *Europe* will be brought in to us. All that has lately been sent Abroad to *Holland* and *Portugal*, and other Places, is coming back to us again. Let any Body that understands these Things, but look upon the present Course of *Exchange*, and he will see, that what I say is Matter of Mathematical Certainty. Gentlemen, the *Bank of England* are beginning, in a few Days, to Discount Foreign Bills, and in Three or Four Weeks Time, I am very sure I shall see a vast Alteration in the Countenances of People, which are now so generally sad and discontented, where-ever I cast my Eyes around me. And then, it is my Opinion, that our Stock will feel the good Effect of such a Change, and Restoration of our Credit.

Sir *John Williams* said thereupon, ' That what they were going to offer, was consistent with the Scheme already settled. That unless they would agree with their Directors, it would be impracticable to proceed in any other Way. That the Stock (as had been observ'd) was only depreciated in Opinion, but that we are in Hopes of better Times. That many were against the Subscription, because they had not paid in their Money. And he now wished the Business of the Court might be suffered to go on without any more Interruption from such Sort of People.

Here Mr. *Bellingfley* again interrupted him; and, among other Things, said, That some of the Directors had not paid in. Upon which many

Anno Reg. VI. of the Directors desired he might be put to name them.

Proceedings of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company Sir *Justus Beck* rose up and said, 'He believed he was concerned as much, or more, than any one Man. That he had then in his Eye Two Directors (the Sub-Governor, and another near him) who, with himself, were concerned to the Value of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds. That meerly by their own Credit, they had borrowed for the Service of the Corporation, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Pounds, to make up a Payment due from the Company to the Government. But forasmuch as that Reflexion had been thrown upon the Directors in general Terms, he could not tell but he might be one that should fall under Suspicion; and therefore, if he did not name the Man, he would disqualify himself in an Hour, and quit all Share in the Direction of this Company's Affairs.

Here the Cry was universal, *Name them, Name them, or pull him out of the Court.* Upon this Mr. *Billingley* named Mr. *Joseph Travers*.

The Sub-Governor then appealed to the Court, 'If such Behaviour was ever seen, for a Man so confidently to asperse a Body of Gentlemen in such a Manner; and when called upon to name the Persons, to name but One; and one, that had left his Directorship; one, of whom no Body could give any Account, nor knew what was become of him?' And then addressing himself to Mr. *Billingley*, he told him, *He found he was come only to try to confound them. That he never saw so much Insolence; and, that he durst not behave himself so in another Place.*

Hereupon the Secretary began again to read the Paper of Propositions, the Preamble to which set forth, *That the much greater Part of the Proprietors had come into their Subscription, and that at the Time of making it, the Liberty of Subscribing was esteem'd a Matter of great Favour without Doors; that therefore the Directors were allow'd to dispose of the Part of the Subscription unfilled by the Proprietors; but that through the Calamity of the Times, so well known to us all, the Court*

of

of Directors had found it impracticable, unless assisted by Anno Reg. VI. the unanimous Consent of this General Court, to certain Propositions which they here laid before them. Those Propositions were read Paragraph by Paragraph, and unanimously agreed to in every Point; saving, that once there was a Motion, and seconded by Mr. B——, one of the Directors, and agreed to by the whole Court, that the Five per Cent. Dividend due this Month, should be allow'd as Money, upon the Payment now to be made upon the Subscription; which had no sooner been ratified by the Consent of the Court, than the same Director stood up in his Place, and said, the Thing was impossible; and that he had made the Mistake, by considering the Stock and the Subscriptions as the same Thing, whereas they were distinct: Upon which the Vote was reversed. These Things done the Court adjourn'd.

The same Day there was also a General Court of Proceedings of the LONDON, or RAM'S Assurance, which the the London Assurance Company. Lord Cherwynd, the Governor, open'd, with acquainting the Assembly, That their Court of Directors had come to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That for the Service of the Company, part of the Forty Thousand Shares remaining unsold, be now disposed of at Twenty Five Pounds per Share, Ten Pounds whereof to be paid down, Three Pounds next January, and Three Pounds every Two Months after, till the whole be complete; subject to the same Calls with the rest of the Proprietors.

2. That after the Payments due from the Corporation be discharged, the Directors have a Power to lay out the Remainder in South Sea Stock, as an undoubted Security to the Company.

3. That the last Payment on the Plate Act, was to be made next December, which would then complete the whole Sum contracted for, of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds; and that then the Company might proceed to grant Annuities.

Anno Reg. VI. 4. That believing it to be always the Interest of this Corporation, to contribute, to the utmost of their Power, to the Support of the Publick Credit, their Directors had already subscribed Fifty Thousand Pounds into the Subscription taken in at the Bank for that Purpose.

Proceedings of the London Assurance Company.

5. That the Directors being sensible of the great Pressures of the present Time, would be very tender how they burthened the Proprietors with more Calls than should be absolutely necessary; but desired they might be impowered to make a Call, when it should be found for the Service and Interest of this Corporation so to do.

His Lordship added, That it was with great Satisfaction he could acquaint them, that a Warrant for the passing of their *First Charter*, was sent over to *Hanover* for the Royal Sign Manual; for the Confirmation of which, he could shew them some Letters, which he had there in his Hand, if they desired to see them.

A Gentleman said thereupon, That, with Respect to the Governor's last Sentence, it was satisfactory to him, and, he believed, to the whole Court, that they were told so by the Lord *Cherwynd*. But some others calling for the Reading of those Letters, the Secretary read a Letter from one of the Commissioners of the *Treasury*, to Sir *William Chapman*, dated the 4th of October, 1726, acquainting him, That such a Warrant was then ready to be sent, as aforesaid. Then was read another Letter, from the Attorney General to the Lords of the *Treasury*, acquainting them, That in Obedience to their Lordships Command, he had drawn up, and inclosed a Copy of such a Warrant. And then the Copy of the Warrant it self was read in Court, and appeared to be, ' For granting them a Charter to insure Lives; as also, to insure Houses and Goods from Loss by Fire throughout England, and impowering them to raise such a Sum, as should be requisite for the better carrying on of these Purposes, by way of Subscription.

The Court then unanimously agreed (after Anno Reg. VI. some little Alteration of the Terms they were first proposed in) to the Two following Resolutions.

*Proceedings of
the London As-
surance Com-*

First, That the Governors and Directors be impower'd, if they judge it necessary, to call in such a Sum (not exceeding Five Pounds per Share at a Time) as may answer the Exigencies of this Corporation.

Secondly, That they be likewise impower'd, after the necessary Reserves for the Payment of the Government, to lay out the Money in *South Sea Stock*; as an undoubted Security to the Company.

Then the Governor acquainted them, That the Directors had resolved to expose to Sale Ten Thousand Shares of the Company's Stock by Subscription.

It was here demanded, Whether the Old Proprietors were to be the only Subscribers? Or, whether the Subscription was to be in *common*?

Sir *William Chapman* replied, That the Proprietors should be respected chiefly, and therefore all those who were desirous to come into the Subscription, should be admitted before any Body else, by signifying such their Intention the next Day.

Many of the Proprietors desiring a longer Time, ' The Governor desired they would be easy; that those that could not possibly intimate their Minds so soon, by reason of any just Impediment, should be consider'd; but, that he hoped they would not have the Directors shut others out, that were willing to come in; meerly upon Uncertainties. That Delays were of dangerous Consequence, and therefore he desired them not to pour cold Water upon their own Affairs.

Upon this, one of the Gentlemen stood up, and desired that the Court would preserve their usual Unanimity. That there was a happy Difference between this Corporation, and that other

Anno Reg. VI. so nearly allied to them (the *Royal Exchange Assurance*) in this very Point; and therefore he moved, That they would absolutely agree with the Directors, who had hitherto managed so well, and so carefully for them. Hereupon the whole Court cried out, *Agreed, agreed*; and voted their Thanks to the Governor and Directors. And, having thus carried every Thing with marvellous Harmony, and perfect Concord, the Court adjourn'd. After which Publication was made, That Receipts would be given out at the Time of Subscribing.

Further Proceedings of the R. Exchange Assurance Company.

On the 18th of *October* there was another General Court of the *ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE*; when Sir *John Williams*, their Sub-Governor, acquainted the Proprietors, ' That what their Directors had now to propose to them, was very different from the Minutes of the last General Court (which had been read to them at the opening of the Court) that notwithstanding all they had done before, they had found a great deal of the Subscription unfilled; and, that the Court of Directors having considered how very difficult a Thing it was become, to raise Money; they had invented, for the Ease of the Proprietors, something that, he hop'd, would be acceptable to them all, and desir'd they would attend to the Secretary, while he read over the Propositions to them.

The Scheme was read accordingly, containing in Substance, That they had resolv'd to divide the whole Capital of One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, into Seventy Five Thousand Shares: That the Proprietors of the Six Hundred and Six Thousand Pounds Stock, be allow'd Twelve Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Shares; and the Purchasers of the Six Hundred and Six Thousand Pounds Stock by Subscription, be likewise allow'd Twelve Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Shares; that is to say, that all the Proprietors, as well as of Stock, as of Subscriptions, be allow'd Two Shares for every One Hundred Pounds Stock.

That

That the Company would have then remaining in their Hands, Fifty Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Shares to be disposed of: Ten Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty of which, should be put up to Sale that Afternoon, at Twenty Pounds *per* Share ; no more than Four Pounds, or one Fifth Part of which, to be paid down at the Time of Subscribing, and the rest to be paid when called for, not exceeding Four Pounds at a Time, and Fourteen Days Notice to be always given, when the said Payments should be required.

Anno Reg. VI.

Further Proceedings of the R. Exchange Assurance Company.

That then the Company would have still left Forty Thousand Shares, to be hereafter sold for the Profit of the said Company. And, that when the said Payments should be compleated, the Court of Directors declared, That they would make no more Calls upon the Proprietors, for the Space of Six Months to come.

That they had agreed upon a *Dividend* of Five *per Cent.* for the reduced Stock ; and, that Warrants would be deliver'd out for the same, payable at *Midsummer* next, with Interest from the 29th of *September* last.

After the Secretary had made an end, Sir John Williams said, That he believed there was nothing he need speak to, unless to explain what was said about making no more *Calls* upon the Proprietors for Six Months, after the Payments above-mentioned should be made ; which, he told them, did not signify, that when the said Six Months were expired, there should be another Call ; but, that the Directors thought, that they should never want any more of them ; that this would compleat the Four Hundred Fifty Seven Thousand Pounds they were to pay the Government, and they did not know they should call any more, unless some extraordinary Thing should happen ; as in Case any Overtures should come from the Government to the Corporation, or something of that Nature. That if they pleas'd, therefore, the Secretary should read the Proposals once more, Paragraph by Paragraph, and he would put the Questions, as they came in

Anno Reg. VI. in Order. This being assented to, the Court went through them, and agreed to every one, *Nemine Contradicente*. There was, indeed, a Demand of more Time for the Subscription, that the Proprietors might have more convenient Notice; but upon the Sub-Governor's expostulating against all Procrastination, observing what a Trifle was to be paid down, and assuring them, That no Proprietor should be refus'd, while there was so much as one Share left undispos'd of, that Matter dropp'd, and a Face of perfect Unanimity and Satisfaction appear'd throughout the whole Court; and a Gentleman remark'd the happy Change among them from the last Time of Meeting. Another observ'd the Benefit and Advantage of the present Scheme, and said, That by this very Thing they should now gain Thirty Thousand Pounds more than the other Company of Assurance. Whereupon a Motion was made, for the Thanks of the Court to the Directors, for their wise Management; upon which Sir John Williams said, That it was a great Pleasure to their Directors, to see that they had found out something that proved so acceptable to them: That they always did their utmost for the Advantage of the Company. And after he had acquainted them, that the Transfer Books should be open'd the next Day, for every Body to transfer their Stock, whether they had Subscrib'd, or no, the Court adjourn'd.

Proceedings of the Assembly of Annuitants. The Day before, Monday the 17th of October, there was an Assembly of a great many of the Annuitants, and Proprietors of the South Sea Stock, pursuant to several Advertisements which had been publish'd for convening them. At first they were desired to meet at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange; but, whether some of the Directors had Intimation of the Designs that were to be carried on? Or, having some Information, that this Meeting was negotiated by a Gentleman lately grown famous for using them with Severity, and therefore were apprehensive of some troublesome, unkind Designs; cer-

certain it is, That the Man of the House at the *Ann Reg. VI.*
Crown, was prevail'd upon to put off their assembling there, by a Pretence of a Discovery being made, of a Crack in the Floor of his great Room, which would indanger the Lives of any Body of Men that should venture to assemble there. *Proceedings of the Assembly of Annuitants.*
 Hereupon they met at *Salter's Hall*, where Mr. *Budgell*, being placed in the Chair, acquainted them, That he had carefully perused the Charter of the *South Sea Company*, and he found, that any Nine of the Proprietors had Power to demand a General Court. That he thought the Affairs of this Mighty Company were too Weighty and Important, to be intirely trusted to the Management of Thirty Directors, how Honest soever they might be. That according to the old Proverb, *Every Man should shave his own Beard*. That therefore he propos'd, that some Nine of the Assembly should sign a Paper which he had drawn up, to require of the Directors, That a General Court be called next Friday, the 21st Instant, by which Time People might have sufficient Notice (which they had not at the last General Court) to come and attend their Interest.

A certain Quaker said thereupon to the Chairman, That what he had deliver'd to the Assembly, concerning Nine of the Proprietors having Power to demand a General Court, was no News; that it was so in the *India Company*, and the *Bank*; and that, he believed, very few of the Gentlemen there present were ignorant of it. Mr. *Eccleston*, another Quaker (the same who spoke at the House of Lords in the *Callicoe* Affair, on the Behalf of the *Linnen Drapers*) said, That he had expected some Scheme would have been laid before the Assembly, that might have been calculated for the general Advantage of the Proprietors of the Old Stock, of the Money Subscriptions, and of the subscribed Annuities; but as he was disappointed, he could not agree with what was propos'd: That, in his Opinion, a General Court now would rather sink the Stock, than do any Good, as they had, of late,
 more

Anno Reg. VI. more than once experienced. He desired the Chairman, if he had any regular concerted *Proceedings* of Scheme to offer for the general Benefit, that he *the Assembly* of would do them the Favour to read it to them *Annuityants*. now, in this Place.

Mr. Budzell replied, That what he intended, was for the Relief of the *Annuityants*; but that he would propose it in a General Court: Whereupon arose an universal Cry, through all the Assembly, *Read the Proposals, read the Proposals.*

Mr. Chairman insisted upon calling a General Court, which, he said, was the proper Place for Gentlemen to propose what they thought fit.

Hereupon Mr. Walker said, ' That he thought ' it strange to see Gentlemen so eager for calling a General Court at this Time, when the ' King was upon the Point of coming Home, and ' the Parliament so near Sitting. That he was ' an *English* Man, and had an *English* Heart; and ' the Parliament being the highest Court in ' *England*, he was for laying all their Grievances ' before them; that he doubted not every Man ' would find there Relief and Justice; and therefore they were the only proper Persons to be ' address'd to in this Case.

Mr. Hales, of the *Exchequer*, said, That he would go a middle Way, and propose, that a Committee be appointed of the Gentlemen present, to examine such Schemes as should be offer'd (for he did not question many Gentlemen had prepared Schemes, and, that he himself had form'd one) and, that such as they should approve as advantageous to the Company in General, should be laid before a General Court. Mr. Walker reply'd, That such Schemes and Persons might be referr'd to the Directors of the Company, who might be consulted on that Occasion; upon which there appear'd a Confusion and Clamour throughout the Assembly; and a certain Gentleman passionately exclaimed, *Shall we compound for our Debts? Where's the Honour of the King, and the Sanction of our Laws and Parliament?* Many crying out, *He calls in Question the Honour of the*

the King, which ought not to be suffer'd. Mr. Billers, Anno Reg. VI.
 one of the present Sheriffs, spoke, and said,
 ' That he likewise heard the Honour of the King
 ' there brought in Question; and having the
 ' Honour to be placed under His Majesty, in a
 ' high Station, it became him, as he saw this a
 ' tumultuous Meeting, authoritatively to dis-
 ' miss them; and, that if they did not imme-
 ' diately disperse, he would read the Proclama-
 ' tion against Riots.' Whereupon the Assembly
 immediately separated, and Mr. Chairman, with
 great Prudence, retired.

About this Time there was published in a *An Estimate of*
 Paper called the *Free Thinker*, an Estimate of the *the Value of*
 Value of the South Sea Stock, in Answer to the South Sea
 following Question, *What is the VALUE of the Stock.*
 South Sea Stock?

L.	
The Company's Original Stock at passing the Act — — — }	11,746,844
Long Annuities to be taken in 666,821 l. per Ann. which com- puted at 20 Years Purchase, according to the Act, amount to — — — }	13,336,420
Short Annuities, 81,000 l. which at 14 Years Purchase, accord- ing to the Act, amount to — }	1,134,000
Lottery Annuities, 46,260 l. per Ann. which, at 14 Years Pur- chase, amount to — — — }	647,640
Redeemable Debts to be taken in —	16,546,482
Total of what the Company's Ca- pital Stock will be, if all the Debts are taken in — — — }	43,411,386

Capital Stock | *Increased Stock,
or Stock in
Hand, to an-
swer to the
Proprietors.*

First, We will suppose the Com-
pany's *Original*, or *Capital Stock*,
to have been at the Passing of
the Act, intrinsically worth—

11,746,884 11,746,884

Secondly, Taken in by the First
Subscription, the Sum of
427,340*l.* per Annum of the
Long Annuities; by which the
Company increase their Ca-
pital, and add to their Stock in
Hand —————

2,991,100 6,089,025

Thirdly, Taken in upon the Se-
cond Subscription, the farther
Sum of 125,392*l.* per Annum
of the *Long Annuities*; by which
the Company increase their
Capital, and add to their Stock
in Hand —————

1,003,130 2,507,824

Fourthly, Suppose, That there
was taken in by the First Sub-
scription of the *Short Annuities*,
the Sum of 48,132*l.* per An-
num (which, at 14 Years Pur-
chase, amount to 673,848*l.*
according to the Company's
Proposals; which are, to give
17 Years Purchase, viz. 350*l.*
in *Capital Stock*, at 375*l.* per
Cent. and 217*l.* 10*s.* in Bonds
and Money, for every 90*l.* per
Ann. for which 90*l.* per Ann.
the Company are to receive
from the Government but
1,260*l.* being 14 Years Pur-
chase. By this Bargain the
Company will increase their Ca-
pital 187,075*l.* and add 557,216*l.*
2*s.* 5*d.* to their Stock in Hand. J

187,075 557,216

Carried over — 15,928,189 20,900,949

APPENDIX.

319

Capital Stock. Stock in Hand.

Brought over — 15,928,189 20,900,949

Fifthly, By the Second Subscription of these Short Annuities, there was taken in the farther Sum of 18,750*l.* per Ann. By this Bargain the Company will increase their Capital 79,681*l.* 5*s.* and add 262,500*l.* to their Stock in Hand — — —

79,687 262,500

Sixthly, Let us farther suppose, That there was taken in by the First Subscription of the Lottery Annuities 1710. the Sum of 15,988*l.* per Ann. And since the Company, in their Proposals, make a Difference between the Blanks and Prizes, as to giving Stock and Bonds for the same; and since we know not how much of each has been subscribed, we will suppose one Half of the said Sum of 15,988*l.* to be Blanks, and the other Half Prizes. By the Prizes the Company will increase their Capital 31,970*l.* and add 95,910*l.* to their Stock in Hand — — —

31,970 95,910

Seventhly, As to the Sum of 7,994*l.* per Ann. the Half of the first subscribed Lottery Annuities supposed to be Blanks, the Company will increase their Capital 28,500*l.* and add 82,935*l.* to their Stock in Hand — — —

28,500 82,935

Carried over — 16,068,346 21,342,294

Capital Stock. Stock in Hand.

Brought over — 16,068,346 21,342,294

Eightly, Upon the *Second Subscription* of these *Lottery Annuities*, the Company make no Difference between the *Blanks* and *Prizes*, but propose to give *Stock* at 400 *l.* per Cent. and to value each *Annuity* at 17 Years Purchase, which is 1,700 *l.* for each 100 *l.* per Ann. and consequently will be 425 *l.* Capital Stock for each *Annuity*; for which the Company being to receive but 1,400 *l.* from the Government, they therefore sell their 425 *l.* Capital for 1,400 *l.* By this Bargain the Company will increase their Capital 63,525 *l.* and add 208,600 *l.* to their Stock in Hand — — — — —

63,325

208,600

Ninthly, There being 14,393,788 *l.* of Redeemable Debts subscribed, deduct therefrom 88 *l.* for odd Money, and there will remain 14,393,700 *l.* which, being to be paid for in Stock at 400 *l.* per Cent. will purchase 3,598,425 *l.* Capital; for at this Rate, 25 *l.* Capital Stock pays for 100 *l.* and 25 *l.* Capital is to 100 *l.* as 3,598,425 *l.* is to 14,393,700 *l.* By this Bargain the Company will increase their Capital 3,598,425 *l.* and add 14,393,700 *l.* to their Stock in Hand — — — — —

3,598,425

14,393,700

Carried over — 19,730,096 35,944,594

Capital Stock. Stock in Hand.

Brought over--19,730,096 35,944,594

Tenthly, The first Money Subscription being for 2,252,000 l. Capital Stock, at 300 l. per Cent. amount to 6,756,000 l. and will increase their Capital 2,252,000 l. and add to their Stock in Hand the Sum of 6,756,000 l. — — —

2,252,000 6,756,000

Eleventhly, The second Ditto being for 1,500,000 l. Capital Stock, sold at 400 l. per Cent. will increase their Capital 1,500,000 l. and add to their Stock in Hand the Sum of 6,000,000 l. — — —

1,500,000 6,000,000

Twelfthly, The third Ditto being for 5,000,000 l. Capital Stock, sold at 400 l. per Cent. increases their Capital 5,000,000 l. and will add to their Stock in Hand 20,000,000 l. — — —

5,000,000 20,000,000

Thirteenthly, the fourth Ditto being for 1,250,000 l. Capital Stock, sold at 400 l. per Cent. increases their Capital 1,250,000 l. and will add to their Stock in Hand 5,000,000 l. — — —

1,250,000 5,000,000

29,732,056

The Midsummer Dividend of Ten per Cent. in Stock, on the above Capital of 29,732,056 l. will increase their Capital 2,973,205 l. — — —

2,973,205

Total—

32,705,261 73,700,594

		Capital Stock.	Stock in Hand.
Brought over—		32,705,261	73,700,594
The several Long Annuities, taken in upon the 1st Subscription, amount to ————	per Ann.		
	427,340		
Ditto on 2d Subscript.	125,392		
Short Annuities on 1st Subscription ————	48,132		
Ditto on 2d Subscript.	18,750		
Lottery Annuities on 1st Subscription ————	15,988		
Ditto on 2d Subscript.	14,906		
Total	650,508		
On this Total of 650,508 l. per Ann. the Government is to receive from the Company $4\frac{1}{2}$ Years Purchase; (that is, 450 l. for each 100 l. per Annum) which amounts, in the whole to ————			
And for the Redeemables, the Company is obliged to pay the Government ————			
And for the Long Annuities that remain unsubscribed, the Government is to receive One Year's Purchase from the Company; which amounts to ————			
Total	7,197,681		
Which Sum being deducted from their Stock in Hand,			7,197,681
There will remain —		32,705,261	66,502,913

By

By this it appears, that the Company will Anno Reg. VI. (when all the Subscriptions are compleated) have a *Stock in Hand* of 66,502,913*l.* to answer a *Capital Stock* of 32,705,261*l.* which will be for every the Value of 100*l.* *Capital* 203*l.* 7*s.* near. But if such *Capital* South Sea be valued at 400*l.* per Cent. it will amount to *Stock*. 130,821,044*l.* and the *Stock in Hand* to answer it being no more than 66,502,913*l.* there must be a Deficiency of 64,318,170*l.* to answer 400*l.* per Cent. to each Proprietor. This, therefore, being the Case, it will be incumbent on the Company either to find out a Way how to pay 130,821,044*l.* with 66,502,913*l.* or at least, how the Interest they may be able to make of 66,502,913*l.* shall discharge the Interest of 130,821,044*l.* And whoever shall find out these Expedients for them, will deserve as much Encouragement as he who shall find out the Longitude at Sea; seeing every 100*l.* *Capital* will, thereby, be render'd intrinsically worth 400*l.* and the Wealth of the Nation will be increased 64,318,170*l.*

1. If it be objected, that in this Account, too much is deducted for odd Money, let it be remember'd, That the Company have resolved to allow no smaller a Sum in *Capital Stock* than 5*l.* which at 400*l.* per Cent. discharges a Debt of 20*l.* and consequently, all Sums under 20*l.* or between 20*l.* and 40*l.* or 40*l.* and 60*l.* or 60*l.* and 80*l.* and so on, must be paid in Money or Bonds; which in so many Millions, as are subscribed, must needs amount to much more than is here deducted on that Account; therefore the Company are so far from being prejudiced by this Computation, that it is probable they have not disposed of so much *Stock*. or receiv'd so much Money to their *Stock in Hand*, as is here supposed. But that being a Quantity unknown to me, remains to be found out, and I shall call it X.

2. Then again, their Original *Capital* is supposed to be intrinsically worth 11,746,844*l.* without any Deduction for what the Company may have lost by Trade, or otherwise, in so

Ann Reg. VI. many Years; which being also an unknown Quantity, remains to be found out, and may be An Estimate of called Y.

the Value of 3. The Loss, also, the Company may have South Sea sustained by lending Money upon their own Stock, is an unknown Quantity, to be found out, and shall be called Z.

4. The Consideration the Bank is to have for Circulating their Bonds, being also an unknown Quantity, and remaining to be found out, let it be called P.

N. B. If it be here objected, That the Stock the Bank are to take of this Company, is not brought into this Account, that also seems to be an uncertain Quantity.

5. The Expences and Charges about passing the Act, is a Quantity yet unknown; and being to be found out, shall be called Q.

6. The Sums which the several Subscribers (named in the Lists given into the Company) have not paid in on the several Payments already become due on the Subscriptions, is also an unknown Quantity, and remaining to be found out, may be called R.

7. The Sum the Company may have lost by buying their own Stock at high Prices, as 800 l. or upwards (as by Historical Register, N^o. 19. p. 304.) is also an unknown Quantity, and remains to be found out, which I call S.

8. What Profits or Advantages may have accrued to the Company by their Trade, for several Years past, I must also confess to be a Quantity to me, at least, unknown; and therefore remaining to be found out, I shall call it O.

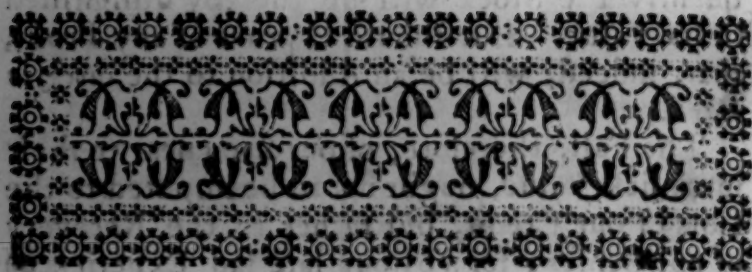
Now, when I have cleared up my Equation, I shall be able to give the Publick a more exact Account; in the mean Time, they will here find the utmost Value of the South Sea Stock, as it stands at present, to be about 203 l. per Cent. And even that, not without taking it for granted, That all the Sums due on the several Subscriptions, will be intirely paid in; and when the unknown Quantities X. Y. Z. P. Q. R. and S. are found

found out, they must be deducted, and consequently the Stock will be thereby diminished in its Value. But should O prove of any Profit, that, indeed, will be an Addition to the Stock in the Value of Hand.


Anno Reg. VI.
An Estimate of
South Sea
Stock.

The Fall, therefore, of our Stocks near to their intrinsic Value, ought not to be imputed to the Loss of our Credit, but rather to the Recovery of our Senses; for (by our late sad Experience) we find, that our Credit is, by no Means, to be estimated, according to the extravagant Height of our Stocks: And if we examine the Account of Stocks for the Year 1719; (a Year in which the Credit of England was by no means thought to decline) we shall find very little Difference between the Prices of Stocks then, and at present, if considered according to their intrinsic Values. And, since the raising of Stocks so much above their real Worth, can only prove an Encouragement to Stock-Jobbing, to the Neglect of our Trade (which alone can enrich the Nation) it will be impossible our Debts should ever be paid by our Stocks being sold at such exorbitant Prices; for the increasing of Thirty Eight Millions (which is pretty near the Amount of such Part of the National Debts as are already taken in by the South Sea Company) to but Sixty Six Millions, must needs be a very heavy Demand upon the People of England, who may find Means to lend Forty Millions upon a Mortgage, when they shall not be able to lend Seventy Millions, without great Detriment to them.





T H E I N D E X.

A.	
	<i>B B O T Du Bois's Letter to Earl Stanhope</i> Page 168
	_____ to the Envoy of Parma 171
	_____ to the Marquis Scoti 173
	<i>Accession of the United Provinces to the Quadruple Alliance</i> 58
	<i>Account of Lord Cobham's Expedition to Vigo</i> 42
	<i>the same continued</i> 46
	<i>farther Particulars about it</i> 52
	<i>Warlike Stores taken there</i> 55
	<i>at Pont a Vedra</i> 56
	<i>Account of an unknown Lady</i> 252
	<i>Accounts and Estimates called for by Parliament</i> 72
	<i>Acts pass'd in the British Parliament</i> 99, 141, 143, 155
	<i>Address of the University of Cambridge</i> 61
	<i>His Majesty's Answer</i> 62
	_____ <i>Parliament on behalf of the Protestants Abroad</i> 236
	<i>His Majesty's Answer</i> <i>ibid.</i>
	<i>Advance-</i>

The INDEX.

<i>Advancements</i>	Page 266
<i>Affairs in the North</i>	13, 33
— Spain	41
— Sicily, a great Turn	57
<i>Affairs, Civil;</i>	1
— Ecclesiastical,	202
<i>Alarm of an Invasion from Abroad</i>	47
<i>Alberoni, Cardinal, his Disgrace</i>	167
<i>Anne, Princess, ill of the Small Pox</i>	185
<i>Annuitants alarmed</i>	143
— displeased at the Offers of the South Sea Company	195
<i>Annuities payable to the Bank: Resolution in Parlia- ment to redeem them</i>	131
— deposited in the South Sea Company's Hands	184
<i>Answer of the Queen of Sweden to Lord Carteret's Memorial</i>	14
— — — — — to a second Memorial of Lord Car- teret	30
— — — — — Admiral Norris to the Czar's Letter	38
— — — — — Mr. Brusse to the Lord Carteret	40
— — — — — Prince Dolhorucki to Admiral Norris	189
— — — — — The King of Prussia to the Emperor	206
<i>Arguments about the Peerage Bill without Doors</i>	72
continued as it relates to Scotland	92
<i>Arms, the Number of, distributed to the Rebels at Glensheil</i>	258
<i>Articles of Capitulation of the Castle of Castro</i>	44
— — — — — Citadel of Messina	48
<i>Assuring Companies, an Account of them</i>	151
— — — — — His Majesty's Message to the Com- mons about them	152
— — — — — A Bill brought into the House of Commons	155
— — — — — Petitions of Merchants rejected	ibid.
— — — — — The Bill sent to the Lords	ibid.
<i>Attorney General, a Charge against him proved ground- less</i>	125

The INDEX.

B.

Bank of England, <i>their Proposal</i>	Page 106
_____ <i>their second Proposal</i>	114
_____ <i>compared with the S. Sea Company</i>	117
Births	271
Bishops wait on the King at His Return	59
_____ <i>their Address of Thanks for His Majesty's Care</i> <i>of the Protestant Interest Abroad</i>	60
Bladen, Col. <i>one of the Commissioners to treat in France</i>	246
Britannick and Imperial Ministers Declaration	171
British Fishery, <i>Reasons for its Miscarriage</i>	148
Brusse, Mr. <i>his Answer to the Lord Carteret</i>	40
Bubbles, <i>Reflections on them</i>	164
_____ <i>the Lords Justices Resolution against them</i>	259
_____ <i>Several Petitions about them rejected</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>A List of them</i>	261
_____ <i>Farther Reflections on their Extravagance</i>	265
Buckingham, Owen, Esq; <i>killed by Mr. Aldworth</i>	123

C.

Cadogan, Earl, <i>arrives at Vienna</i>	226
Callicoes, <i>Resolution about them in Parliament</i>	120
_____ <i>A Bill brought into the Commons against them</i>	122
_____ <i>Pass'd the Commons</i>	142
_____ <i>Council heard for and against it in the Lords</i> <i>House</i>	149
_____ <i>An Address upon it order'd by the Lords</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>His Majesty's Answer</i>	150
Cambridge, <i>the University's Address to the King</i>	61
_____ <i>His Majesty's Answer</i>	62
Canterbury, Archbishop of, <i>his Speech</i>	235
Carteret, Lord, <i>his Memorial to the Q. of Sweden</i>	13
_____ <i>The Queen's Answer</i>	14
_____ <i>His second Memorial to the Queen of</i> <i>Sweden</i>	29
_____ <i>Her Answer</i>	30
_____ <i>His Letter to the Czar</i>	32
Castro, <i>Articles of Capitulation of the Castle</i>	44
Cessation of Arms between Spain and England	182
	Chan-

The INDEX.

Chancellor of the Dutchy, a Suggestion of Corruption against him	Page 124
Is honourably acquitted	127
Church of the Holy Ghost restored to the Protestants	218
They take Possession of it	226
Jesuits Contrivance to gain it	232
Cobham, Lord, Account of his Expedition to Vigo	42
Takes the C. of Castro by Capitulation	44
The Account further continued	46
Particulars about it	52
Warlike Stores taken at Vigo	55
at Pont a Vedra	56
Colloredo, Count, his Letter to the E. of Stair	47
Commissioners appointed to treat in France	246
Commissions of the King's Forces; Regulations about their Prices	238
Commons, their Address in Parliament	68
His Majesty's Answer	69
Another Address	154
His Majesty's Answer	ibid.
Comparison between the Bank, and South Sea Compa- nies Proposals	117
Czar of Muscovy, his Manifesto for War	16
his Declaration	26
he requires Documents for Free Com- merce with Sweden	28
the Return of his Fleet	34
his Letter to Sir John Norris	37

D.

Danish Missionaries. Their Letter to his Majesty	248
Deaths of Persons of Distinction	271
Debates in the House of Commons on a Motion for an Address	66
on the Bill for Securing the Dependency of Ire- land	123
about Committing the South Sea Bill	127
about a Clause to be added to it	129
The Clause rejected	130
in the H. of Lords on the Peerage Bill	70
On the South Sea Bill in the Lords H.	139
without Doors about the S. Sea Company	132
Declaration of the Czar of Muscovy	26
Decla-	

The INDEX.

<i>Declaration of Mr. Haldane to the Elector Palatine</i>	Page 231
_____ of the Imp. and Britannick Ministers	171
<i>Disposition of the Swedes to submit to the Muscovites</i>	24
they are assisted by the K. of Great Britain	25
<i>Documents required by the Czar for Free Commerce with Sweden</i>	28
<i>Dolhorucki, Prince, his Answer to Admiral Norris</i>	189
<i>Duelling, a Bill brought into the House of Commons to prevent it</i>	123
_____ It is dropp'd in the Lords House	ibid.
<i>Dutch, they publish a Placart</i>	167

E.

<i>Edinburgh, the Magistrates present Mr. Law with his Freedom</i>	245
<i>Electoꝛ Palatine restores the Church of the Holy Ghost to the Protestants</i>	218
_____ his Answer to Mr. Haldane's Memorial	223
_____ the Proceedings of the Palatine Court	231
_____ his Mandate against the Heidelberg Catechism	232
_____ a Message to him from E. Stanhope	235
<i>Emperors Letter to the King of Prussia</i>	202
<i>Establishment of the French India Company</i>	245
<i>Estimates and Accompts called for by Parliament</i>	72
_____ of the Governments Debts proposed to be added to the Stock of the South Sea Company	104
<i>Expedition to Vigo, an Account of it</i>	42
_____ the Account continued	46, 52, 55, 56

F.

<i>French India Company, its Rise and Establishment</i>	245
<i>Friendship improved between the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia</i>	58
<i>Foreign Ministers have Audience of the Prince of Wales</i>	185

The INDEX.

G.

Glensheil, an Account of the Rebels there	Page 257
Arms distributed to them	258
Glocester, Bishop, complains of Mist's Journal	235.

H.

Haldane, Mr. his Memorial to the E. Palatine	219
his Servants insulted	224
a Letter to him from Two of the Reform'd Council	229
his Declaration to the E. Palatine	231
he retires from Heidelberg	ibid.
he sets out for Cassel	232
Hanover, Negotiations there	57
Heidelberg Catechism, the Elector Palatine's Mandate about it	232
the Question and Answer in it excepted against	233
Hesse Cassel, Prince of, elected to the Crown of Sweden	185
Holland, Negotiations there	57
Advices thence relating to the Protestants	213

I.

Jesuits, their Contrivance to gain the Church of the Holy Ghost	232
Imperial Decree	224
Ministers of the Protestant Princes meet to consider it	225
Imperial and Britannick Ministers Declaration	171
Independent Occurrences	238
India Company in France, its Rise and Establishment	245.
Insolvent Debtors; a Bill for their Relief	122
Instrument of the King of Spain's Acceptance of the Quadruple Alliance	181
Introduction	I
Invasion, an Alarm from Abroad	47
Johnson, Captain, his Success at Ribadeo	41
Ireland, the Proceedings of the Parliament	I
A Bill to secure its Dependency brought into the Parliament of Great Britain	122
The Bill passed	125

K.

The INDEX.

K.

King of Great Britain, <i>His Answer to the Lords Address in Ireland</i>	Page 8
_____ <i>to the Commons Address there</i>	9
_____ <i>He assists the Swedes</i>	25
_____ <i>He improves his Friendship with the King of Prussia</i>	58
_____ <i>His Measures to procure Peace in the North</i>	29
_____ <i>His Negotiations in Holland and Hanover</i>	57
_____ <i>He returns to Great Britain</i>	59
_____ <i>He is congratulated on his Arrival</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>The Bishops wait on him</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>Their Address of Thanks to him, concerning the Protestant Interest Abroad</i>	60
_____ <i>The Lord Mayor and Aldermen wait on him</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>His Answer to the Address of the University of Cambridge</i>	62
_____ <i>His Speech to the British Parliament</i>	ibid.
_____ <i>His Answer to the Lords Address</i>	68
_____ <i>His Answer to the Commons Address</i>	69
_____ <i>His Answer to the Lords Address about Callicoes</i>	150
_____ <i>He sends a Message to the Commons</i>	152
_____ <i>His Speech to both Houses</i>	158
_____ <i>He declares His Resolution to go Abroad</i>	189
King of Prussia, <i>His Letter to Mr. Burchard</i>	204
_____ <i>His Answer to the Emperor's Letter</i>	206
_____ <i>His Answer to the Emperor's Expostulation</i>	227
King of Spain, <i>His Answer to the States General</i>	175
_____ <i>His Propositions of Peace</i>	177
_____ <i>He accepts the Quadruple Alliance</i>	180
King	

The INDEX.

King of Spain, His Instrument for that Purpose	Page 181
His Accession to it	182
Cessation of Arms upon it	ibid.
King of Sweden's memorable Answer to the Dutch Ministers	187

L.

Lady unknown, an Account of her	252
Law, Mr. the Magistrates of Edinburgh present him with his Freedom	245
Letter of Admiral Norris to Prince Dolhorucki	188
Abbot du Bois to Earl Stanhope	168
his to the Envoy of Parma	171
Lord Carteret to the Czar	32
Count Colloredo to the Earl of Stair	47
Sir John Norris to the Czar	39
the Czar to Sir John Norris	37
the Abbot du Bois to Marquis Scoti	173
the Danish Missionaries to His Majesty	248
the Emperor to the King of Prussia	202
the King of Prussia to Mr. Burchard	204
Two of the Reformed Council to Mr. Haldane	229
Earl Stanhope to the Palatine Minister	234
Mr. Whitworth to the King of Great Britain	28
List of the Bubbles	261
Reflections on their Extravagance	265
Longitude, Bill about it dropp'd	99
Lord Mayor and Aldermen wait on His Majesty	60
Lords Address in Parliament	67
His Majesty's Answer	68
Order for an Address about Callicoes	149
Lords House, Peerage Bill brought in	69
Lords Justices appointed	190
publish an Order against Projects	196
Resolution against the Bubbles	259
several Petitions about Bubbles rejected by them	ibid.

M.

Mackintosh, Col. apprehended	256
committed to Newgate	ibid.
	Magi-

The INDEX.

<i>Magistrates of Edinburgh present Mr. Law with his</i>	
<i>Freedom</i>	Page 245
<i>Manifesto of the Czar of Muscovy for War</i>	16
<i>Marriages</i>	271
<i>Matthews, John, tried and condemned</i>	246
<i>————— executed</i>	247
<i>Memorial of Lord Carteret to the Queen of Sweden</i>	13
<i>Her Majesty's Answer</i>	14
<i>———— of Mr. Haldane to the Elector Palatine</i>	219
<i>Merchants of London, Bristol, &c. Petition the Par-</i>	
<i>liament</i>	128
<i>Message of the King to the House of Commons about the</i>	
<i>Assuring Companies</i>	152
<i>———— Earl Stanhope to the Elector Palatine</i>	235
<i>Messina, the Surrender of the Citadel</i>	47
<i>———— the Articles of Capitulation</i>	48
<i>Miscarriage of the British Fishery, Reasons for it</i>	148
<i>Mr. Journal complained of by the Bishop of Glouce-</i>	
<i>ster</i>	235
<i>Moderator, a Pamphlet on the Controversy about the</i>	
<i>Peerage Bill</i>	76
<i>Motion in the Lords House for an Address</i>	65
<i>———— in the Commons House</i>	ibid.
<i>Debates upon it</i>	66
<i>Muscovites commit Ravages</i>	21

N.

<i>Negotiations of Earl Stanhope at Paris</i>	170
<i>———— the Success of some Abroad</i>	166
<i>———— in Holland and at Hanover</i>	57
<i>New Commissions</i>	266
<i>New Writs ordered</i>	71
<i>Newgate, Col. John Mackintosh committed</i>	256
<i>Norris, Admiral, his Answer to the Czar's Letter</i>	38
<i>———— his Letter to the Czar</i>	39
<i>———— to Prince Dolhorucki</i>	188

O.

<i>Occurrences Independent</i>	258
<i>Offers of the South Sea Company to the Annuitants</i>	144

P.

The HINDIE X.

P.

Palatine, Elector, his Resolution	Page 214
the States General's Answer to him	215
he restores the Church of the Holy Ghost to the Protestants	218
Parliament of Great Britain meets	62
His Majesty's Speech to them	ibid.
The Commons vote a Supply	71
They accept the Proposals of the South Sea Company	116
Resolution about the Callicoes	120
A Bill brought in against Callicoes	122
Another for securing the Dependency of Ireland	ibid.
For Relief of Insolvent Debtors	ibid.
A Committee appointed to enquire into Subscriptions for Projects	ibid.
Other Proceedings in Parliament	118
They are prorogued	159
Parliament of Ireland, their Proceedings	1
The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to them	ibid.
The Lords Address	3
The Commons Address	4
Several Petitions to the Commons	5
Resolution on Ways and Means	ibid.
A Bill for Strengthening the Protestant Interest agreed to	9
The Commons Address of Thanks	10
They adjourn	ibid.
Sit again	ibid.
Are prorogued	11
The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to them	ibid.
Peace in the North	188
Peerage Bill brought into the House of Lords	69
Debates upon it	70
passed the Lords House	71
Arguments about it without Doors	72
continued, as it relates to Scotland	92
a Pamphlet called the Moderator in the Controversy	76
Pelham, Mr. his Motion for an Address of Thanks	153
carried	ibid.
	Peti-

The INDEX

Petition of Merchants of London, Bristol, &c. to the Parliament	Page 128
—— about the Turkey Trade	ibid.
—— of several Merchants rejected	155
—— of the Weavers to the Parliament	71
—— several to the Commons in Ireland	5
Placart published by the Dutch	167
Pont a Vedra, Warlike Stores taken there	56
Pretender, a Proposal to Assassinate him	247
justly resented	ibid.
Prices of Commissions, Regulations about them	238
Prince of Wales, the foreign Ministers have Audience of him	185
Projects, a Committee appointed to enquire into them	122
—— a Proclamation against them	160
—— an Order against them by the Lords Justices	196
Proposal of the Bank of England	106
a second Proposal	114
compared with the South Sea Companies	117
Propositions of Peace by the King of Spain	177
Protestants; Advices from Holland relating to them	213
—— Address of both Houses of Parliament in their behalf	236
—— His Majesty's Answer to the Address	ibid.
—— the Church of the Holy Ghost restored to them	218
—— they take Possession of it	226
Protestant Princes, their Ministers meet	225
—— they consider of the Imperial Decree	ibid.
Pultney, Daniel, Esquire, appointed Commissioner to treat in France	246

Q.

Question and Answer of the Heidelberg Catechism excepted against	233
Quadruple Alliance, the Accession of the United Provinces to it	58
—— the King of Spain accepts it	180
—— his Instrument for that Purpose	181
—— his Accession to it	182
—— Cessation of Arms upon it	ibid.

The INDEX.

R.

Ravages committed by the Muscovites	Page 21
Reasons for Miscarriage of the British Fishery	148
Rebels at Glensheil, an Account of them	257
————— Arms distributed to them	258
Reconciliation of the Royal Family	184
Congratulations of the Two Courts thereon	185
Reflections on the Bubbles	164, 265
Regulations of the Prices of Commissions in the Army	238
Relation of the Return of the Russian Fleet	34
Removes	266
Resolution of the States General	178
Ribadeo, Captain Johnson's Success there	41
Rise and Establishment of the French India Company	245
Royal Family, their Reconciliation	184
Russian Fleet, a Relation of their Return	34

S.

Sicily, a great Turn of Affairs there	57
South Sea Bill brought in by the Commons	126
————— Debates about committing it	127
about a Clause to be added	129
the Clause rejected	130
————— pass'd the Commons	138
————— Debates about it in the Lords House	139
the Bill pass'd	141
South Sea Company, their first Scheme	100
————— Estimate of the Governments	104
Debts to be added to their Stock	104
————— their second Scheme	111
————— their Proposals accepted by Par-	116
liament	116
————— compared with the Bank's	117
————— Offers of the Directors to the An-	144, 192
nuityants	144, 192
————— First Subscription of Two Milli-	183
ons, at 300 l. per Cent.	183

The INDEX.

South Sea Company, they vote a Dividend of 10 per Cent. original Stock	Page 183
Second Subscription of a Million at 400 l.	184
Annuities deposited in their Hands	ibid.
the Annuitants displeased	195
an Account of the Proceedings of the Managers	190
they publish a Paper against the Welch Copper Miners	197
fourth Subscription of One Million	199
their Resolution	200
South Sea Stock, its prodigious Rise	130
its Rise and Fall	188, 198
Debates about it without Doors	132
farther Account of it	165
Spain, the State of their Affairs	41
the King of Spain's Answer to the States General	175
His Propositions of Peace	177
Stanhope, Earl, his Negotiation at Paris	170
he returns from France	182
his Letter to the Palatine Minister	234
his Message to the Elector	235
States General, their Resolution	178
their Answer to the E. Palatine	215
Subscriptions for Projects enquired into by Parliament	122
Resolutions about them	148
Success of Captain Johnson at Ribadeo	41
Supply voted	71
Resolutions on it	98, 120
Surrender of the Citadel of Messina	47
Sweden, Queen of, her Answer to Lord Carteret's Memorial	14
to his second Memorial	30
the Prince of Hesse Cassel elected to the Crown	185
his memorable Answer to the Dutch Ministers	187
Swedes disposed to submit to the Muscovites	24
assisted by the King of Great Britain	25

The INDEX.

T.

<i>Townshend, Lord, concludes a Treaty with the Queen of Sweden's Ministers</i>	16
<i>Turkey Trade, a Petition about it</i>	128

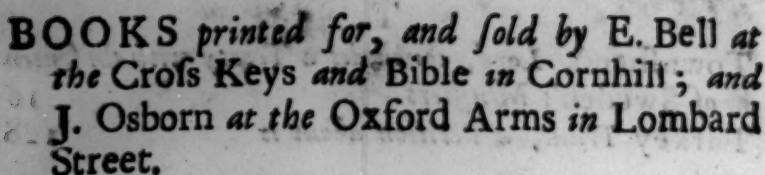
V.

<i>Vigo, an Account of Lord Cobham's Expedition thither</i>	42
<i>continued</i>	46
<i>farther Particulars about it</i>	52
<i>Warlike Stores taken there</i>	55
<i>United Provinces, they accede to the Quadruple Alliance</i>	58
<i>University of Cambridge, Address to the King</i>	61
<i>His Majesty's Answer</i>	62
<i>Unknown Lady, an Account of her</i>	252
<i>Unlawful Projects, a Proclamation against them</i>	160
<i>Vox Populi, vox Dei, Matthews tried and condemned for it</i>	246
<i>he is executed</i>	247

W.

<i>Wales, Prince of, the Foreign Ministers have Audience of him</i>	185
<i>Warlike Stores taken at Vigo</i>	55
<i>at Pont a Vedra</i>	56
<i>Ways and Means of the Parliament of Ireland</i>	5
<i>of the Parliament of Great Britain,</i>	
<i>Resolutions thereon</i>	119, 121, 143
<i>Weavers petition the Parliament</i>	71
<i>are mutinous</i>	150
<i>Welch Copper Miners, a Paper published against them by the South Sea Company</i>	197
<i>Whitworth, Mr. negotiating at Berlin</i>	25
<i>his Letter to the King of Great Britain</i>	28
<i>Wightman, General, his Account of the Rebels at Glensheil</i>	257
<i>Number of Arms distributed to them</i>	258
<i>Windham, Sir Will. Motion for an Address</i>	153
<i>carried in the Negative</i>	ibid.

F I N I S.



THE present State of the *British* Court: Or, an Account of the Civil and Military Establishment of *England*. Containing, New and Exact Lists of all the Officers of His Majesty's Court and Household, the Army, and Navy; and also of the several Branches of the Revenue, with the Nature, Duty, and Business of every particular Office and Officer therein; their Attendance, Salaries, Fees, &c. To which is added, A List of their Highnesses, the young Princesses Household. To be continued Annually.

The History of the Wars of his late Majesty Charles XII, King of Sweden, from his first landing in Denmark, to his return from Turkey to Pomerania. The Second Edition, with a Continuation to the Time of his Death. By a Scots Gentleman in the Swedish Service.

A Description of the Western Islands of *Scotland*. Containing a full Account of their Situation, Extent, Soils, Product, Harbours, Bays, Tides, Anchoring Places, and Fisheries. The antient and modern Government, Religion, and Customs of the Inhabitants; particularly of their Druids, Heathen Temples, Monasteries, Churches, Chapels, Antiquities, Monuments, Forts, Caves, and other Curiosities of Art and Nature: Of their admirable and expeditious Way of curing most Diseases by Simples of their own Product. A particular Account of the *Second Sight*, or Faculty of foreseeing Things to come, by way of Vision, so common among them. A brief Hint of Methods to improve Trade in that Country, both by Sea and Land. With a new Map of the whole, describing the Harbours, Anchoring Places, and dangerous Rocks, for the Benefit of Sailors. To which is added, a brief Description of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*. By M. Martin, Gent. The Second Edition, very much corrected.

